PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE

SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

FIRST ASSEMBLY

Vol. I

TRIVANDRUM :
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1934

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

PRESIDENT.

THOMAS AUSTIN ESQUIRE, I.C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
Dewan of Travancore.

MEMBERS.

1. Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib B.A., B.L., *(Nominated)*.
2. Mr. K. C. Abraham B.A., B.L., *(Kottayam II)*.
3. Mr. T. K. Alexander B.A., *(Kunnatnad I)*.
4. Mr. V. T. Chacko B.A., *(Muvattupuzha I)*.
5. M. R. Ry. C. V. Chandrasekharan Avl., M.A., (Oxon), F.R.H.S., *(Ag. Director of Public Instruction)*.
6. M. R. Ry. S. Chattanatha Karayalar Avl., M.A., B.L., *(Shencotta)*.
7. M. R. Ry. P. Chidambaram Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Commerce and Industry, South)*.
8. M. R. Ry. A. S. Damodaran Asan Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Mavelikara)*.
9. M. R. Ry. A. Easwara Pillai Avl., *(Kalkulam II)*.
10. M. R. Ry. A. Easwara Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Kottarakara)*.
11. M. R. Ry. K. R. Elankath Avl., B.A., *(Kalkulam I)*.
12. Mr. Antony George B.A., B.L., *(Nominated)*.
13. Mr. K. George B.A., *(Chief Secretary to Government)*.
14. Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony B.A., *(Nominated)*.
15. Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef *(Nominated)*.
16. M. R. Ry. S. J. Nair Avl., *(Nedumangad)*.
17. Mr. L. H. Jacob *(Ag. Chief Engineer)*.
18. M. R. Ry. M. K. Janardana Kamath Avl., *(Commerce and Industry, North)*.
19. M. R. Ry. T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri Avl., *(Travancore Jenmies, North)*.
20. Mr. N. John Joseph *(Nominated)*.
21. Mr. J. M. Joseph B.A., L.T., *(Nominated)*.
22. Mr. T. C. Joseph B.A., B.L., *(Minachil II)*.

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23. M. R. Ry. K. C. Karunakaran Avl., B.A., B.Com. (Birm.) *(Nominated)*.
24. M. R. Ry. T. T. Kesavan Sastri Avl., *(Nominated)*.
25. M. R. Ry. K. M. Krishnan Avl., *(Ambalapuzha II)*.
26. M. R. Ry. K. P. Krishna Menon Avl., *(Parur)*.
27. M. R. Ry. Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Shertala II)*.
28. M. R. Ry. E. V. Krishna Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Pattanamtitta)*.
29. M. R. Ry. N. K. Krishna Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Neyyattinkara I)*.
30. M. R. Ry. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Quilon II)*.
31. M. R. Ry. T. Krishna Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Neyyattinkara II)*.
32. M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai Avl., M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.; *(Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner)*.
33. M. R. Ry. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Quilon I)*.
34. M. R. Ry. C. V. Kunjuraman Avl., *(Nominated)*.
35. M. R. Ry. E. K. Kunjuraman Avl., *(Nominated)*.
36. Mr. K. M. Kuriakose B.A., *(Muvattupuzha II)*.
37. M. R. Ry. C. O. Madhavan Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Excise Commissioner)*.
38. M.R.Ry. K. Madhavan Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Nominated)*.
39. M.R.Ry. M.K. Madhavan Pillai Avl., *(Karunagapalli)*.
40. Mr. K. Mahomed B.A., *(Alwaye)*.
41. M. R. Ry. M. N. Nair Avl., B.A., *(Kottayam I)*.
42. M. R. Ry. P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad Avl., *(Travancore Jenmies, South)*.
43. M. R. Ry. B. Narayana Pillai Avl., *(Commissioner of Police)*.
44. M. R. Ry. K. A. Narayana Pillai Avl., *(Thodupuzha cum Devicolam)*.
45. M. R. Ry. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Vilavankod)*.
46. M. R. Ry. P. K. Narayana Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Ambalapuzha I)*.
47. Srimati T. Narayani Amma B.A., *(Nominated)*.
48. M. R. Ry. G. Nilakantan Avl., B.A., *(Nominated)*.
49. M. R. Ry. R. Nilakanta Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Financial Secretary to Government)*.
50. M. R. Ry. S. Nilakanta Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Chirayinkil II)*.

51. M. R. Ry. K. Padmanabhan Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Chirayinkil I)*.
52. M. R. Ry. Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Shertala I)*.
53. M. R. Ry. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai Avl., B.A., L.T., *(Changanachery I)*.
54. M. R. Ry. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai Avl., F.R.S.A., *(Director of Industries)*.
55. M. R. Ry. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Kunnattur* cum *Pathanapuram)*.
56. M. R. Ry. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Additional Head Sirkar Vakil)*.
57. M. R. Ry. V. Ramakrishna Panickar Avl., *(Karthikapalli II)*.
58. M. R. Ry. R. Raman Pillai Avl., *(Changanachery* cum *Peermade II)*.
59. M. R. Ry. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar Avl., B.A., *(Nominated)*.
60. M. R. Ry. R. Sambasiva Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Kunnatnad II)*.
61. M. R. Ry. K. Sankaran Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Karthikapalli I)*.
62. M. R. Ry. R. Sivasubrahmanya Nadar Avl., *(Agastisvaram)*.
63. M. R. Ry. M. Sivathanu Pillai Avl., *(Thovala)*.
64. M. R. Ry. A. Thanu Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Trivandrum–Rural)*.
65. Mr. P. K. Thomas B.A., B.com. B.L., *(Minachil I)*.
66. Mr. V. T. Thomas B.A., B.L., *(Thiruvalla II)*.
67. Mr. T. C. Thommen B.A., *(Ag. Secretary to Government)*.
68. Mr. John Whiteley Tolson *(Travancore Planters)*.
69. Mr. N. E. Varughese *(Tiruvalla I)*.
70. M. R. Ry. V. K. Velappan Nair Avl., *(Vaikam)*.
71. M. R. Ry. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai Avl., *(Tiruvalla III)*.
72. M. R. Ry. T. K. Velu Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Trivandrum–Urban)*.

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION OF 1108.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 1.

Monday, the 31st July 1933/16th Karkatakam 1108.

		Pages
List of Members	...	
Oath of office	...	1-4
Message of His Highness the Maha Raja	...	4-
Replies to Message	...	6-7
Presentation of Budget for 1109	...	8-30
President's speech on procedure during Debate	...	30-31

No. 2

Wednesday, the 2nd August 1933/18th Karkatakam 1108.

President's speech re procedure	...	33-34
Questions and Answers	...	34-38
Adjournment Motions	...	39
Bills assented to by His Highness the Maha Raja	...	39
Statement laid on the table	...	40-44
Motions re Deputy President's salary	...	44-66
Election of Deputy President	...	67
Panel of Chairmen	...	67
General Discussion of the Budget	...	68-73

No. 3

Thursday, the 3rd August 1933/19th Karkatakam 1108.

Questions and Answers	...	75-93
General Discussion of the Budget	...	93-151
President's statement re starred and unstarred questions	...	151

No. 4

Friday, the 4th August 1933/20th Karkatakam 1108

Questions and Answers	...	153-178
General Discussion of the Budget	...	178-237

No. 5

Monday, the 7th August 1933/23rd Karkatakam 1108.

Questions and Answers	...	239-25
Demand I—Land Revenue	...	254-32

No. 6

Tuesday, the 8th August 1933/24th Karkatakam 1108.

Questions and Answers	...	323-34
Demand II Taxes on Income	...	341-36
Demand III—Excise	...	366-40

No. 7

Wednesday, the 9th August 1933/25th Karkatakam 1108.

Questions and Answers	...	409-42
Demand IV—Industries	...	430-45
Demand V—Education	...	455-49

No. 8

Thursday, the 10th August 1933/26th Karkatakam 1108.

Questions and Answers	...	493-51
Demand V—Education (*contd.*)	...	516-54
Demand VI—Medical	...	543-58

No. 9

Friday, the 11th August 1933/27th Karkatakam 1108.

Questions and Answers	...	587-61
Demand VII—Ayurveda	...	614-64
Demand VIII—Public Health and Sanitation	...	645-67
Demand IX—Police	...	674-68

No. 10

Saturday, the 12th August 1933/28th Karkatakam 1108.

Questions and Answers	..	683-70
Demand IX—Police (*contd.*)	...	704-72
Demand X—Public Works Department	...	723-75

No. 11

Monday, the 14th August 1933/30th Karkatakam 1108.

Questions and Answers	...	759-78
Demand X—Public Works Department (*contd.*)	...	789-81
Demand XI—Electrical Department	...	813-83
Demand XII—Administration of Justice	...	835-85
Demands XIII—XXXV	...	856-86

No. 12

Tuesday, the 15th August 1933/31st Karkatakam 1108

Questions and Answers	...	867-893
Announcement of approval of election of Deputy President	...	894
Resolution re Remission of tax	..	894-943
Resolution re Night Schools	...	943-952

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION

Monday, the 31st July 1933/16th Karkatakam 1108.

The Assembly met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at eleven of the clock, the President, Thomas Austin, Esquire, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Dewan of Travancore, presiding.

DEWAN: The only business before us today, this morning, members of the Assembly, is to take the oath and to sign the Roll. The Secretary will call the names of members in alphabetical order; and they will come up to the Secretary's table and take the oath and sign the Roll.

The Dewan then took the oath and signed the Roll first. The following persons then took the oath and signed the Roll, in the order:

1. Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib B.A., B.L., *(Nominated)*.
2. Mr. K. C. Abraham B.A., B.L., *(Kottayam II)*.
3. Mr. V. T. Chacko B.A., *(Muvattupuzha I)*.
4. M. R. Ry. C. V. Chandrasekharan Avl., M.A. (Oxon), F. R. H. S., *(Ag. Director of Public Instruction)*.
5. M. R. Ry. S. Chattanatha Karayalar Avl., M.A., B.L., *(Shencotta)*.
6. M. R. Ry. P. Chidambaram Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Commerce and Industry, South)*.
7. M. R. Ry. A. S. Damodaran Asan Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Mavelikara)*.
8. M. R. Ry. A. Easwara Pillai Avl., *(Kalkulam II)*.
9. M. R. Ry. A. Easwara Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Kottarakara)*.

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10. M. R. Ry. K. R. Elenkath Avl., B.A., *(Kalkulam I)*.
11. Mr. Antony George B.A., B.L., *(Nominated)*.
12. Mr. K. George B.A., *(Chief Secretary to Government)*.
13. Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony B.A., *(Nominated)*.
14. Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef *(Nominated)*.
15. M. R. Ry. S. J. Nair Avl., *(Nedumangad)*.
16. Mr. L. H. Jacob *(Ag. Chief Engineer)*.
17. M. R. Ry. M. K. Janardana Kamath Avl., *(Commerce and Industry, North)*.
18. M. R. Ry. T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri Avl., *(Travancore Jenmies, North)*.
19. Mr. N. John Joseph *(Nominated)*.
20. Mr. J. M. Joseph B.A., L.T., *(Nominated)*.
21. Mr. T. C. Joseph B.A., B.L., *(Minachil II)*.
22. M. R. Ry. K. C. Karunakaran Avl., B.A., B.Com. (Birm.) *(Nominated)*.
23. M. R. Ry. T. T. Kesavan Sastri Avl., *(Nominated)*.
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26. M. R. Ry. Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Shertala II)*.
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33. M. R. Ry. C. V. Kunjuraman Avl., *(Nominated)*.
34. M. R. Ry. E. K. Kunjuraman Avl., *(Nominated)*.
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36. M. R. Ry. C. O. Madhavan Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Excise Commissioner)*.
37. M. R. Ry. K. Madhavan Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Nominated)*.
38. M. R. Ry. M. K. Madhavan Pillai Avl., *(Karunagapalli)*.

39. Mr. K. Mahomed B.A., *(Alwaye)*.
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41. M. R. Ry. P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad Avl., *(Travancore Jenmies, South)*.
42. M. R. Ry. B. Narayana Pillai Avl., *(Commissioner of Police)*.
43. M. R. Ry. K. A. Narayana Pillai Avl., *(Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam)*.
44. M. R. Ry. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Vilavankod)*.
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55. M. R. Ry. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Additional Head Sirkar Vakil)*.
56. M. R. Ry. V. Ramakrishna Panickar Avl., *(Kartikapalli II)*.
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65. Mr. T. C. Thommen B.A., *(Ag. Secretary to Government)*.
66. Mr. John Whiteley Tolson *(Travancore Planters)*.
67. Mr. N. E. Varughese *(Tiruvalla I)*.
68. M. R. Ry. V. K. Velappan Nair Avl., *(Vaikam)*.
69. M. R. Ry. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai Avl., *(Tiruvalla III)*.
70. M. R. Ry. T. K. Velu Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., *(Trivandrum-Urban)*.
71. Mr. T. K. Alexander B.A., *(Kunnatnad I)*.

PRESIDENT: We will now adjourn until 3-45 this afternoon for the joint sitting to receive His Highness' Message; and for the presentation of the Budget.

The Assembly adjourned at 12-3 P.M. and met again, in a joint sitting with the Council at 3-56 P.M.

Lieut. Col. D.M. Field, Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, arrived at 4 P.M., and K. George, Esquire, B.A., Chief Secretary to Government, received him at the gate and led him up to the President's platform to a seat by the side of the President's chair. The Agent to the Governor-General was present throughout at the joint sitting of the Council and the Assembly.

PRESIDENT: Members of the Legislature, it is my privilege, in welcoming you to the inaugural meeting of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly, to read to you a gracious message from His Highness the Maha Raja.

The President then read the following Message, the whole House standing:—

"The two Houses of the re-constituted legislature of Travancore are now about to commence their labours and although I shall not be able to inaugurate them in person, I shall be with them in spirit and it is with the greatest pleasure that I send to them a message of God-speed and of congratulations to the elected and nominated members who are now shouldering large responsibilities.

"These two legislative bodies have been designed to carry forward the policy initiated by my illustrious predecessors of enabling the people of the State to take part in the legislative, financial, and other measures concerning Travancore and to bring to the notice of my Government the needs and aspirations of the people. Very large powers of legislation, financial scrutiny and interpellation have been vested in them and I hope and trust that, in a spirit of mutual co-operation and good feeling, these powers will be exercised for the good of Travancore and in such manner as to help Travancore to take an adequate and honourable part in achieving the destiny of India I feel sure that the various communities and interests represented by election and nomination will realise that the world is passing through a critical period and that in Travancore, as elsewhere, politics are but a means to an end and there is need for a wide outlook and a patriotism that transcends temporary and accidental barriers of birth and creed to bring about the rehabilitation of our agriculture and the development of our industries and the general levelling up of our standards with a view to secure for our people the peace and prosperity that are the aim as well as the justification of all Governments.

"I am glad to inform you that the constitutional experiment that has been started in Travancore is being watched with sympathy and interest by many outside the State as is evident from the speech recently made by The Rt. Hon'ble

the Secretary of State for India and I am confident that with the co-operation of all the members and the valued friendship of the Paramount Power and of His Majesty's representative in India the State will play its appropriate role in the India of the future."

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Member, Sri Chitra State Council*): Sir, with your kind permission, I venture to take the liberty of requesting you, on behalf of the members of the Sri Chitra State Council, to convey to our gracious Sovereign, our humble and respectful tribute of loyalty and devotion to his throne and person, and also to convey our feelings of profound gratitude and thankfulness for the gracious and inspiring message which it has pleased His Highness to send to us across the seas on this auspicious occasion, and which you, Sir, as the head of the two Legislative Chambers, had the privilege of reading to us just now.

This message has conveyed to us His Highness the Maha Raja's congratulations and good wishes and has placed before us high and noble ideals for us to strive after and achieve. Sir, this day makes a new history for Travancore. The event that has just taken place, under your distinguished presidency, is an epoch-making one. It registers a definite move forward in the political evolution of the country. The two chambers of the legislature that have come into existence to-day are, from the Sovereign to his people, need I say, priceless gifts. These institutions have brought the people into closer association with the administration of the State and have also, at the same time, transmitted to the representatives of the people the responsibilities of a weightier kind in the solution of that vast multitude of problems which confronts Government from all directions. Besides, these institutions have also brought the people nearer to the throne than ever before. They have, I make bold to say, gone a long way in satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the people. These reforms have given the Travancore citizens a new status and new importance in the eyes of the subjects of other Indian States. These reforms are envied by the whole of Indian India. They have, as was alluded to by His Highness the Maha Raja in his gracious message, elicited high encomiums from the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. They have also,—I should be pardoned for saying so—added to the political pride of the country; and have also added to the renown of His Highness the Maha Raja for his progressive administration and solicitude for the welfare of the people.

Sir, we are prepared to work the reforms to the fullest satisfaction of our gracious Sovereign. We are prepared to so work them as to transcend all barriers of caste and creed, keeping before our eyes the

country's good as our sole objective. We shall strive to show to the outside world that we are capable of taking our legitimate share in moulding the future destiny of India.

You, Sir, have had the privilege of being at the head of the administration during this critical period, and have taken the responsibility for devising this large and generous measure of reforms ; and you are entitled to the gratitude of the country. I do hope that, in due course, the institution would be so worked as to enable you to report to His Highness the Maha Raja that the wishes, expressed in the royal message and implied in the constitutional reforms, have been more than fulfilled. The experience you have had of the working of the legislature in Travancore, need I say, will help you to realise that we are capable of shouldering greater responsibility.

Sir, we pray God to shower His choicest blessings on His Highness the Maha Raja, and wish him, in all humility, a safe and pleasant voyage back to his country. Once more, Sir, we request you to convey our gratitude to His Highness the Maha Raja.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Member, Sri Mulam Assembly*) ; Sir, on behalf of the members of the Sri Mulam Assembly, I beg to associate myself with the sentiments which have now been expressed by my friend Dr. Madhavan Pillai on behalf of the members of the Sri Chitra State Council. I take this opportunity to express also our feelings of loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Highness our gracious Maha Raja ; and I request you, Sir, to convey to His Highness the Maha Raja our respectful thanks for the gracious, noble and inspiring message you have read out to us just now. His Highness' kind message will be a beacon light to us ever illuminating our difficult path and guiding us on proper lines in the discharge of our arduous duties. I can assure you, Sir, on behalf of my colleagues here, that it will be our earnest endeavour to approximate as much as possible to the high and noble ideals set before us by His Highness' gracious message. Permit me also to state, Sir, that we recognise that a great advance has been made in constitutional government by the legislative reforms inaugurated and promulgated in the very first year of His Highness' reign and commended so highly by no less a person than the Secretary of State for India himself, and we devoutly hope that in the fulness of time, when we have justified the great trust and confidence reposed in us by His Highness, larger and wider powers will be conferred upon these legislative bodies. We pray for His Highness' long life and prosperity.

PRESIDENT : Members of the Legislature, I shall be very glad indeed to convey to His Highness the sentiments that have just now been given expression to by two members representing the two Houses.

I call upon the Financial Secretary to present the Budget for 1109.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I rise to present the budget estimates for the year 1109. This is the first budget presented before both the Chambers of the Legislature constituted under Regulation II of 1108. With the passing of the new Regulation, the expenditure relating to Ports Currency and Mint, State Charities and Railways which was non-votable under the old Regulation has been made votable. Further, the expenditure relating to all appointments carrying a salary of less than Rs 500 per mensem is now brought within the purview of the Legislature, as against the limit of Rs 125 per mensem fixed under the oldRegulation.

The draft budget for the year 1109 has been prepared on the above basis and the revised estimate figures for 1108 have also been adjusted suitably, wherever possible.

Now I shall briefly touch upon the results of the last completed financial year before proceeding to explain the revised estimates for the current year and the budget estimates for the next year.

ACTUALS OF 1107.

2. The ordinary revenue and expenditure charged to revenue for 1107 were Rs 219·28 lakhs and Rs 218·90 lakhs respectively against the revised estimate of Rs 215·42 lakhs and Rs 221·42 lakhs. The year thus closed with a small surplus of Rs ·38 of a lakh as against the anticipated deficit of Rs 6·00 lakhs. This improvement was brought about by the increase in revenue realisations to the extent of Rs 3·86 lakhs and by savings in the anticipated expenditure which amounted to Rs 2·52 lakhs. The increase in revenue was mainly under Stamps (1·81), Salt (·85), Forest (·67), Customs (·39) and Registration (·48), due to better collections during the latter part of the year. The receipts under Taxes on Income and Excise, however, declined by Rs ·30 of a lakh and Rs ·48 of a lakh, respectively. On the expenditure side, the decrease was mostly under Education (1·10) and Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements and Protective Irrigation (1·23), due to the lapse of budget provision under the above heads. The receipts from the Sale of Government lands and the Capital Expenditure not charged to revenue amounted to Rs 1·30 lakhs and Rs 20·34 lakhs respectively as against the revised estimates of Rs 1·50 lakhs and Rs 19·02 lakhs. The Government Account balance which was expected to stand at Rs 117·97 lakhs thus rose to Rs 122·84 lakhs at the close of the year.

Before passing on to the revised estimates for the current year, I shall explain briefly the more important changes in classification adopted in the budget.

(1) The Kandukrishi lands of all kinds lying scattered throughout the State are the personal and private property of His Highness the Maha Raja and His Highness has full proprietory rights over these

lands and the revenue derived therefrom. His Highness the Maha Raja has now been pleased to command that the Kandukrishi revenue from 1107 onwards should enure to the Palace, the cost of collection and other charges which are now classified under the budget head "Land Revenue—Kandukrishi Cutcherries and Nelpuras" being deducted from the gross receipts. As the payment of the net revenue to the Palace for any year can be made only in the succeeding year after the closing of the final accounts, the receipts from Kandukrishi lands and the cost of collection, etc., thereof are exhibited under a separate budget head "Kandukrishi Fund."

(2) Under Section 28 (4) of the Travancore Legislative Reforms Regulation, II of 1108, the expenditure under the major head "State Charities" is subject to the vote of the legislature. An analysis of the several items comprising this major head has, however, shown that many items are either closely associated with the religious practices sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja or are closely allied to ordinary Devaswom expenditure. These items have therefore been separated from the major head "State Charities" and classified under the major head "Devaswoms." To facilitate easy comparison, the revised and the budget estimate figures for the current year and the actuals of 1107 have also been suitably re-classified.

(3) As the new Legislative Reforms were brought into force with effect from 1st January 1933 corresponding to 18th Dhanu 1108, division of expenditure into votable and non-votable was not possible in the revised estimate figures for the current year.

The other changes in classification adopted in the budget are explained in the Chief Account Officer's Memorandum explaining the budget estimates for 1109.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1108.

3. The estimates for the current year were for an aggregate revenue of Rs 223·19 lakhs and provided for a programme of expenditure to be met from revenue, of Rs 222·04 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs 1·15 lakhs. But, on the basis of the actuals so far known, the revenue is expected to stand revised at Rs 232·88 lakhs and the expenditure charged to revenue at Rs 231·71 lakhs. The current year is thus expected to close with a revenue surplus of Rs 1·17 lakhs. The ordinary revenue for the year is expected to be better than the original anticipations by Rs 9·69 lakhs. The increases expected are mainly under Customs (5·63), Interest (2·98), Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (2·54), Stamps (1 81), and Abkari and Opium (1·33). Under Customs, a net revenue of Rs 10 lakhs only was estimated in the budget from our participation in the Cochin Harbour Scheme, but the actual receipts amounted to Bh. Rs 12,71,721. Again our import revenue shows an increase of Rs 1·75 lakhs due mainly to the import of a larger quantity of copra from Ceylon. The

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

revenue from exports is expected to be better than the budget anticipations by Rs ·95 of a lakh due to larger exports of copra, pepper and tea. The exports of cocoanuts, coir, cocoanut oil and dry ginger have however declined slightly. The increase under Interest is due mainly to the premium or profit realised by the conversion and sale of some of the Government of India securities held by us. The increase under Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements is due to the receipt of Rs 3,57,200 on account of subventions from the Central Road Development Account out of the additional duty on petrol for the year 1931—32 and the 1st six months of 1932 · 33 as against Rs 1 lakh only anticipated in the budget. It may be mentioned here that the above receipt will be utilised solely for the improvement of main lines of communication in the State. Accordingly, with a view to avoid lapse of budget provision at the close of each year, it is proposed to charge off an amount equal to the receipt of the year to the P. W. D. grant under Communications and credit the same to a new head "Road Development Fund" under Debt Heads. Out of the receipts during the current year, Rs 1 lakh has been treated as P. W. D. receipts on account of road improvement works included in the budget estimate for the year and the balance of Rs 2,57,200 has been credited to the Fund account under "Debt Heads." The increase under Stamps is due to larger sales of court fee stamps. Under Abkari and Opium, the improvement is mainly under license fee and duty on opium and its preparations, ganja and other drugs, due partly to the increase in the sale price of ganja in accordance with the enhancement of duty in British India. Decreases are also expected under Land Revenue (3·97), Taxes on Income (·58) and Forest (1·14). The anticipated fall under Land Revenue is due to the increased expenditure under "Refunds" on account of the payment to the Palace, in the current year, of the net revenue from Kandukrishi lands during 1107 amounting to Rs. 1·34 lakhs and to the fact that the Revenue from Kandukrishi lands has been exhibited under a separate head "Kandukrishi Fund", by deduction from Land Revenue receipts. It is also due to the remission of 25 per cent. of the tax on the Ayacut lands including post-settlement registries for the Kumbhom crop of 1108 in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram and to the suspension of coercive proceedings in the collection of tax from Kayal and Punja lands in Kuttanad. Under Taxes on Income, the decrease is due mainly to Refund of revenue which is expected to stand at Rs 1·10 lakhs in the current year as against Rs ·60 of a lakh anticipated in the budget estimate. Forest revenue is expected to be less than the budget by Rs 1·14 lakhs. The decrease is mostly under timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency, due to the dulness of the timber market on account of the economic depression.

4. On the expenditure side, a net increase of Rs 9 67 lakhs is expected. The chief items which contribute to the increase are Interest on debt and other obligations (3·68), Palace (1·28), Panivagai (2·27),

His Highness the Maharaja's tours outside the State (1·13) and Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements including Protective Irrigation (3·73). The increase under Interest is due partly to the payment of interest charges on the growing Savings Bank Deposits and partly to the expenditure amounting to Rs 2·90 lakhs incurred in connection with the conversion of the old $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government of India non-terminable securities to 4 per cent. 1960 – 70 terminable securities. The additional expenditure of Rs 2·90 lakhs is however counter-balanced by a corresponding receipt of Rs 2·88 lakhs under IX – Interest – Conversion and sale of Government of India Securities. Under Palace, the excess is due to the expenditure on account of the annual payment of Rs 75,000 to Her Highness the Senior Maharani from the date of termination of the Regency. The increase under Panivagai is on account of the additional grants sanctioned for extensions and improvements to the Kowdiyar Palace. The increase under Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements including Protective Irrigation is due to the fact that, as already explained, a sum of Rs 2·57 lakhs has been charged to this head and shown as receipts under the Road Development Fund. It is also due to the provision of additional funds for urgent works in the current year.

5. Turning to the Capital section, sale proceeds of Government lands are expected to bring in only Rs 1 lakh against Rs 2 lakhs anticipated in the budget and the capital expenditure stands revised at Rs 11·31 lakhs. In the result, a net outgoing of Rs 9·14 lakhs is expected at the close of the year as against the budget estimate of Rs 15·78 lakhs. The Government balance at the close of the year is thus expected to stand at Rs 113·70 lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1109.

6. I shall now proceed to deal with the budget estimates for the next year. Our revenue is expected to stand at Rs 230·04 lakhs and the expenditure proposed therefrom is Rs 229·25 lakhs, leaving a nominal surplus of Rs ·79 of a lakh. The capital receipts next year are expected to amount to Rs 1 lakh and the proposed programme of capital expenditure is estimated at Rs 19·37 lakhs. In the result we shall be drawing from our accumulated surplus of previous years Rs 17·58 lakhs for our capital undertakings.

Revenue.

7. The budgeted revenue for the next year is Rs 230·04 lakhs as against the current year's anticipated revenue of Rs 232·88 lakhs so that our forecast for the ensuing year is Rs 2·84 lakhs less. This decrease is only apparent. While dealing with the revised estimates for the current year, I had referred to the special receipt under interest amounting to Rs 2·88 lakhs on account of premium realised by the conversion and sale of some of our existing

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Government of India securities. If this special receipt, as also the excess over the budgeted receipt amounting to Rs. 2·57 lakhs on account of subventions from the Central Road Development Account, be deducted from the anticipations of the current year, the total revenue next year is expected to be Rs 2·61 lakhs more than the current year's. The decrease of Rs 2·84 lakhs from our expectations this year is the net result of a decline in revenue to the extent of Rs 6·09 lakhs under some of the revenue heads especially Salt (·50), Customs (·20), Interest (2·01) and Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (2·92), counterbalanced by improvement in revenue to the extent of Rs 3·25 lakhs under others, of which Land Revenue and Forest contribute Rs 1·60 lakhs and Rs ·50 of a lakh, respectively.

Salt.—The expected decrease is under Recoveries on account of charges incurred in the sale of salt, due to larger sales by the licensees themselves on payment of duty.

Customs. As already explained, the large increase under Imports this year was due to the import of a large quantity of Ceylon copra. A decline of Rs ·50 of a lakh under Exports including tea and of Rs ·75 of a lakh under Imports is anticipated during the next year. But, the receipt from our participation in the Cochin Harbour Scheme is expected to be Rs 1·06 lakhs more than the current year's receipt of Rs 12·94 lakhs.

Interest.—It has already been explained that the current year's revenue includes Rs 2·88 lakhs on account of premium realised by the conversion and sale of some of our surplus investments in Government of India Securities in a favourable market. We have no such programme for the coming year.

Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—The subventions from the Central Road Development Account of the Government of India are expected to amount to Rs 1 lakh only in the next year as against Rs 3·57 lakhs received in the current year for the period ended 1932 and for the first half of 1932—33.

Land Revenue.—The payment of Rs 1·34 lakhs in the current year to the Palace on account of net revenue from Kandukrishi lands during 1107 is deducted from the gross receipts under Land Revenue. The similar payment for the next year is proposed to be met from the balance under Kandukrishi Fund. This accounts mainly for the expected increase under this head.

Forest.—The timber market is exceptionally dull this year on account of the prevailing economic depression. A slight improvement of Rs ·50 of a lakh is expected next year. The estimated receipt of Rs 12 lakhs for 1109 is, however, less than the actuals of 1107 by Rs 1·06 lakhs.

Railways.—The working of the Railway from Shencotta to Trivandrum for the year ended March 1933 resulted in a net loss of Rs ·52 of a lakh as against Rs ·74 of a lakh for the previous year. As

there is no improvement so far in the earnings of the Railways a net loss of Rs ·50 of a lakh is estimated for the next year.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.

8. The budget proposals of Heads of departments for the next year have been subjected to a close and careful scrutiny and the normal requirements of all departments provided for. The important nation-building activities were also considered and funds provided as far as possible. The programme of expenditure charged to revenue of the next year is thus estimated at Rs 229·25 lakhs.

9. *Land Revenue.*—The estimated expenditure for the next year is Rs ·31 of a lakh more than the anticipated actuals of the current year. In pursuance of Section 40 (*c*) of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Amendment Regulation, XII of 1108, a Special Officer with an office staff was appointed in Kumbhom last for the settlement of Jenmikaram throughout the State. In the course of the Special Officer's work, it was found that the normal staff in the taluk offices would not be able to cope with the increased work and additional temporary staff had therefore to be appointed in the taluk offices from Edavom last. Subsequently it was found that the Tahsildars with their various duties to attend to had very little time to devote to this special work and that unaided it might take a very long time for them to complete the work. As the jenmikaram settlement work has to be expedited, the appointment of full-time officers with power to dispose of jenmikaram cases is considered essential. Provision has therefore been made for the appointment of 37 Jenmikaram Settlement Officers with a small additional taluk staff for six months in 1109, as also for the continuance of the office of the Special Officer to the end of Tulam 1109, after which date, the whole work will be placed under the control of the Land Revenue Commissioner. The existing taluk staff is provided for to the end of Dhanu next.

The question of a re-survey and re-settlement was urged on the attention of Government at successive sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council. But before the actual settlement operations are started, it is necessary to draw up a comprehensive memorandum dealing with the principles and the lines of settlement to be followed. A Special Officer has therefore been appointed for the purpose for a period of one year from 10th Edavom 1108. He will devote his attention to the outstanding problems for the future settlement discussed by the Settlement Dewan Peishkar in his final report and, in particular, to the problems relating to the prepartion of current and up-to-date field maps, revision of territorial limits and rearrangement of taluks and pakuthies, the adoption of a uniform commutation rate for the tax on wet lands throughout the State in view of the varying rates of commutation for different proportions of wet land tax, the equalisation of assessment, the simplification of land tenures, the conversion of Thiruppuvaram payments into treasury payments and such other points as are necessary for a proper re-settlement. The

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Special Officer will also prepare a Revenue Settlement Manual for the guidance of the Settlement Officers. An allotment of Rs ·18 of a lakh has been included in the next year's budget for the Special Officer and his staff. Provision has also been made in the Survey Department budget for a small temporary staff for completing the sub-division survey of the Pallivasal-Neriamangalam road still left unsurveyed and also for checking and closing the records of the field work done in connection with the survey of the lands in Mannan Kandam Valley. When the temporary puduval staff was abolished at the close of 1106, a large volume of puduval sub-division work had been left incomplete in the taluks of Pattanamtitta, Kunnattur, Kottarakara and Pattanapuram. As the work so far done has to be completed and as the normal taluk staff will hardly have time to attend to this work, provision is made for the entertainment of a temporary staff for clearing off the arrears in those taluks. The special temporary staff in the Survey Department for checking the puduval sub-division sketches is proposed to be continued in 1109 also as there is still a large balance to be disposed of. Besides continuing the existing Survey School at Kottayam during 1109, it is proposed to open a Special Survey class at Trivandrum for the training of Tahsildars and Magistrates who have not yet had survey training. It is expected that the fees levied from the students will more or less cover the expenditure thereon. Increased allotment has been made for improvements to markets and a sum of Rs 6,123 has been provided for acquisition of lands for providing house sites to the fishermen of the Quilon beach.

10. *Excise.*—The smuggling of dutiable articles, especially tobacco and beedi tobacco, has of late been on the increase in the northern frontier of the State and the revenue from tobacco is adversely affected thereby. A special staff was therefore appointed about the middle of this year to successfully combat the smuggling operations. The staff has so far collected only the materials required for organising a method to prevent smuggling. It is therefore proposed to continue this special staff during 1109 and also to appoint an additional preventive force strong enough to guard all the smugglers' routes in the northern frontier and thus break up the gangs of smugglers. Provision is also made for the continuance of the temporary staff entertained in connection with the introduction of local option in the Changanachery town, for guarding the Arukutty, Piravom and Alwaye frontiers and for the compilation of statistics in the principal Customs Houses and in the office of the Excise Commissioner.

11. *Forest.*—The forests of Travancore have always been famous for their large variety of game. Of late, there has been considerable poaching and indiscriminate game shooting in the Travancore Hills. In British India and other Indian States, where a similar state of affairs existed, associations have been formed for game preservation. It is essential that some measures should be devised here also to prevent the wanton destruction of game and it is therefore proposed to appoint a

Game Warden with a small staff, whose duty it will be to suggest and take measures for the preservation of game by the creation of Game Reserves at suitable Forest Centres and the formation of Game Associations. Provision is also made for the continuance of the special temporary staff appointed for the disposal of arrears of Kudivila claims. Besides the disposal of the existing arrear claims, the special temporary staff will simultaneously attend to the disposal of fresh claims as well.

12. *Registration.*—The existing five temporary Sub-Registry Offices and the 17 clerks sanctioned for giving relief to the over-worked offices are proposed to be continued during 1109 also. The Head Clerks in the Sub-Registry Offices at Devicolam and Peermade are proposed to be declared ex-officio Sub-Registrars and provision is made for the appointment of a clerk and a peon in each of these offices. Provision is also made for strengthening the staff in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies consequent on the increase of work in that office.

13. *General Administration.*—The existing temporary staff engaged in the filing, indexing, etc., of the old and current records in the Huzur English Records and that sanctioned last year for overhauling and rearranging the old records in the Central Vernacular Records are proposed to be continued next year. The temporary staff in the Central Vernacular Records is also proposed to be slightly strengthened. Provision is also made for a separate Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly and for the entertainment of a temporary staff in the Secretariat to cope with the increase of work on account of the inauguration of the new Legislative Reforms. Under Rule 79 to Regulation II of 1108, a Committee on Public Accounts has to be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation of the accounts of the Government so far as they relate to heads of expenditure not removed from the cognisance of the Legislature. As the Committee on Public Accounts has to scrutinise the audit and appropriation accounts in detail, special arrangements have to be made in the Account Office to watch the actuals against the several units of appropriation. It is therefore proposed to appoint, at present, two clerks in the Account Office for this work.

14. *Administration of Justice.*—The Third Bench of the High Court has been made permanent. The staff sanctioned for this Bench is also proposed to be made permanent. Provision is made for the continuance of all the existing Temporary Second Judges' Courts, Munsiffs' Courts, and the Sirkar Vakils' Offices as also for the continuance of the temporary additional clerks sanctioned for the High Court and the Civil and Sessions Courts. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional clerk for the Head Sirkar Vakil's Office and one stenographer for the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil's Office. The Pleadership Class of the Law College has been suspended temporarily for a period of five years. Provision has been made for

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

the payment of a grant to the Catholic Hostel for the students of the Law College.

15. *Education.*—The allotment proposed for the next year is Rs 47·49 lakhs which is Rs 1·64 lakhs more than what is expected to be spent this year. The increase is shared mostly by Collegiate Education (·33), English School Education (·37), Vernacular School Education (·58) and Miscellaneous (·25).

An Education Reforms Committee was constituted this year with Mr. R. M. Statham as President to enquire into the present educational system in the State and to advise Government as to the reforms to be effected in it. The Committee have already completed their sittings and the report has just been received. Provision has been made for the appointment of two additional Junior Lecturers, one for Physics and the other for Chemistry, in the College for Women, as it was found necessary to divide the students in the Intermediate classes into 2 batches for the purpose of lectures and practical work. Provision has also been made for the entertainment of one graduate and one under-graduate woman teacher in the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum, consequent on the opening of additional divisions in the 2nd and 4th forms. A lump provision of Rs 7,000 has been made for the appointment of additional teachers in Vernacular Schools. Provision is also made for the continuance during 1109 of the temporary staff in the offices of the Inspectors of English and Vernacular Schools and of the ten graduate teachers for the English Schools for Boys. There was much difficulty for Travancore students to get admission to the Engineering College, Madras. The Madras Government have now agreed to reserve for Travancore students four seats in the Engineer class and an equal number of seats in the Subordinate class on payment of a contribution of Rs 800 per annum for the training of each student in the Engineer class and Rs 600 each per annum for the Subordinate class. The selected students will not have to pay any fees to the College, but an amount equal to the College fees will have to be paid to this Government. An allotment of Rs 13,436 for two batches of students, one selected this year and the other to be selected next year, has been provided under Education—Miscellaneous. The contribution of Rs 12,215 payable to the Madras Government for the reservation of seats in the Medical College has also been provided for in the Education budget instead of in the Medical budget. The usual payment of Rs 10,189 to the Benares Hindu University has also been provided for.

16. *Agriculture and Fisheries.*—The maintenance of the Cattle Farm at Perurkada and payment of grants to private agencies for the upkeep of seed bulls have served to bring about some improvement in the breed of cattle in the State. It is considered that the addition of a fresh stock of bulls of pure breed to the Cattle Farm would enable the Farm to function better in this direction. A lump provision of Rs 3,000 has therefore been made in the budget for the next year. The post of the Assistant Director is proposed to be abolished when it

falls permanently vacant. Provision is made for the next year for the continuance of the Agricultural Schools at Kottarakara and Koni and for the continuance of the temporary staff engaged in carrying on intensive propaganda work in the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Mavelikara and Tiruvalla. With a view to encourage private enterprise in the matter of agricultural education, Government have recently passed a set of rules for the award of grants-in-aid to private agricultural schools and provision has been made therefor. Travancore with its long coast line has considerable possibilities for the development of fish industry. This industry, if properly organised, is likely to contribute substantially to the wealth of the State. Even with the primitive methods of fishing, the value of fish products exported from Travancore every year amounts to nearly Rs 40 lakhs. The department could be made to do more useful work to the public, especially to those engaged in fish industry, if an expert could be appointed with up-to-date knowledge of the principles and methods of developing the industry on scientific lines. It is therefore proposed to depute one of the Fishery Inspectors of the department to undergo an advance course of training in Fisheries in the College of Fishery attached to the University of Washington, in America. Provision has accordingly been made in the next year's budget for the grant of study leave and lodging allowances to one of the Fishery Inspectors. Provision has also been made for the continuance of the Fishery School for Arayas, Alleppey (since shifted to Karunagapalli), and for the temporary staff at Kumarakam for petrol work in the Vembanad lake. A new fish-curing yard has been opened at Kakkazham and a new Veterinary dispensary is also proposed to be opened at Parur.

17. *Industries.*—With a view to widen the activities of the department so that it may be made more useful to the public, an allotment of Rs 1·66 lakhs has been provided for the next year as against the expected expenditure of Rs 1·47 lakhs in the current year, in addition to a provision of Rs ·25 of a lakh under Debt Head Advances.

Sales Depot.—The Sales Depot at Trivandrum was opened on 10th Makaram 1108 and has been functioning as a medium of advertisement for the industrial products of the State and also as an agency for their sale. A commission of 6¼ per cent. for the articles received for sale from the Government institutions and 12½ per cent. for those received from private persons is realised on all sales effected by the Depot. A sum of Rs 10,000 is provided under "Debt Head-Advances" for 1109 to serve as a working capital for the Depot. A temporary Sales Depot was opened at Ooty in Medom last, on lines similar to those of the one at Trivandrum and it has been very successful in popularising our industrial products in British India.

(i) *Dyeing and Printing.*—The plant and machinery required for this section are being got down and the work will be started soon. With a view to popularise the industry among the rural population, it is proposed to grant stipends at Rs 5 each per

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

mensem for a period of 2 years to a few students undergoing a course of training in this institution.

(ii) *Rattan and Basket Making.*—This section started work in Meenam last. Rattan articles are being sold through the Sales Depot at Ooty. As there has been considerable demand for rattan articles and as the raw materials are comparatively cheap and abundant, the industry promises to thrive well. A stipend of Rs. 5 each per mensem is also proposed to be sanctioned for a period of two years to a few students undergoing a course of training.

(iii) *Embroidery.*—This section began work from Meenam and promises to thrive well, as its location in the Sales Depot facilitates the ascertainment of local tastes and catering thereto. This industry also is in its early stage and provision is made for the grant of stipends for a period of two years to a few apprentices.

(iv) *Durrie and Carpet Making.*—A Master artisan has been got down from Madras in Edavam last. The work of durrie and carpet making, it is hoped, can be commenced as soon as the looms and equipment already ordered for are received.

(v) *Lacquer work.*—This section is reported to be working satisfactorily. It is encouraging to note that a large number of orders for lacquer work articles are received through the Sales Depot at Ooty.

All these institutions are becoming increasingly popular and provision has therefore been made for their continuance during the next year.

To meet the growing demand for men with an elementary training in Electrical Engineering for the execution of several electric works that are being launched throughout the State, it is proposed to give a course of training in Electrical Engineering to the Mechanical Overseer students of the Sri Mulam Technical school, Trivandrum. Most of the apparatus and equipments required for imparting practical instruction on the subject are available in the Power House.

18. *Experimental Tannery.*—The Experimental Tannery at Karamanai was opened in the year 1100 and since then it has been working under the control of the Tanning Expert on a temporary basis. The main object of the Tannery is the development of tanning industry by carrying on research work on tanning materials available in the country and also by training men in tanning methods.

It is proposed to develop the Tannery and make it produce sufficient quantities of leather to meet the requirements of all Government departments except the Military and the Royal Stables. Government are of opinion that the institution could be run on a commercial basis and that the scope of the industry could be enlarged and the quality of products improved if more funds are provided for capital

expenditure on machinery, etc. They also propose to start an instructional side to the industry by taking up some students yearly, preferably sons of tanners and persons connected with the tanning of leather, and to give them a training for two years with a stipend of Rs 5 each per mensem for the first year and Rs 10 each per mensem for the second year. Necessary provision has therefore been made for the purchase of machinery, etc., under the Service Head "Industries" and for the purchase of raw materials under "Debt Head—Advances".

A set of rules is being issued by Government under Section 35 of the State Aid to Industries Regulation (Regulation IV of 1108). According to the Regulation the main duty of reporting on industrial loans and keeping proper accounts thereof devolves on the Director of Industries. With a view to render the necessary assistance to the Director, in the matter of maintaining accounts, it is proposed to appoint a qualified Accountant and Auditor in his office who will also act as Secretary to the Board of Industries.

In this connection, I am glad to inform the House that the Sugar Factory at Tuckalay is now working satisfactorily. The average melt of jaggery now amounts to 75 candies per diem and good marketable white sugar is being produced, the yield being about 55 per cent in weight of the jaggery melted. It has also been found possible to minimise the working charges by adopting improved methods in working.

19. *Medical, Public Health and Sanitation.*—The Budget estimate for the net year is Rs 12·59 lakhs or Rs ·80 of a lakh more than the current year's revised estimate.

20. *Medical.*—The Administrative Board, Medical Services, which was created as a tentative measure, was abolished in the current year and the department was placed under the control of the Darbar Physician with two Deputies to assist him. Besides the provision for the continuance of the existing special temporary staff for leprosy work and for the appointment of additional staff for hospital work, the Medical budget includes provision for improved equipment in the General Hospital, Trivandrum, especially for the purchase of appliances for the clinical laboratory attached to that institution. The allotment for the purchase of medicines has also been increased by Rs ·25 of a lakh. A provision of Rs 5,000 has been made for the payment of the grant to the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanapalli in view of the large number of Travancore patients who have been and are being treated in the institution.

21. *Ayurveda Department.*—In view of the growing popularity and usefulness of the Ayurveda Hospital, Trivandrum, and the limited number of beds for in-patients as compared with the number of patients coming in for treatment, it is proposed to increase the number of beds for in-patients. Provision has therefore been made for

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

a small additional staff for the Hospital. The staff in the Pharmacy is also proposed to be strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Vaidyan on account of the growing demand for medicine due to larger increase in the number of out-patients which was 52,878 in 1107. Provision has also been made for the payment of stipends to two students, one in the Ayurveda College of the Hindu University, Benares, and the other in the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras. An allotment of Rs 12,300 has also been provided under "Debt Head-Advances" for the opening of a sales branch of the Ayurveda Pharmacy.

22. *Public Health and Sanitation.*—The Public Health Department was first formed in 1104 and has all along been continued from year to year on a temporary basis. Government now consider that there should not only be a permanent Public Health Department for the State, but also that all public health activities, both urban and rural, curative and preventive, should be co-ordinated and brought under common control. Sound administration would require that there should be one administrative head for all the public health activities of the State. The chief Medical Officer of the State aided by proper assistants should, on the one hand, direct the hospital and curative work and, on the other control the sanitation and public health activities. No doubt, the hospital and curative work will be developed by the medical officers, but it is essential that these activities should be closely correlated to the public health work. Further, the activities of the Sanitary Department of the State are so intimately related to those of the Public Health Department that, for efficiency of administration, the activities of the two departments should be co-ordinated and brought under common control. For the better working of the two departments and in the better interests of public health it is proposed to amalgamate the Sanitary and the Public Health Departments under the control of the Darbar Physician. The re-classification of these budget heads necessitated by the proposed amalgamation has also been given effect to in the draft budget.

23. *Public Health.*—The public health programme for the next year provides for the continuance of all the existing activities of the department, the allotment provided being Rs 1·15 lakhs against the revised estimate of Rs ·68 of a lakh for the current year.

(i) *Public Health Education and Propaganda.*—The Health Educational Officer is continuing his work of popularising the various activities of the Public Health Department by public lectures, cinema shows, and publication of pamphlets. For the next year, it is proposed that he should also work out a Public Health Educational Scheme for the Neyyattinkara Health Unit and, if found useful, extend the programme to the whole State.

(ii) *Hookworm Treatment Campaign.*—A Hookworm survey was conducted by the Public Health Department in all the taluks of the State during the year 1930. The survey disclosed that the rate of

infection among the population was so high as 93 per cent. The high rate of infection, as disclosed by this survey, necessitated the adoption of control measures and accordingly a hookworm treatment campaign was inaugurated throughout the State. The existence of hookworm is a real menace to the physical well-being of the people. All possible means have therefore to be devised for controlling the disease. As the course of treatment adopted was found to be successful in reducing the rate of infection, it is proposed to continue the campaign next year also on a more organised basis. To facilitate the easy and scientific combating of the Hookworm disease, a Public Health Laboratory will be organised, where, among other things, the faecal specimens mailed from the field by the Hookworm survey and treatment parties will be subjected to close examination and study. The laboratory will furnish a method of precision in diagnosis and help the confirmation or denial of tentative clinical opinions. The proposed laboratory will be placed under a Medical Officer of Health who will also guide and control all the laboratory work relating to Public Health including the work of Bacteriologist, Chemical and Food Analysts and of the Vaccine Institute. Provision has been made in the P. W. D. budget for the construction of a suitable building to accommodate all these activities.

(iii) *Epidemiology and Vital Statistics.*—The Public Health conditions of the State cannot be properly assessed in the absence of an efficient system of collection and registration of vital statistics. As the collection of these statistics is not quite satisfactory in Travancore, experimental work was started in the Vilavankod taluk with a view to investigate the possibility of devising measures for the collection of accurate statistics for the whole State. The experiment has been justified by the results so far obtained and it is proposed to continue the work next year with Trivandrum as the base. Epidemiology and vital statistics will continue under its present direction from the new base and the officer in charge of the work will also be available to take charge of the work of treatment of cholera and other epidemics when they break out.

(iv) *Health Unit.*—The present activities of the Health Unit at Neyyattinkara comprise the registration of vital statistics, control of communicable diseases, improvement of sanitation, maternity and infant welfare, school medical work, campaign against special diseases and health education. Incidentally, the Health Unit system serves as a training centre for all field workers such as Health Officers, Public Health Nurses, Midwives, etc., and as an experimental station for working out field problems. During the next year it is proposed to enlarge the scope of the existing Health Unit work to a wider area and provision has therefore been made for an additional staff of Midwives and Public Health Nurses. Government have an idea to establish another Health Unit in North Travancore and in order that the new unit may have a trained staff from the very outset, provision has been made in the next year's budget for the training of a few selected officers.

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

(v) *Filarial Survey and Medical Entomology.*—Filarial surveys of Shertallai, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha taluks, Quilon and Trivandrum Municipal towns and parts of the Alleppey Municipal town and the Karunagapally taluk have been conducted so far. The etiology of filariasis in Shertallai and Trivandrum has been worked out. Control measures at Trivandrum have been found to be effective. Malaria surveys of Todupuzha and Shencotta taluks and parts of Patanapuram, Vilavankod and Neyyattinkara taluks have also been completed. It is proposed to continue the work next year.

(vi) *Plague.*—The outbreak of plague in Peermade necessitated the commencement of a rat-flea survey. An officer was specially trained in Bombay for the work of combating plague and is now stationed at Peermade where he is taking routine measures against the outbreak of plague. Provision has been made for continuing and strengthening the existing temporary staff for the prevention and control of plague and other epidemics.

(vii) *General.*—A sum of Rs 6,000 has also been included in the budget for grants to Municipalities for taking measures for the control of mosquitoes and Rs 4,720 for the control of filariasis in the Shertallai taluk.

24. *Stationery and Printing*—A Special Officer with a temporary staff for the Standardisation of Forms now in use was appointed early this year. He has already inspected 21 departments and has standardised the forms in use effecting appreciable savings. There are yet 30 more departments to be inspected and this will take up the whole of 1109. Provision is therefore made for the continuance of the Officer and his staff for the next year.

The absence of a central agency in the Secretariat to exercise an effective control in respect of the issue of stationery for printing and binding of forms and registers required for the several Government departments from year to year has, it is seen, led to occasional overstocking of registers, to printing of oversized volumes and to waste of costly stationery for printing ephemeral forms. With a view to effect consolidation and coherence in printing and to effect all possible economies under printing and stationery, it is proposed to organise a Central Printing Office in the Secretariat with effect from 1st Chingam 1109, by amalgamating the existing Forms Branch of the Stationery department, with the office of the Special Officer for the Standardisation of Forms.

The Central Printing Office will work under the control of the Special Officer during the period of Standardisation, and function as a separate unit in the Secretariat, when the work of the Special Officer is over.

25. *Co-operative Department.*—A mixed committee of officials and non-officials was appointed towards the middle of the current year, with Mr. G. K. Devadhar as Chairman, to examine the present condition of the co-operative movement in the State and to make recommendations

for its further improvement. A questionnaire was issued by the committee to a large number of persons and institutions interested in the Co-operative movement in the State. A digest has been prepared of the replies received thereto. The committee examined several persons and inspected a few typical societies during their tours. It is hoped that the committee will be able to submit their final report by the close of Tulam 1109. Provision has therefore been made for the continuance of the committee till that date. A provision of Rs 7,000 has been made in the budget for 1109 for the purchase of house sites in urban areas for depressed classes and for sinking wells in their colonies and settlements. The office of the Protector of Depressed classes is also proposed to be slightly strengthened on account of additional work. The increase in the volume of work relating to the tabulation of figures, issue of audit orders, etc., in connection with the preparation of the annual report of the Co-operative Department requires the continuance of the Temporary Assistant Registrar at least until the Devadhar Committee submit their final report. Provision is therefore made in the budget for 1109 for the continuance of the post of Assistant Registrar and for a temporary additional establishment. Provision is also made for the continuance of the existing five Group Secretaries for Co-operative Societies of Depressed Classes, and of the seven temporary Inspectors and their peons for the whole of 1109.

26. *Miscellaneous Departments.*—A lump provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made in the budget for the appointment of Trade Agents. A small provision has also been made for the translation of the Census Report into Malayalam.

27. *Public works.*—The allotment for ordinary P.W.D. expenditure in the next year including establishment charges and Tools and Plant is Rs 30·56 lakhs as against Rs 29 lakhs for the current year. This does not include the expenditure on Capital Works executed by the Public Works and Electrical departments which is met out of the accumulated surplus of previous years. When the estimated outlay on Capital Works is also taken into account the budget grant for the next year amounts to Rs 49·11 lakhs. Besides for the continuance of the existing temporary staff for the investigation of minor irrigation in the State, provision is made for the continuance of the temporary staff sanctioned in the current year for investigation of a Drainage Scheme for the Trivandrum Town. An allotment of Rs ·27 of a lakh has been provided for the purpose under Establishment besides Rs 5,000 under Incomplete Works. Provision has also been made for the investigation of Town-Planning schemes. Full details of the works in progress and new works are given in Appendix B to the Budget Estimates. The works proposed to be executed by the P. W. D. next year out of the Road Development Fund amount to Rs 2·17 lakhs as detailed in Appendix D. Since the last monsoon, difficulties are being experienced in shipping at Alleppey owing to the rapid accretions of sand. Arrangements are being made for the extension of the Silver Jubilee Pier at Alleppey and a provision of Rs 30,000 has been made

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

for the purpose in the next year's budget under New Works. Special repairs to the Pier are also now being carried on and the estimated expenditure in the current year is Rs 50,000 while a provision of Rs 25,000 has been made in the budget for the next year.

28. *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*—With a view to afford relief to the families of officers in Government service dying in harness or within one year after retirement, a scheme of compassionate gratuities has been introduced with effect from 1st Vrischigam 1108. The minimum service required for the grant of the gratuity is 5 year's service qualifying for pension. The gratuity will be calculated at one month's pay for every year of qualifying service, based on the monthly pay on 1st Chingam each year. The maximum service for which the gratuity will be allowed is 30 years. The maximum monthly pay for calculating the gratuity has been fixed as Rs 400 and the maximum amount of the gratuity as Rs 3,000. In the case of pensioners the amount of pension drawn will be deducted from the gratuity calculated as above. The expenditure in the current year is expected to stand at Rs 1,500. An allotment of Rs 20,000 has been provided for the payment of gratuity next year.

29. *The Public Service Recruitment Committee.*—This Committee which was appointed to enquire into and report on the question of placing the system of recruitment to Public Service on a definite basis began its work in Chingam of the current year. The report is expected to be ready by the close of this year and provision is made in the budget for the next year for one month only.

30. *Village Panchayats.*—Six Panchayats have been organised during the current year and three more are proposed to be organised during the coming year, one at Kumarakam in the Kottayam Division and the others at Ayiroor and Kundara in the Quilon Division. A provision of Rs 10,000 is proposed for the payment of contribution to the Panchayats under Section 44 (3) of the Village Panchayats Regulation.

31. *Anchal.*—For the speedy transmission of mails it is proposed to introduce motor mail service between Vaikam and Ettumanoor and also between Ettumanoor and Poonjar, in place of the present runner service. The runner service between Vandamettu and Udumbanshola abolished from Edavam 1107 is also proposed to be resumed, as transmission of mails by motor along a circuitous route has led to much delay. Consequent on the formation and working of a number of Insurance companies, the volume of work in some of the Anchal Offices and in the Anchal Superintendent's Office has increased. The entertainment of a temporary additional staff was therefore sanctioned during the current year. It is proposed to continue this staff next year also.

32. *State Land Mortgage Bank.*—Last year I had made mention of the opening of the Land Mortgage Bank as a Government concern. The Bank grants loans for the liquidation of prior debts on land, the minimum and maximum limits being Rs 250 and Rs 3,000 respectively.

Loans to the extent of Rs 3,01,750 have already been sanctioned by the Bank up to the end of Edavam. A sum of Rs 3 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget for an overdraft accommodation to the Bank.

33. *Temple Entry Enquiry Committee.*—This Committee was constituted during the current year to enquire into and report on the question of temple entry. The Committee started work from 17th December 1932 and have issued a questionnaire to nearly 6,000 persons including owners and trustees of temples, representatives of associations, etc. Besides, for the purpose of eliciting public opinion the Committee have toured the State, camped at several places and examined witnesses representing different shades of opinion. The evidence thus collected is being printed. It may be necessary to hold a few more sittings for considering the materials collected and settling the lines on which the report is to be drafted. Provision has been made for the continuance of the Committee till the end of Chingam 1109.

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

34. *Railways.— Quilon—Trivandrum Railway.*—A provision of Rs ·42 of a lakh is made for the next year for the works detailed in Appendix H.

35. *Chackai-Tampanoor Extension.*—The work has been completed. A small provision of Rs ·39 of a lakh is made for payment of pending bills, establishment charges and a few minor items of expenditure.

36. *Trivandrum Water Works.*—The work is nearing completion. The Main Supply Line, the Filter House and the Low Level Service Reservoir have practically been completed and town distribution pipes have been laid for nearly 68 miles. The dam masonry at Aruvikarai, the High Level Reservoir and the erection of street fountains are in progress. A provision of Rs 3·43 lakhs has been made for the ensuing year. It is expected that it will be possible to commence distribution of water early next year. An allotment of Rs ·71 of a lakh has been made for the maintenance staff and contingencies under XXVII. Water-Supply—Working expenses.

37. *Trivandrum Electric Supply and Telephone Schemes.—Electric Supply.*—The proposed allotment of Rs 1·43 lakhs, for the next year includes Rs 1 lakh under Incomplete Works for the installation of a fifth generating set and for the extension of Office building. Under New Works, Rs 18,400 is provided for a new sub-station at Vallakadavu with necessary equipments. The total cost of the scheme at the end of the current year is expected to stand at Rs 6·68 lakhs. 44 miles of overhead and 9½ miles of high tension underground cables have been laid so far. It is proposed to extend the supply mains by another 4 miles next year, for which a sum of Rs 12,000 is provided in the budget. The net revenue estimated for the scheme for this

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

year is Rs ·39 of a lakh after setting apart Rs 40,000 towards the Depreciation Fund. This works up to about 5·8 per cent. on the capital outlay on the scheme. The Depreciation Fund is expected to stand at Rs 1·83 lakhs at the close of the next year.

38. *Telephone.* An allotment of Rs 12,500 has been provided for the work next year. The capital cost of the scheme will stand at Rs 1·01 lakhs at the end of the current year and at Rs 1·13 lakhs at the end of the next year. The net revenue from the scheme as per budget estimate is Rs 5,690.

39. *Quilon Electric Supply Scheme.*—It is proposed to supply electrical energy to the municipal town of Quilon. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs 2·1 lakhs and will be treated as a part of the bigger scheme taken in hand at Pallivasal. The Quilon scheme is expected to be a paying concern. like the Trivandrum Electric Supply Scheme, and a sum of Rs 1,50,000 has been provided in the budget for 1109.

40. *Construction of a bridge at Neriamangalam across the Periyar.*—Out of the provision of Rs 1·75 lakhs made in the current year's budget an expenditure of only Rs 1·54 lakhs is expected to be incurred during the current year. For 1109, a sum of Rs 2·07 lakhs has been provided. The bridge is expected to be completed in the course of the next year.

41. *Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—The scheme has undergone considerable alterations in its design and lay-out since it was discussed in the last Budget Session. The scheme as now sanctioned for execution provides for a Water Tunnel (approximately 10,000 feet long), 2 pipe lines (each approximately 8,000 feet long and intended to discharge 30 Cusecs of water), 3 Generating sets each of 5,000 K. V. A. capacity, 3 sets of Transformers for stepping up the generation voltage of 11,000 to 66,000; 74 miles of Double Circuit, 66,000 volt lines, 34 miles of Double Circuit 33,000 volt lines, 52 miles of 11,000 volt Single Circuit lines, in addition to 45 miles of 400 volts and 4 wire distribution net work. The area of supply covers the High Ranges, Alwaye, Kotamangalam, Kottayam, Changanachery, Tiruvella, Alleppey, Shertallai, Kuthiathodu, Thycattuseri and the Punja fields. The sanctioned estimate for the scheme now is Rs 70·8 lakhs and it is proposed to carry out the whole work immediately instead of in stages as originally intended. In view of the possibility of the development of large industries at Alwaye and its neighbourhood, the extension of the supply lines to these areas has now been provided for. This will necessitate the installation of an additional Generating set in the Power House and a Pipe Line. Double Circuit Transmission lines are now provided as against Single lines originally included. This is intended to safeguard the continuity of supply against any interruption due to lightning or other causes. In view of the unreliable nature of the country through which the water course from the Munnar River to the forebay was originally proposed to be run it is now decided to drive a tunnel through the hills to safeguard against any interruptions in the

water supply on account of any slip from the hill sides. Experience of the last two monsoons has shown that such a course is highly necessary as a portion of the hill through which the water has to be diverted has been slipping and sliding slowly year after year. With the tunnel which will be driven right through the mountains the water course will be entirely free from any such dangers and in a scheme of this nature where the implications are of a far-reaching character, every precaution to ensure continuous supply has to be taken. These are the main reasons why the estimate figures show an increase over those stated in the last Budget Session. Further, provision has now been made for interest charges for the period of construction when the capital will be unremunerative. The whole estimated cost is distributed under the various sub-heads as follows :—

Head Works	Rs	31·73
Transmission	Rs	22·07
Distribution	Rs	5·96
Supervision	Rs	3·00
Contingencies	Rs	2·50
Other miscellaneous charges including interest on Capital outlay	Rs	5·50
Total	Rs	70·76

or roughly Rs 70·80 lakhs.

With the assurance of a definite connected load which will bring in a consumption of 7 to 8 million units per annum from the very commencement, the financial aspect appears to be sound as it might be possible to meet interest charges and working expenses from the early stages of operation. The scheme has already been taken in hand for execution and the preliminary works in connection with the construction of staff quarters and road are already in progress. A Special Engineer experienced in tunnel construction and who was till recently in the Punjab Government service in the Uhl river project has been appointed and he is organising the works in connection with the Tunnel Driving. Specifications for the various items of plant and machinery are under preparation and contracts will be placed after inviting tenders by January 1934. A provision of Rs 10 lakhs is therefore made in the next year's budget under the head Palliyasal Hydro-Electric Scheme.

42. *Sinking Funds.*—The Sinking Fund created in connection with the Shencotta—Quilon Railway is expected to amount to Rs 75·38 lakhs at the close of the next year. The whole amount remains invested in gilt-edged securities.

Our Debenture Loan Liability stands at Bh. Rs 14,49,000. The whole amount is repayable in 1941. To repay this debt, Government have a Sinking Fund which will amount to Rs 9,71,000 at the close of 1108 and to Rs 10,55,000 at the end of the next year. The usual

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

practice has been to invest in Government of India Securities the whole of the uninvested balance to the credit of the Fund every year. The uninvested balance for the current year amounts to Rs 80,400. It has been thought advisable to invest this balance in the State 5 per cent. notes, to the extent possible instead of going in for Government of India Securities. Government have accordingly begun to purchase at par 5 per cent. State Pro-notes for the Sinking Fund and so far notes of the face value of Bh. Rs. 50,000 have been obtained. The arrangement appears popular among the small investors and they readily part with their holdings in return for immediate cash. The number of small investors is however few. Exclusive of the investments in the State 5 per cent. loan, the rest of the Sinking Fund balance up to the close of 1108 is invested in the Government of India Securities.

43. *State Life Insurance.—Public Branch.*—A scheme for a Public Insurance was recently sanctioned by Government. The premium tables are being examined once again and the scheme in its final form will be introduced early next year.

44. *The State Provident Fund.*—The State Provident Fund Scheme organised with effect from 1st Meenam 1107 with a view to provide facilities for Government Servants to invest a portion of their savings to serve as an asset at the time of retirement has proved to be popular and the number of subscribers to the Fund now stands at 4,300.

45. *Loans made by Government.*—An allotment of Rs 4 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget for the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation including Rs 1 lakh for the grant of special loans to the Punja cultivators in Kuttanad. A provision of Rs 1 lakh for Industrial Loans and of another Rs ·60 of a lakh for Miscellaneous Loans and Advances has also been made for the next year.

46. *Loan to the Port Conservancy Board, Cochin.*—The fourth stage of the Cochin Harbour works will be undertaken shortly and according to the tripartite agreement between Travancore, Cochin and British Government these works have to be financed in the first instance by money provided by the Government of Madras and the Governments of the two States. The estimated cost on account of the works for the year 1932-33 was forecasted at Rs 4·89 lakhs and the Travancore Government's share *viz*: Rs 1·63 lakhs has been disbursed to the Harbour authorities on a loan system by debit to Debt Head-Loans. The Loan to the Port Conservancy Board, Cochin, is on the following conditions:—

i. The loan will be free of interest up to 31st March 1943 and will bear interest thereafter at 5 per cent. per annum.

ii. It will be repaid in 60 half yearly equated payments of Rs. 5,274 (inclusive of interest) payable on 30th September and 31st March of each year, the first repayment becoming due on 30th September 1943.

iii. Penal interest will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum on overdue instalments.

The estimated cost of works for 1933-34 is expected to stand at about Bh. Rs 30 lakhs and the share payable by this Government therefor works up to Bh. Rs 10 lakhs. This sum is provided in the budget for the ensuing year.

47. *Government Investments in gilt-edged securities.*—One feature of our investments in gilt-edged securities is that we are keeping in our books for several years past Government of India non-terminable 3½ per cent. securities to the extent of Rs 38,91,100 and 3 per cent. securities to the extent of Rs 12,00,600 at their face value. The price of the 3½ per cent. paper went so low as Bh. Rs 50·9 in October 1931 with the abandonment of the Gold Standard both in Great Britain and in India; and the price of the 3 per cent. paper went down proportionately with the fall in the price of the 3½ per cent. securities. Government were watching for some years past, the trend of prices of securities in the gilt-edged market so as to relieve themselves of these low priced non-terminable securities without heavy loss. An opportunity however presented itself for a very short period during the course of the current year with the announcement by the Government of India of the conversion of their 5 per cent. 1929-47 and 1933 loans to a new issue of the 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan on payment of a cash bonus of Bh. Rs 7-8-0 and Bh. Rs 8-8-0 respectively. Government held in these two loans a sum of Rs 26,79,600 (Rs 25,39,600 in the 5 per cent. 1929-47 and Rs 1,40,000 in the 5 per cent. 1933 loans). If the conversion terms of the Government of India were not accepted, the only alternative to the holders of these two classes of securities would have been to receive payment in cash for their holdings. Government however closed with the offer of the Government of India and converted all the above holdings into the terminable 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan. The loss of interest by one per cent. in this case was inevitable under the circumstances. This conversion brought in Bh. Rs 2,02,370 by way of premium or profits.

With the general fall in the rate of interest on Government of India loans and the consequent rise in price of heavy yielding securities, it was thought advisable to part with a portion of our tax-free investments as the 5 per cent. 1945-55 securities. Accordingly, Rs 5 lakhs of this paper which were originally purchased at Bh. Rs 95 and which were borne in our books at Bh. Rs 100 were sold at an average price of about Bh. Rs 109-12 and the sale proceeds less profit were reinvested in the new 3½ per cent. 1947-50 to the extent of Rs 2 lakhs at Bh. Rs 93-10 per cent. and in the 4 per cent. 1960-70 to the extent of Rs 3 lakhs at Bh. Rs 93-11 per cent. This transaction has brought in a profit of Bh. Rs 80,625. Thus on the whole we realised during the year a profit of Bh. Rs 2,82,995 or S. Rs 2,88,048 and this amount is exhibited on the revenue side of the budget under the head "IX.—Interest-Premium on the conversion and sale of Government of India Securities." This profit of Bh. Rs 2,82,995 was utilised in converting

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

24 lakhs out of the entire stock of Rs 38,91,100 of the 3½ per cent. paper into 4 per cent. 1960-70 securities of equivalent face value at an average difference payment of about Bh. Rs 11-14-0 per cent. This difference in price of Bh. Rs 11-14-0 between 3½ per cent. non-terminable and 4 per cent. 1960-70 terminable lasted only for a very short period. The difference has since widened and now stands at about Bh. Rs 14-8-0 and hence it was not found possible to relieve ourselves any more of the 3½ per cent. nonterminable securities at an advantage.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

48. A statement of our Assets and Liabilities as at the close of 1108 and 1109 is given on page 7 of the budget estimates. According to the final accounts of 1107, our booked assets stood at Rs 358·80 lakhs and the liabilities at Rs 235·96 lakhs. At the close of the current year, the assets are expected to amount to Rs 381·60 lakhs and the liabilities to Rs. 267·90 lakhs. Our surplus investments which stood at Rs 187·95 lakhs at the close of 1107 are expected to amount to Rs 211·73 lakhs at the close of the current year. In the next year, it is expected that we shall have to draw Rs 29·97 lakhs from our surplus investments to meet the expenditure on Capital Works and for the investment of the Sinking Fund Balances. The investment account is therefore expected to stand at Rs 181·76 lakhs at the close of 1109. Our Assets and Liabilities at the end of the next year are expected to be Rs 374·47 lakhs and Rs 278·35 lakhs respectively. The Government Account which stood at Rs 122·84 lakhs at the close of 1107 is expected to be reduced to Rs 113·70 lakhs at the close of the current year on account of the expenditure on Capital Works. As Government propose to incur a Capital expenditure of Rs 19·37 lakhs during the next year, the net outgoing is estimated at Rs 17·58 lakhs. The Government Account is thus expected to close with a balance of Rs 96·12 lakhs. The cash balance of the State which stood at Rs 57·55 lakhs at the beginning of the current year is expected to stand at Rs 44·52 lakhs at its close and at Rs 44·57 lakhs at the close of the next year.

PRESIDENT : Before we adjourn, I shall explain, very briefly, the procedure to be followed in discussing the Budget.

Under Rule 69, the debate on the Budget by the Assembly will begin with a general discussion and be followed by the voting of demands for grants. It has been usual to allot two days for the general discussion of the Budget. During this session, however, the time available on the 2nd August after the election of the Deputy President, and the whole of the 3rd and the 4th August will be allotted for the general discussion of the Budget. The discussion of the demands and the voting on them will take place in the Assembly from the 7th to the 12th and the 14th August. The maximum period admissible under Rule 71 (1) for dealing with the demands in the Assembly will thus be seen to have been allotted for the purpose. The demands will be discussed in the order in which they are printed in the statement

which will be furnished to you. Demands under Land Revenue, Education and Public Works, may each be discussed in the Assembly for one day. The remaining demands will have to be dealt with before the close of the seventh day, and not more than half a day will be allotted for any one demand. At the end of the time allotted for the discussion of each demand, all pending motions in respect of that demand will automatically lapse; and at 5 o' clock on the evening of the last of the allotted days, every question necessary for the disposal of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants will be put under Rule 71 (3).

Every member, other than the Financial Secretary, will be allowed during the general discussion stage not more than fifteen minutes. When voting on the demands for grants, every mover and the official member who has the right of reply will be allowed ten minutes each, and the other members five minutes each. Standing Order No. 59 requires notice of every motion for the reduction or omission of a grant to be given to the Secretary to the Assembly two clear days before the day on which the demand comes up for consideration. I request members of the Assembly kindly to specify in the case of token motions, the purpose for which the motion is proposed.

One day, *viz.*, the 18th August has been allotted for the general discussion of the Budget in the Council, and four days, *viz.*, the 22nd to the 24th and 26th August will be allotted for the discussion and voting of demands. Members of the Council are, of course, aware that the Council will, under Rule 75, discuss each demand as a whole and vote upon each demand as a whole without moving for the reduction of any grant or of any item in a grant. To enable the discussion of each demand in the Council, it is not necessary that the members should send in any specific motion, and the Council will have the right to assent or refuse its assent to any demand when it is put to the House. If, however, any member wishes to send in a specific motion proposing the omission of a grant, notice should be given of such motion two clear days before the day on which the demand comes up for consideration.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Member, Sri Mulam Assembly*): Sir, I wish to make a reference to get one or two points cleared.

PRESIDENT: Not to-day, Mr. Krishna Pillai.

The joint sitting of the two Houses then terminated at 5-18 P. M., the Assembly to meet again on the 2nd August 1933/18th Karkatakam 1108 and the Council to meet again on the 18th August 1933/2nd Chingam 1109.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday, the 2nd August 1933/the 18th Karkadagam 1108.

The Assembly re-assembled at eleven two of the clock, the President presiding.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT : Members of the Assembly, before we commence, I wish to make a statement explaining the procedure which is proposed to be followed regarding questions and answers. You are, of course, aware that, while formerly only the member asking the question was permitted to put a supplementary question, under the Reforms, the privilege of putting supplementary questions has been extended to every member. Naturally, a larger number of supplementary questions than before will be put during question time, and perhaps, the number of principal questions answered will consequently be less than hitherto. In order to enable members to distinguish between questions in respect of which they desire to put supplementary questions and those for which an answer may not be required on the floor of the House, the practice, obtaining in the House of Commons and the Indian Central Legislature, of putting starred and unstarred questions has now been introduced here. Questions desired to be answered on the floor of the House will be starred, and the official member in charge will answer them orally. Any member may then put supplementary questions arising out of these answers. Answers to all unstarred questions will be printed along with the proceedings of the day and be made available to the members. Printed copies of the questions, which will be answered during the day, will be made available to the members on the previous day. Copies of the answers given during the day will also be placed in the Press Room.

The present practice of placing on the table printed copies of questions and answers will be modified to this extent in favour of the practice obtaining in the House of Commons and the Indian Central Legislature. I trust that the Members will appreciate this change as it will be conducive to more efficient despatch of business during question time.

G. P. T. 70. 350.

[President.]

One further point I would like to mention. Of late, there has been some delay in the publication of the proceedings of the Legislature. With a view to expedite the publication of the proceedings of the Legislature, some arrangements have been made provisionally. Those of you who have been members of the last Council are no doubt aware that printed copies of the proceedings of one meeting are ready only just before the next meeting comes round. This delay can be avoided if the members would kindly co-operate with the Secretary in enabling him to send to the Press the final edition of their speeches with the utmost possible expedition. Typed copies of the speeches made by each member at a meeting will be made available to him on the evening of the day after the meeting, and the speeches may be returned to the Secretary, with the corrections, if any, within the course of a day. This will enable the final edition of the proceedings of each meeting being issued on the fourth day.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Road from 10th mile Alleppey-Aroor Road to Kanichakulangara.

1.* **MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) why the scheme for the construction of a road from the 10th mile of the Alleppey-Aroor road to Kanichakulangara is not yet carried out; and

(*b*) whether the Government are aware of the great hardships to which the people of the locality are subjected for want of means of communication?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) For want of funds; (*b*) yes.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know whether Government will be pleased to state whether they are aware..............

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I regret I cannot hear a word of what the member has been saying.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that, at the Kanichakulangara temple festival, more than 50,000 people congregate yearly from most parts of North Travancore?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether, if the people of the locality are willing to surrender land free, immediate steps will be taken to start the construction of the road in question?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Is the member sure that the land necessary will be surrendered free by the owners concerned?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I am sure.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

Ottapunna-Kanichakulangara road.

2.* **MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the work, in connection with the Ottapunna-Kanichakulangara road from the 16th mile of the Aroor road cutting the Arathumkal road on the 2nd mile, will be taken up next year; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, the reasons for the same?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The answer to (*a*) is in the negative and to (*b*), for want of funds.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Are the Government aware that a few years ago, a constructive scheme was suggested, by the representatives of the people of Shertala and the officers of Government, for a system of cross roads connecting the Alleppey-Aroor road?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Government are not aware.

Breach on the Main Central road near the Mamam Bridge.

3.* **MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that considerable hardship is caused to the line buses running from Attingal to Trivandrum on account of the breach on the M. C. road near the Mamam Bridge?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): No doubt there may be some inconvenience; but it is not so serious, as the diversion through Venjarumoodu is only 3 miles longer. The inconvenience is inevitable until the masonry bridge is rebuilt and the road to Trivandrum is restored.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is the member aware of a bridge called Mamam *Palam* on the M. C. road?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It is not on the M. C road.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know in which road that bridge is situated?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It is in the 19th mile of the Trivandrum-Quilon road.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the Government are aware that the line buses coming from Attingal to Trivandrum now have to come by a circuitous route *via* Nedumangad?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Service buses from Quilon need come only through Venjarumoodu. There is no occasion to go to Nedumangad.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): How many miles more do these buses have to travel by coming through Venjarumoodu?

PRESIDENT : The question has already been answered.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : May I know whether the Government propose to improve that road and make it cartable in the near future ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : Yes ; we intend to take up the bridge during the coming year ; funds have been provided for that in the budget.

Audit of Railway accounts.

4.* **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they are checking and auditing the receipts and expenditure of the Shencotta-Quilon and the Quilon-Trivandrum Railways ; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the name, status and pay of the officer who is deputed for that work ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The accounts of the Company are audited by the auditors of the Government of India ... .

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I cannot catch even a syllable.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The accounts of the Company are being audited by an auditor of the Government of India, and such audited accounts are accepted by the Government here.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : My question is whether the Government of Travancore are checking and auditing the expenditure on the Quilon-Shencotta Railway.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : They are not doing it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know why ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : There is no provision for that in the agreement with the Company ; and we accept the audited accounts of the Government of India.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the member saying that there is no provision in the agreement for the auditing and checking of the accounts ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes ; there is no provision for auditing by this Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the Government of Travancore is entirely to depend upon the audit by the Government of India ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes, at present.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know the terms of the agreement ?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether the audit report of the Government of India is received here annually ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether this Government is entitled to ask the Government of India for any details with regard to the audit report ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : We have been accepting the audited accounts of the Government of India. So far, there has been no occasion to call for any further information.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Am I to understand that, on a scrutiny of the accounts received from the Government of India, Government have been convinced that there was no necessity for further information ?

MR T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : We do not *scrutinise* the accounts ; we *accept* them.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Without scrutiny ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether Government consider it feasible to approach the Government of India to give us permission to audit the Railway accounts in view of the very small income we are getting from the Railways ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : According to the present agreement, we have no right to audit the accounts ourselves.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I am asking whether the Government consider it feasible or necessary to approach the Government of India to enable us to audit the accounts in view of the very small amount of money that we are getting from the Railways.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Government do not think it feasible.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether the Government have made any attempt in that direction hitherto ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Government made an attempt.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : When was it ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Some years ago.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) : May I know whether it is not more desirable and proper to have the Railway accounts audited by our own Accounts staff ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : It may be desirable, but it is not very easy. The accounts are audited by the Government of India Auditors.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Had the Government any idea of having the accounts audited by a special staff?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the Government pay anything for the services rendered in auditing such accounts?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No.

Silting up of the sea near the Alleppey Pier.

5.* **MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn by the Travancore Chamber of Commerce to the silting up of the sea near the pier at Alleppey with the consequence that the pier has become useless; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to do anything in the matter in the near future?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Government contemplate, if necessary, obtaining the services of an expert to investigate and report on the causes of sand accretion and have in the meanwhile ordered immediate steps for dredging the sand now accreted.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, in view of the periodical occurrence of the silting up of the sea at the Alleppey Port, do the Government think it an urgent necessity to immediately consult an expert and do the needful in the matter?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government are considering the appointment of an expert.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): On a point of order. A member puts a supplementary question and this I understand only bears on the main question which has already been given notice of. I would like to know whether the Government Member concerned is entitled to say that he claims notice.

PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is not the Government member who is to answer the question expected to post himself well with all the facts connected with the question?

PRESIDENT: That is not a point of order.

NOTICES OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

PRESIDENT: I have received three motions for adjournment of the House, all three of which I propose to disallow. The first stands in the name of Mr. Sivatanu Pillai. It reads :—

"The brutal, unwarranted and unauthorised attack by *lathies* by the Police and Reserve men under the direction of the Trivandrum District Superintendent of Police on the peaceful Catholic villagers of Cape Comorin on 10-12-1108 at 9 A. M. causing severe injuries to over one hundred of them including women and children, who are being treated at the Nagercoil District Hospital."

Apart from the fact that the motion is couched in objectionable language, it is disallowed because the subject is under judicial enquiry.

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan and Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai have put in motions on the same subject. Mr. Asan's motion reads :—

"The serious hardships caused to the ryots who are already groaning under the present economic depression by the recent floods in the State."

Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai's motion reads :—

"The miserable plight of the agriculturists of this State on account of the increasing economic distress enhanced by the recent flood damages which the Financial Secretary's speech has failed to take notice of and for which no provision has been made in the next year's budget. The object of the motion is to press upon the attention of the Government a reasonable remission of tax."

The object of these adjournment motions is to consider definite matters of urgent public importance. Neither of these motions is sufficiently definite nor does it deal with a recent matter, and also both of them anticipate matters which can be discussed during the budget discussion.

BILLS ASSENTED TO BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.

The Secretary announced that the following Bills had received the assent of His Highness the Maha Raja since the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

Date of Royal assent.

17-5-1108. 1. The Provident Insurance Societies Bill (Regulation III of 1108).

Do. 2. The Travancore Town Planning Bill (Regulation IV of 1108).

Do. 3. The Wills Regulation Amendment Bill (Regulation V of 1108).

Do. 4. The Travancore Chitties Regulation Amendment Bill (Regulation VI of 1108).

Do. 5. The Travancore Kshatriya Bill (Regulation VII of 1108).

Do. 6. The Insolvency Bill (Regulation VIII of 1108).

Do. 7. The Travancore Police Regulation Amendment Bill (Regulation IX of 1108).

Do. 8. The Municipal Regulation Amendment Bill (Regulation X of 1108).

Do. 9. The Muslim Succession Bill (Regulation XI of 1108).

Do. 10. The Travancore Jenmi Kudiyan Regulation Amendment Bill (Regulation XII of 1108).

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Regulation II of 1108.

Demand.	*Amount.*	*Particulars.*
	Rs.	
I. Land Revenue.	14,875	For the pay, travelling allowances and contingencies of the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer and staff sanctioned during 1108.
Do.	1,800	For the pay, travelling allowances etc., of the Revenue Settlement Officer and staff.
III. Industries.	1,000	For the purchase of articles of industrial value which can be profitably manufactured in the State.
IV. Medical and Sanitary—Medical Department including grants to Allopathic Medical Institutions and scholarships for the study of European Medicine and Public Health.	780	For the Filarial Survey of the Alleppey town.
IV. Medical and Sanitary—Medical Department including grants to Allopathic Medical Institutions and scholarships for the study of European Medicine and Public Health.	10,179	For payment of a grant for the construction of a building for the Salvation Army Hospital, Nagercoil.
Do.	1,000	For expenditure in connection with Malaria Survey.
Do.	3,500	Under travelling allowance to officers and establishment of the Medical Department.

Demand.	*Amount.* Rs.	*Particulars.*
V. Medical and Sanitary— Chemical Examiner, Ayurveda Department including grants to Institutions and Honoraria to Vydians and Sanitary Department excluding Public Health.	14,584	For expenditure in connection with Prevention of Epidemics.
Do.	35	For the office of the Chemical Examiner 'under Anchal Charges'.
VI. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments— Co-operative Department.	1,500	Under travelling allowance to officers of the Co-operative Department.
VII. Education.	1,600	For expenses in connection with the Education Reforms Committee.
VIII. Buildings, Communications, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Protective Irrigation etc.	400	For urgent repairs to the retaining wall and proposed new wall in front of the closed godowns at Alleppey.
Do.	1,500	For demolishing and rebuilding the P. W. D. sheds at Valiathurai.
Do.	3,600	For surveying and demarcating the road *poramboke* from the 36th mile to the 43rd mile of the Kottayam-Kumili road.
Do.	9,225	For widening the trace from Kumili to Devicolam *via* Vandanmettu.
Do.	13,100	For opening a road from the Trivandrum—Shencotta road to the Golf Links.
Do.	6,350	For remetalling and spramexing the road from the Water Works Junction at Vellayambalam to the Kowdiyar Palace.
Do.	1,066	For constructing an R. C. Platform on the Kanjirapally-Erattupettah road.

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Demand.	*Amount.* Rs.	*Particulars.*
VIII. Buildings, Communications, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Protective Irrigation etc.	3,543	For the acquisition of land for deepening and widening the Puthentodu at Thanneermukkom.
Do.	8,550	For regravelling the first four miles of the Alleppey-Aroor road excluding the first three furlongs.
Do.	1,000	For the maintenance of the R. C. fender piles of the Silver Jubilee Pier at Alleppey.
Do.	1,200	For extending the telephone line from Kottaram to Cape.
Do.	1,34,400	For urgent repairs to broken bridges and culverts, damaged parapet walls and embankments in the State.
Do.	1,500	For payment of additional compensation charges for the land acquired for constructing a branch road connecting the Veloor road with the Aruvapuzha road.
Do.	8,920	For remetalling the road from the Vettimuricha Fort Gate to Vallakkadavu, Trivandrum.
Do.	490	For the restoration of the collapsed portion of the terrace in the office of the Director of Registration.
Do.	5,067	For the construction of an additional building for the Marrarikulam new primary school converted to a middle school.
Do.	3,450	For recoating the Trivandrum-Shencotta road from the junction at Vellayambalam to the junction at Althara (near the Women's College.)
Do.	1,600	For the construction of a kitchen in the Nursing Sisters' quarters attached to the District Hospital, Nagercoil.

Demand.	*Amount.* Rs.	*Particulars.*
VIII. Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Protective Irrigation etc.	907	For additional compensation charges for the lands for the construction of a branch road connecting the Veloor road with the Aruvapuzha road.
Do.	725	For the maintenance of the District Court buildings at Alleppey.
X. Police.	1,500	For the purchase of a Roneo steel cabinet, cards, etc., for the Criminal Intelligence Bureau.
Do.	2,000	For the purchase of equipment and clothing for the newly recruited Traffic Constables.
XI. General Administration—Heads other than Account Office.	154	For the retention of the clerk typist in the Political Section of the Secretariat to the end of 1108.
Do.	1,380	On account of the appointment of a separate Secretary for the Sri Mulam Assembly.
Do.	500	On account of the appointment of a full-time Publicity Officer.
Do.	5,700	On account of the pay of the staff, travelling allowances and contingencies of the office of the Electoral Rolls Officer.
Do.	4,834	For expenditure in connection with the printing of the Electoral Rolls.
Do.	900	Do. Do.
XIII. Administration of Justice.	5,000	Under Criminal Courts—Batta to prisoners.
Do.	1,055	Under 'Law Officers—other Law charges'.
XIV Salt, Excise and Customs.	1,000	For payment of honorarium to Mr. T. V. Ramakrishna Aiyar B. A. Retired Assistant Excise Commissioner, for having drafted the rules under the Sea Customs Regulation.

[Mr. R. Nilacanta Pillai.]

Demand.	*Amount.*	*Particulars.*
	Rs.	
XVII. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—other than the Co-operative Department and Census.	45	For rent for holding the office of the Economic Development Board.
XX. Registration.	3,000	For binding charges of the Registration Department.
XXIII. Miscellaneous.	1,00,000	In connection with the Chicago International Exposition of 1933.
Do.	4,548	On account of pay etc., of the Secretary and staff of the Public Service Recruitment Committee.
Do.	197	Under T. A. to the non-official members of the Special Punja Loan Committee.
XXIV. Anchal—Working Expenses.	12,000	On account of the cost of packing and transmission charges of Anchal and Service Anchal stamps from the Central Stamp Depot to the various branches and local depots.
XXVIII. Other Loans.	43,768	On account of loan to Mr. Vyaskara Moos, Kottayam, in connection with the Electric Installation at Kottayam.

MOTION FOR DETERMINATION OF THE SALARY OF THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT: The next business is the motion by the Chief Secretary regarding the salary of the Deputy President.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, under Section 7 (4) of the Reforms Regulation, II of 1108, the salary of the Deputy President of this Assembly has to be fixed by this House. Accordingly, I beg to move the following motion for the consideration of the House:—

"That the Deputy President of the Sri Mulam Assembly be paid a salary of Rs. 3,000 per annum."

MR. P. K. NARYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the Chief Secretary whether this amount is included in the Budget Estimates?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No. The amount has first to be decided before it is included in the budget.

PRESIDENT: Three amendments have been tabled and I think it will expedite the business of the House if these are moved at once and discussed all together, assuming that the members wish to move them.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I beg to move an amendment to the motion placed before the House to the effect that the salary of the Deputy President be fixed at Rs. 1,200 per annum instead of at Rs. 3,000 per annum.

In doing so, Sir, I am only voicing forth the opinion of the public of Travancore. There is a huge army of highly paid officers in the State.

PRESIDENT: You must keep to the motion, please. The motion before the House is about the salary of the Deputy President.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): We, the non-official members, do not find any reason why the salary of the Deputy President of the Assembly who shall be elected and removed by a vote of the Assembly should not be fixed at Rs. 1,200 per annum. The expression "salary" is a misnomer in the Regulation. It ought to have been "allowance" or "honorarium" and not "salary". But unfortunately we are not permitted to trespass into the forbidden ground of discussing the contents of the Regulation and having the expression "salary" altered or changed. Travancore is a poor State. Sir, the people of Travancore shall not pay, we their representatives shall not propose, and the gentleman who is to be elected as the Deputy President shall not expect a big amount as salary for the services that he has to render to the State at large, and hence I propose that the salary of the Deputy President be fixed at Rs. 1,200 per annum, that is to say at Rs. 100 per mensem, instead of at Rs. 3,000 per annum.

PRESIDENT: Anybody seconding the proposal?

The motion fell through for want of a seconder.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I beg to move that "1,000" be substituted for "3,000" occurring after 'Rs.' and before 'per annum'.

My object in making this motion before this Assembly is to show that the representatives of the people are prepared to find a competent person as Deputy President even if he be paid only Rs. 1,000 per annum. We must curtail our expenditure as far as possible and this House should set an example to the official world that they are prepared.........

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Does the member propose a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I said Rs. 1,000 per annum, and it is found in the amendment. I think this House should set an example to the official world by showing that their elected Deputy President will serve for an amount of Rs. 1,000 per annum. The Deputy President has to maintain a status. He need not make any profit out of his office; but he must be in a position to have a proper building, to have a good conveyance and other things. For that, I think Rs. 1,000 is sufficient.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does not the member expect the Deputy President to keep a car as conveyance?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I only said that the Deputy President has to keep a conveyance.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does not the member expect the Deputy President to keep a *jutka* or car or any other vehicle as conveyance, consistent with the dignity of his office?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I expect him to lead a decent life; for that I think Rs. 1,000 is sufficient.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): According to the amendment of the member, the salary comes to Rs. 83 1/3 per mensem. Does the member think that that is sufficient for a decent living in Trivandrum?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): For that matter, I am of opinion that the Deputy President should not indent upon this House, for *all* his *expenditure*. We will pay him to the extent necessary to enable him to have a decent living in Trivandrum during the Council season.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What does the member mean by saying a decent living"?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I have already said that in my motion.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Will the member please inform the House for what purpose Rs. 83 1/3 is intended?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I have already answered that.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Will the member please give details for the Rs. 83 1/3 per mensem? We want to know every detail in regard to every expenditure because we are perplexed by Mr. Asan's motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*); I think the member asks this question, because he thinks Rs. 83 1/3 is too small an amount. If I am to correct the member, I may tell him the state of things with regard to the holding of this meeting. From now onwards, this meeting will not take place for more than 40 days in a year as the previous Council sat for only about 20 days during the previous years. According to that estimate, the salary I have proposed comes to about Rs. 25 per diem. That is more than enough for a decent living. According to...

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does the member think...

PRESIDENT: Please do not interrupt the member during his speech. Let him finish the sentence, please.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): He does not finish a sentence. (*Laughter*).

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : So, in my opinion, Rs. 25 per diem is more than enough for a decent living in the town of Trivandrum.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Is the member aware of the honorarium of the Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I know that the President there is given a salary.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : I am asking the member about the salary of the Deputy President.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) . I do not know anything about that. If the member knows that, I accept his statement.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : May I inform the member that the Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council is paid an honorarium of Rs. 5,000 per annum ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) ; Besides the Deputy President, we are to have two Chairmen to preside over the deliberations of the Assembly. Taking that also into consideration I think Rs. 1,000 per annum is a reasonable remuneration. It is quite ample to enable the Deputy President to have a decent living in Trivandrum. With these words, I move the amendment for the consideration of the House.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I beg to second the amendment. I am sorry to state that the status of the Deputy President does not consist in the high salary he is to get from the representatives of the people. If the person who is elected has an element of patriotism in him, whatever salary we sanction will be gladly accepted by him.

MR. K. P. KRISHNAN MENON (*Parur*) : I beg to move the following motion : —

> *"For the words "Rs. 3,000 per annum" in the motion, the words "Rs. (300) three hundred for each session, without exceeding Rs. (1,500) one thousand and five hundred a year" be substituted.*

In my opinion, we must allow an honorarium instead of salary. I associate myself with all that has been said by Mr. Damodaran Asan in connection with this motion.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha II*) : I beg to second it.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : I beg to oppose the amendments. The Office of the Deputy President is not a new creation with the Legislative Reforms just now introduced. In the late Council also, there was a Deputy President and I believe he was getting a salary of Rs. 3,000 per annum. With the introduction of the Reforms, this Council is invested with powers of electing the Deputy President from among the non-officials, and also with the power to fix his salary. So, the new elected Deputy President has more onerous duties and responsibilities to perform than the Deputy President of the old Council.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): How is the work of the Deputy President more onerous now than before?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The present Assembly is invested with more powers and responsibilities which naturally means that the person who holds the Deputy Presidentship has more onerous duties to perform.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): May I ask the member, is not Rs. 1,000 enough then?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The motion before the House is that the Deputy President of the Sri Mulam Assembly be paid a salary of Rs. 3,000 per annum. Yours is only an amendment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member know that the President has to nominate two Chairmen also, beside the Deputy President.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): That question does not arise.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Does not the member know that the Deputy President can absent himself, because the nominated Chairman can preside over the House?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): If the President asks the Deputy President to preside, he has to do it. The President may ask at any moment.

MR. PUTUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does the member think that the Deputy President will absent himself for the purpose of giving an acting place to the nominated Chairman?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Therefore in my opinion, if our finances permit, we must allow a more decent salary for the Deputy President. I am really at pains to understand the real principles underlying the amendments brought forward by Mr. Damodaran Asan and Mr. Krishna Menon. If the motion is based on principles of economy, I can appreciate the fundamental idea underlying it. Both the members are aware of the fact that, in this State, lakhs and lakhs of rupees are spent towards the salary of officers. This House, in my humble view, should be ashamed of itself to cut the salary of the Deputy President to a very low figure, when we learn that even the most modest recommendations embodied in the report of the Retrenchment Committee in the direction of salary cuts, are not given effect to by the Government. I ask the House in all earnestness to view the motion in a proper light and vote for the motion brought forward by the Government. I am even for enhancing the amount to Rs. 5,000 provided our funds allow it. What do we get by cutting down the salary to Rs. 1,000? Probably we may be gaining Rs. 2,000 which amount will be spent in some other direction. I ask, Sir, why all the fight for the shadows when the substance is left untouched.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member know that the Retrenchment Committee have fixed this salary of the Deputy President at Rs 1,000?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): That may be. The Government have not accepted all the recommendations of the Committee.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the member prepared to stand by the report of the Retrenchment Committee? That is what I want to know.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): That is another matter which is not at issue now. With these few remarks, Sir, I am supporting the motion of the Chief Secretary.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): It is the duty of the representatives of the people to suggest a reasonable and modest expenditure in the matter of Government expenditure.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I do not quite catch the member.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha II*): The fact that we waste money in the various branches does not mean that we must not vote for Rs. 1,000 per annum.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I am at the motion brought forward by the Government. I support the motion and oppose the amendment motions.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I rise to oppose the amendments brought forward by Mr. Damodaran Asan and Mr. K. P. Krishna Menon. I could not understand for what reasons they have brought forward the amendments. It will be more honorable if a non-official member be asked to take up the Deputy Presidentship for a nominal allowance. If so, I would have appreciated Mr. Damodaran Asan and Mr. Krishna Menon bringing forward an amendment fixing the salary of the Deputy President at Re. 1 per annum. From the arguments of the opponents, we as non-official members, cannot agree to all that they have said. The Deputy President to be elected is our accredited leader. When we elect a Deputy President, we lay on him our full confidence and he has to lead the deliberations of this Assembly, like the Dewan-President. Then, we are giving him a status almost next to the Dewan himself. Mr. Damodaran Asan says that he must live a decent life when in Trivandrum. I am at a loss to know the basis on which Mr. Damodaran Asan has calculated the decent sum at Rs. 83 1/3 per mensem.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member think that the allowance I have proposed is not more decent?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): To me it appears a non-official member who has no other means if he is prepared to sacrifice for the political cause of the country could not manage with that. Any man for that matter will lead a decent life. The ex-President of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Patel, who was a Congressman served the country's interest very well. Even he did not tell nor the Assembly vote for a nominal salary as is now suggested by Mr. Damodaran Asan.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is there any member of the Assembly who has no other means?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I say even if a member who has no other means of existence comes in and is prepared to serve the country's interests, why grudge him paying the reasonable amount suggested by Government which comes only to the monthly pay of the Dewan. We have no control over the money thus saved by the proposed reduction. We cannot say how this Rs 2,000, to be gained as is suggested by Mr. Damodaran Asan, would be spent, for we have no control over it, so to say. It may be spent for minor items in any way as the Government pleases.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): But the member thinks that status depends upon the pay of the member.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): The member himself was saying that some amount must be set apart for a decent living in Trivandrum. Why not the member himself bring forward a motion suggesting for a nominal sum of Re. 1 as salary? I could have appreciated that. The member does not seem to have accepted that as a principle in moving the amendment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member suggest that the sum I have fixed is less decent?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): What I am suggesting is only more decent. I would even prefer to suggest a bigger amount. But as the Chief Secretary's motion is the only acceptable one before the House, I support the motion brought forward by the Government and oppose the amendment motions.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member, is it the monetary consideration that should weigh in these matters?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I don't say that.

MR. PUTUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I rise to a point of order. The member putting a question, should he not address the Chair, Sir?

PRESIDENT: That is what every member is expected to do.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): A word more in support of the motion brought forward by the Government.

Mr. Asan referred to the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee. There is the Report of the Retrenchment Committee circulated amongst us. Even the Government have not accepted some of their recommendations. For example, the Retrenchment Committee have recommended for a cut of Rs. 2,70,000 in the salaries of the Government officers. What have the Government done in regard to that? They have yet to consider about the reduction of Rs. 4 lakhs which the Committee have recommended in the direction of travelling allowances. That is how the recommendations of the Committee have been respected by the Government. That being the case, in the matter of fixing the salary of the Deputy President, why should we be guided by the Report of the Retrenchment Committee?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): That is a reasonable recommendation made by the Retrenchment Committee.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): There are also unreasonable recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. For example, the posts of many peons were abolished.

PRESIDENT: You are getting away from the point.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I just referred to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee only because the mover of the amendment referred to it, I had to meet his arguments. There are other recommendations which this House need not accept. That is my argument. So I say that this amendment need not be considered seriously by this House. The proposition of the Chief Secretary, I fully believe, will be accepted by this House.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറിനു നൾകേണ്ട ശമ്പളസംഖ്യയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭേദഗതിയെ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നതിനാണു ഞാൻ ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതു്. എൻെറ ഈ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകടനത്തിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾ നാലാണു്. ഒന്നാമതു്, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമസഭാറഗുലേഷൻ ഏഴാം വകുപ്പു് ൪-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ ഇങ്ങനെയാണു പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നതു്:—

"The Deputy President shall receive such salary as may be determined by the Assembly with the concurrence of our Government."

ഇപ്പോൾ ഉദ്ധരിച്ച വാചകത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പദം സാലറി എന്നാണു്. സാലറി എന്ന പദത്തിൻെറ അർത്ഥം കേവലം പാരിതോഷികം എന്നോ സൌജന്യം എന്നോ അല്ല മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഒരു നിലയിൽ ആലോചിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം രാജ്യഭരണനയങ്ങളും നിയമങ്ങളും സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്ന ഈ അസംബ്ലിയുടെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറിനു ആ സ്ഥാനത്തിനും പദവിക്കും അനുയോജ്യമായ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണു്. അതിനാൽ ഇതിലേയ്ക്കായി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യയിൽനിന്നും കുറയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നാണു് എൻെറ ഒന്നാമത്തെ വാദം.

രണ്ടാമതു്, ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറ് എന്ന നിലയിൽ അദ്ദേഹം നിർവ്വഹിക്കേണ്ട കൃത്യങ്ങൾ കേവലം പ്രജകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി മാത്രം ഉള്ളതല്ല. ഈ അസംബ്ലിയുടെ സ്ഥിരം പ്രസിഡൻറായ ദിവാൻജിയുടെ അഭാവത്തിൽ, അദ്ദേഹം അസംബ്ലിയിൽ ഔദ്യോഗികനിലയിൽ നിർവ്വഹിക്കേണ്ട കൃത്യങ്ങൾകൂടി ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറു വഹിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു സ്റ്റേററിനുവേണ്ടി, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു ഗവൺമെൻറിനുവേണ്ടി എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളിനു ആ സ്റ്റേററിൽനിന്നും പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് വ്യവസ്ഥാപിതനിയമങ്ങൾക്കു് ഏററവും യോജിച്ചതും ആണു്. ഈ നിലയ്ക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മൂവായിരം രൂപാ

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

തന്നെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറിനു ശമ്പളമായിട്ടു നൽകേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണ് എൻെറ രണ്ടാമത്തെ വാദം.

മൂന്നാമത്തെ കാരണം പ്രീസിഡൻറ് (precedent) എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. പ്രീസിഡൻറിനു ചില അവസരങ്ങളിൽ നിയമത്തെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാബല്യവും പ്രാധാന്യവും ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇവിടെ ഇതിനെപ്പററി സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മെമ്പറന്മാരിൽ ചിലർ മുൻപിലത്തെ കൌൺസിലിലും മെമ്പറന്മാർ ആയിരുന്നു എന്ന് എനിയ്ക്കറിയാം. മുൻപിലത്തെ കൌൺസിലിലും ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറിനു മൂവായിരം രൂപാതന്നെയായിരുന്നു നൽകിവന്നിരുന്നതു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു് ഇതിനുമുമ്പു നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന പ്രീസിഡൻറിനെ നാം കൂടി അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ദോഷമില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ മുൻപിലത്തെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ജോലി ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറിനു നിർവഹിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കും ഈ തുക ഒട്ടും കുറയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

ഇനി ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു് സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം എന്നൊരു സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞേക്കാം. നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെൻറിന് ഒരു സാമ്പത്തികക്ഷയവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണെൻെറ വിശ്വാസം.

ഇതിനുദാഹരണമായി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇത്തവണത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ന്നു, ൭൩൨ രൂപായോളം വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനായി നൂതനമായി സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു് പ്രതിവർഷം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനായി ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനുവേണ്ടി ഇത്രയും രൂപാ പ്രതിവർഷം ചിലവു ചെയ്യാമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അസംബ്ളിയുടെ സംരക്ഷകനായ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറിന് മൂവായിരം രൂപ എങ്കിലും പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് എന്തുകൊണ്ടു അനുവദിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Is it the member opinion that, because Government have committed one blunder, w also should be a party to another blunder?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഇതൊരു ബ്ലണ്ടറല്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളുടെ സംരക്ഷക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന കാര്യം സഭ ഇതു വരെ സ്വീകരിച്ചില്ലല്ലോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇല്ല.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): സഭ അതംഗീകരിച്ചതിനു ശേഷം വേണ്ടേ അതിനെ സാമ്യപ്പെടുത്തി പറയുവാൻ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു സാമ്പത്തിക ക്ഷയം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതിനു ഒരുദാഹരണം പറഞ്ഞു എന്നേയുള്ളു.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഏററവും ഗൌരവപ്പെട്ട വകുപ്പുകളിലെ ഭരണമേധാവികൾകൂടി അസംബ്ലിയിൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറിൻെറ ആജ്ഞയ്ക്കു വിധേയന്മാരായിട്ടാണിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. അത്രയ്ക്കുള്ള സ്ഥാനവലിപ്പം ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിനുണ്ടു്. ആ നിലയിൽ നോക്കിയാലും ആ സ്ഥാനത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം നൽകേണ്ടതാണു്. ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിനു മുഴുവൻ സമയവും ഉദ്യോഗനിലയിൽ തന്നെ പ്രവർത്തിയ്ക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മൂവായിരം രൂപാ കൊടുത്താൽ മതിയാകുമെന്നാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ ഈ ഭേദഗതിയെ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുകയും ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I rise to oppose the amendments before the House. Mr. Asan, the mover of the amendment, conceded that the Deputy President has to maintain a status. The only difference, if there is any difference at all in regard to that question, was about the opinion in regard to the standards. According to Mr. Asan, the Deputy President is to maintain an 83 and odd rupees standard. But the Chief Secretary thinks that he has to maintain a 250 rupees standard. If decency could be measured from the amount of emolument also, we have honestly to confess that some sort of weight has to be given to a man who has some money. That is honestly conceded. It is all very well to say in theory that you can serve a State honourably and patriotically without any pay. When we have reached such a state, then I can understand that no such system of scale of pay is necessary in a State with such a high degree of culture. But these are all questions which do not come within the ambit of discussions in this Assembly which has to deal with practical and material propositions. When we concede all that, is the sum of Rs. 250 sufficient for the Deputy President who has to do more work obviously than formerly? That is clear because it could be gathered from the publications made by Government on the Constitutional Reforms. It is seen that virtually the Deputy President will be automatically presiding over the Assembly as distinguished from the previous practice.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Which is the publication from which the member has gathered that information?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I shall answer the question if it comes through the Chair.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I am asking through the Chair.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Then let me hear the member.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Which is the publication from which the member has gathered that the Deputy President has to preside on almost all occasions?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I did not say that. I said that from the publications of the Government on Constitutional Reforms hereafter the Deputy President will be practically presiding over the deliberations of the Assembly. We can also infer that, when we see that the President has such a lot of duties to do connected with the Council, he being the President of the Upper House as well. Government business will suffer a good deal if he is to preside over almost all the meetings of the Assembly too. That could be gathered from the circumstances. There is no use in covering up that. So the Deputy President now has to do more work than the nominated Deputy President we have had up till now. Mr. Damodaran Asan is under the delusion that the Deputy President has to preside at best only over 40 days' sittings. But I am afraid he did not calculate the number of days of meetings of committees over which the Deputy President has generally to preside. Ordinarily, if we have a committee, it is the Deputy President who has to preside over it. You cannot possibly calculate the number of days of meetings of committees and give daily wages for that.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Which are the committees over which the Deputy President is *ex-officio* President?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I did not say that. I said that it has been the practice all through. Why should you cover it up? Let us be fair.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): The member said that the Deputy President has work in almost all the committees.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I am not arguing it technically. I say it for the third time. As a matter of fact we have found that the Deputy President has to preside over many of the committees, almost all the committees. He has to devote all his time and energy for public work and I think Rs. 250 is necessary, sufficient, ample and decent. I do not think this House will be deluded in regard to that.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): What about the daily allowance and *batta* which the Deputy President would get over and above his salary?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I have not calculated that. The member may himself calculate it. I am only concerned with the salary.

So there is ample work for the Deputy President to do.

Another question was also raised in this connection. It was stated that the Retrenchment Committee which was appointed by Government had made some recommendations which were not accepted by Government. If the Retrenchment Committee made some reduction, why should not the House now accept that and follow the recommendations of that Committee? That seems to be the argument of Mr. Asan. The Committee made a recommendation under a particular set of circumstances.

When they made large cuts or small cuts in the salary of some Government Officers, they also made a proportionate reduction in all the branches of the administration, and the honorarium of the Deputy President had also to undergo a change. It should not be taken apart from the whole and argued separately. If there was a reduction all through, then the honorarium of the Deputy President should also be reduced to a particular limit. That was not accepted by Government. That cannot be brought forward as an argument for cutting the salary of Deputy President. As soon as you are given the power to elect a real representative of yours, a representative in the real sense, and not one nominated by the Government, you should not bring forward a motion before this House to reduce his salary. When there was a nominated Deputy President, not one of the gentlemen sent in a cut motion for reducing his salary.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Does the member know that it was a non-votable item?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I think it was a votable item.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does not the member know that there was a cut motion?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I stand corrected.

I think, under these circumstances, this House will not easily accede to this proposal which may on the face of it look democratic.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I oppose both the amendments on grounds entirely different from those that have been urged here. I feel, Sir, that the discussion, both opposing as well as supporting the amendment, has entirely taken a very very wrong direction. I feel it is rather undesirable that members of this House have thought it fit to give vent to their feelings particularly with reference to persons and Rs. as., and ps. I always think, Sir, that the dignity of an officer goes with the office and not with anything else. I am really sorry that such of the members as have put in their nominations for the place have been put in a very bad fix. They are expecting themselves to be voted by the majority of the members here and they feel ill if their prospective salary or remuneration for the work they are turning out

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

has to be measured in terms of Rs.. as., and ps. Well, Sir, to me it appears that it is not only not desirable but most unhappy. Some of my friends on this side of the House may think that I am a man who does not feel for the poor tax-payer's money. I may assure them that I am second to none in feeling for the poor tax-payer. If any attempt is made to waste the tax-payer's money unnecessarily or unwarrantedly, I will be the last to vote for it and I will immediately step in and see that such wastage is prevented. I expect the members to take this question not in that aspect. The Deputy President is to be elected by the majority of this House. If the criterion is that the Deputy President ought not to be paid so heavily, according to the members who have brought forward the amendment, it is in their own hands that they can effect it or even say that they are not going to give anything to the Deputy President in consideration of the poor tax-payer's money. The Deputy President, as one among us, may also feel for the poor tax-payer's money and say in his turn that he is not going to receive anything. It is up to us to say, without entering into avoidable details, that Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 5,000 cannot be easily paid from the poor tax-payer's money. I do not see any reason why members should get fretting over it like this. They can as well say that they are not going to spend even a single pie for the elected Deputy President. We have heard of so many elected Presidents after receiving the salary disbursing them for good, charitable and philanthropic objects and here also let us leave it to the good sense of the successful candidate. Let us not deny them that privilege. Let us not measure it in terms of rupees, annas and pies or the capacity to maintain a motor car or a *jutka.* I expect the movers of the amendment, in their sense of propriety, to find their way to withdraw their amendments and thereby unanimously support the motion brought forward by the Chief Secretary.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I rise to support the amendment proposed by Mr. Asan. After the amendment was moved and seconded, most of the members who rose to speak opposed the amendment and supported the motion brought forward by the Chief Secretary. The arguments put forward by the supporters of the motion were that the Deputy President's salary must be determined consistent with the status of the position and with the work that he has to discharge. My own impression is that the Deputy President of this Assembly is in no way better than the former Deputy President nominated by Government. The only difference is that this House is in a position to elect the Deputy President. Apart from that, the Deputy President now elected by this Assembly is practically in the same position and vested with the same powers as the former Deputy President of the Legislative Council. As for the powers and duties of the Deputy President, my own impression is that the Deputy President has absolutely no powers except that he may conduct the proceedings of the House when the President asks him to do so. He has no right

to allow any motion, or accept any question that may be sent by the Members, but he can preside on occasions when the Dewan is absent, on his own courtesy.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Has not the Deputy President, when he is in the chair, all the powers of the President?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): All the powers of the President are not possessed by the Deputy President. The statutory President possesses certain powers which the Deputy President does not possess. That is my point.

So much was said here about the status of the Deputy President. My own impression is that the status of the Deputy President is a matter not to be weighed in terms of rupees, annas and pies. That is a status given by the members of this House. It is not a question of weighing it with the salary that he gets. The term 'salary' is found in the Regulation itself which we cannot question. It cannot be considered as salary. It should be treated as honorarium. The work he has to discharge is very little. My own impression is that all the members of this House are also doing work among their other works which they have to discharge. The Deputy President is only one among us. The mere fact that he happens to be elected as the Deputy President does not mean that he should possess ever so many other dignities or that he has to discharge several other duties. The only thing is that we must not be guided by the expression 'salary' that finds a place in the Regulation. It is the question of the work that he has to discharge. When we are given the power to elect the President, then that is a different matter which has to be considered. If the President is to be elected by the Assembly, I will support any motion to give him a salary consistent with his work. Now the Deputy President has to discharge only very little work. Some member was saying that the Deputy President will have to preside over every sitting of the Select committees. I think he will get T. A. for that. Other members of the committees have to be satisfied with that. There is a provision in the Rules for the President to nominate a panel of Chairmen to preside on occasions when the Deputy President or the President is not present. They are also to preside on certain occasions over this House and they are not given any salary. There is no provision for that. The mere fact that one member among us is elected to be the Deputy President does not mean that we must give him high salary. The whole of the Rs. 3,000 proposed by the Chief Secretary is to be given for the work that the Deputy President has to discharge. I fully agree with Mr. Asan when he says that the Deputy President has to do work not for more than 40 days in one year. It does not mean that on all the sittings of the Assembly he has to preside. On some of these days the Dewan may preside over the deliberations of this House. He may at the most have to work for a month in an year. I submit that Rs. 1,000 is not a low amount for the work that the Deputy President has to do in this Assembly for 30 days.

[Mr. K. Sankaran,]

There is another thing which I wish to bring to the notice of the non-official members of this House. Even in the former Legislative Council, non-official members used to complain that there were ever so many high-paid officers in the State and they brought forward cut motions by way of suggesting that the high-paid officers' salary should be reduced. But when it is a question of our electing the Deputy President and fixing his salary, we should not forget all those good intentions which guided the members of the former Legislative Council to bring forward cut motions to reduce the salary of the high-paid officers. My submission is that if we are to fix this high salary of Rs. 3,000 for the Deputy President we might at least be morally estopped to bring forward any motion to cut down the salary of the high-paid officers at the time of the general discussion of the Budget. At least for that consideration, we may decide that the Deputy President must be satisfied with Rs. 1,000 as a decent salary. With these words, I strongly support the motion brought forward by Mr. Asan.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Sir, I support the amendment of Mr. Asan. This is a time of great economic depression. This House should not be made responsible for the Deputy President receiving a large amount of money as allowance or salary. By this I mean that this should be an example to the officials to realise that it is high time that there should be real retrenchment in their salaries.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether......

PRESIDENT: The member has sat down.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): ചീഫ്സെക്രിട്ടറി ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു കൊണ്ട് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഭാഗത്തെ ഞാൻ സേവപിടിക്കുന്നു എന്നു തെററിദ്ധരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. എനിക്കതിൽ ന്യായമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നിയതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിനു മൂവായിരം രൂപ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും, അതു വേണ്ട ആയിരം രൂപാ കൊടുത്താൽ മതിയെന്നും ഉള്ളതാണ് ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രശ്നം. ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിൻെറ ജോലിക്കു തക്കവണ്ണം ഉള്ള ഒരു പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കണോ വേണ്ടയോ എന്നുള്ളതാണ് നാം ഇവിടെ ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഒരാണ്ടിൽ നിശ്ചയമായും അസംബ്ലിയുടെ നാലു് സിററിംഗ്സ് ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ഏകദേശം നമുക്കു വിചാരിക്കാം. ഇതിനും പുറമെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിനു അനേകം കമ്മററി മീററിംഗുകളിലും പ്രസിഡൻറായി ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതായി വന്നേക്കാം. കമ്മിററി പ്രസിഡെണ്ടായും അസംബ്ലി പ്രസിഡെണ്ടായും ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡെണ്ടിനു ചെയ്യു-

തീർക്കേണ്ടതായി അനേകം ജോലികൾ ഉണ്ടാകാം. അസംബ്ലിയുടെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിട്ട് വരുന്ന ആളിന്റെ സ്ഥാനത്തെ തീരെ അവഗണിച്ച് നിസ്സാരമായ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു ഒട്ടും ആശാസ്യമല്ല. സ്ഥാനത്തെ നാം ബഹുമാനിക്കണം. ശമ്പളത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിട്ടല്ല ഒരാളിന്റെ സ്ഥാനം നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നത് എന്നു ചിലർ വാദിക്കയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ശമ്പളത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയും ഈ സ്ഥാനത്തിനു മതിപ്പുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പ്രസിഡന്റിനു തന്നെ പ്രതിമാസം ൫൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം മതി എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു ആ സ്ഥാനത്തിനു മതിയാകുന്നതാണോ, തീർച്ചയായും അല്ല. അതു പോലെ തന്നെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡന്റിനു ജോലിക്കു തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. നേരെ മറിച്ച് പ്രതിമാസം ൧൫ രൂപാ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നത് സ്ഥാനവലിപ്പത്തിനു തീരെ പോരാത്തതാണ്.

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതന കാലത്തു ഇത്ര വലിയ ഒരു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നത് ശരിയല്ലാ എന്നുള്ള ഒരു വാദം ആണ് പ്രധാനമായി നില്ക്കുന്നത്. നമ്മുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യ അൻപതു ലക്ഷത്തിനു മേൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു എല്ലാപേർക്കും അറിയാം. ഇപ്പോൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു പോലെ ൩,൦൦൦ രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചാൽ തന്നെയും ജനസംഖ്യയെ ഒന്നാകെ കണക്കാക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ആൾ ഒന്നുക്കു ഒരു കാശിൽ കൂടുതൽ നഷ്ടം വരുന്നതല്ല. ഓരോരുത്തരും ഓരോ കാശു ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള വലിയ സ്ഥാനത്തെ ബഹുമാനിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കുന്നതു ഉത്തമമാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ അസംബ്ലിയിലോ കമ്മിററി മീററിംഗുകളിലോ വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങൾ വരുമ്പോൾ ബുദ്ധിപൂർവ്വമായ തീരുമാനങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ട ചുമതലയും ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡന്റിനുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെ ബുദ്ധി ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻകൂടി പര്യാപ്തമായ ഈ ൩,൦൦൦ രൂപ അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ സർവ്വശക്തിയും ഉപയോഗിച്ചു അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I oppose the amendments and support the motion, mainly on grounds of delicacy. It would have been better if the nominations for the Deputy Presidentship had come in after we had discussed this matter and settled the salary of the Deputy President. But, somehow or other, it has so happened that the nominations had already come in, so that, during the discussion of this question, we have the candidates before our eyes and we have to keep them in mind. As this is a matter concerning

[Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai.]

purely the non-official members of the Assembly, we have to judge the question forgetting who the candidates are. That is rather difficult. Therefore the best way to deal with the question is to imagine that nobody is going to occupy the place and to consider the status of the Deputy President alone.

Status involves two things as I take it. Firstly, he has to keep up appearance not only within the State but outside also. People outside also have got to judge the status of the Deputy President of this Assembly; and they will do it according to standards prevailing there. Personally I would support the motion that the salary be fixed at three thousand rupees per annum. A threadbare discussion of this question of salary, now, is tantamount to discussing *post mortem* by the bed-side of a patient. That is exactly the predicament in which we are placed now. I would therefore support the motion, on grounds of delicacy.

MR. PUTUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know from the member whether, if one of the movers of the amendments had been nominated for election as Deputy President, he would have supported the motion?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I do not quite catch my friend. I am not able to hear him.

MR. PUTUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does the member imply that, if one of those who have now moved cut motions had been nominated for election as Deputy President, my friend would have supported this amendment?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): My point is that, if nominations were to come in only after this discussion, I would have discussed the question more thoroughly.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ ഈ ഭേദഗതികളെ എതിർക്കുകയും ചീഫ് സെക്രിട്ടറി അവതരിപ്പിച്ച മോഷനെ അനുകൂലിക്കയുംചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഇവിടെവന്നപ്പോൾ എന്റെ വിചാരം ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി ഒന്നും സംസാരിക്കാതിരിക്കണമെന്നായിരുന്നു. ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിനു ഒരാൾ ൩,൦൦൦ രൂപാ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും മറെറാരാൾ ൨,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മതിയെന്നും, പിന്നെയൊരാൾ ൨,൫൦൦ രൂപാ വേണമെന്നും, നാലാമതൊരാൾ ൨,൪൦൦ രൂപാകൊടുക്കാമെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതിൽനിന്നും പലക്കും പലതാണ് അഭിപ്രായം എന്നു വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറായിട്ടു വരാൻ പോകുന്നയാൾ ൩൨ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിലുള്ള ഒരാളാണ് എന്നുള്ളതു് നിശ്ചയം. ആരുതന്നെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡൻറായിരുന്നാലും മററുഅനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കാറ്

കൂടുതൽ പ്രതിഫലമൊന്നും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുണ്ടായിരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു കിട്ടുന്ന ൫ രൂപാകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹവും തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളണമെന്നും, അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ ഒരു രൂപായും കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുമുള്ള വിചാരം അസംബ്ളയിലേക്കുവരുമ്പോൾ എനിക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇവിടെനടന്ന വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങൾ കേട്ടതിൽ ഈ മൂവായിരം രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ഒട്ടുംകുറയാത്ത ഒരു തുക തന്നെ അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല കുറച്ചു കൂടുതൽ കൊടുത്താലും കൊള്ളാമെന്നു എനിക്കുതോന്നുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങനെ കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു രൂപയായിട്ടുതന്നെ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നില്ല. നമ്മുടെ സ്റ്റേറ്റുവക ധാരാളം കാറുകൾ ഉണ്ടു്. അതിൽ ഒന്നു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിനായി വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താലും മതിയാവും.

മുമ്പിലത്തെ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിനു ൩,൦൦൦ രൂപാ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുത്തുവന്നതു് ആണറേറിയം എന്നുള്ള ബഹുമാനമായ ഒരു പേരുപറഞ്ഞാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ അസംബ്ലിയാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിനു പ്രതിഫലം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു സാലറി എന്ന നാമത്താലാണ്. സാലറികൊടുക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു നല്ല സാലറിതന്നെയായിരിക്കണം.

ഇതിനുംപുറമെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറായിരിക്കേണ്ടയാൾ ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറിൻെറ സ്വാധികാരവും വഹിക്കേണ്ട ആളാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഈ സഭയിൽ ദിവാൻജിക്കു തുല്യമായ സ്ഥാനംവഹിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഒരാളിനു ആ സ്ഥാനത്തിനനുരൂപമായ പ്രതിഫലം നിശ്ചയിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു ഈ സഭയുടെ ഗൌരവത്തിനു ഹാനികരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. മുമ്പിലത്തെ കൌൺസിലിലെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിനു കൊടുത്തുവന്നിരുന്ന തുകയിൽനിന്നും കുറഞ്ഞതുക മുമ്പത്തെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ അധികാരങ്ങളുള്ള ഈ അസംബ്ളിയിലെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിനു കൊടുക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതും ഒട്ടും ഭംഗിയല്ല. ആളുകൾ പലരും പലകണക്കുകളും ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ കൌൺസിലിൻെറ അന്തസ്സിനു അനുയോജ്യമായ ഒരു തുകയായിരിക്കണം ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറിനു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. പോരെങ്കിൽ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറു വളരെ ഡീസെൻറായി ജീവിതം കഴിക്കേണ്ട ആളാണെന്നു് എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ഈ അസംബ്ളി അതിൻെറ അന്തസ്സിനെ പാലിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ചീഫ്സിക്രട്ടറിയുടെ മോഷനിൽ കാണുന്ന തുകതന്നെ അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I feel bound to express one or two sentiments here in opposing the amendments. From certain questions, put by Mr. Asan to some of the speakers, about the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, I find that a word has to be said by way of explanation. My friend Mr. Thanu Pillai and I were members of the Retrenchment Committee; and, as Mr. Thanu Pillai appears to be in a delicate position now (he being one of the candidates for election as Deputy President), I feel constrained to offer an explanation. The Retrenchment Committee was constituted with a view to suggest means and measures for effecting retrenchment of expenditure in view of the impending economic calamity prevailing in the country. We were not called upon to investigate every department working under Government, to scrutinise every item of expenditure incurred by Government and then to suggest permanent measures for the purpose of effecting a saving. If, during the course of our deliberations, we were able to stumble upon any means, which would enable the Government to effect a substantial cut or permanent retrenchment, such suggestions were welcomed. But, that was not the object with which we were appointed. We were called upon to suggest means by which Government may make a saving, in order that they may get over the economic crisis. We suggested that officers employed by Government should make a remission of five per cent. and ten per cent. out of their salaries which they drew from the Treasury every month. We also suggested that certain offices might be abolished. We further suggested that expenditure on contingencies and such other matters might be retrenched. It was found that any retrenchment of salary or any remuneration, paid by Government for service rendered to them, would not be accepted by them. When we discussed the honorarium given to the Deputy President, we were influenced by the expression 'honorarium'.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the member is in order and whether all this is relevant?

PRESIDENT: Yes, at the moment.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): In the first place, as I said, we found that it has been called 'honorarium'. Secondly, when we had recommended that every officer appointed by Government must make a sacrifice of a portion of his salary, we thought it just that the Deputy President, who was also nominated by Government, should make a sacrifice in the remuneration he was to get from Government. Therefore, we recommended that the Deputy President need be given only Rs. 1,000 per annum.

The position is now entirely different. For the first time in the history of the Legislature in Travancore, we, the non-official members, are being called upon to elect the best among us as our Deputy President. In that circumstance, the various arguments, advanced by some of my friends in support of the amendment of Mr. Asan, are not acceptable to me from the point of view in which I consider this question.

My friend Mr. Asan said that the Deputy President must be in a position to live a decent life and that this House need contribute only what will be just enough for that. I have only one question to put to him. He suggested that Rs. 83 chs. 9 a month would certainly be enough for the Deputy President to live a decent life in Trivandrum. I asked him for details, but he was not in a position to furnish them. Sir, every honorable member of this House is entitled to get five rupees *per diem* during the sittings of the Assembly. May I ask the mover of the amendment whether he really believes that the sum of Rs. 5 is necessary for a day for decent living in Trivandrum? I am certain that with a rupee or even half a rupee there are hundreds of people living decent lives in Trivandrum. Are the honorable members prepared to say that they will be satisfied with half a rupee as allowance per day. All of us draw one and a half first class fare for journeys by train and 11 chackrams per mile for journeys by road. Is there any member of this House who has always travelled in the first class by train? How many of us have travelled in the first class and claimed one and a half first class that is allowed? Is it necessary for a person to travel decently in the train to get one and a half first class I believe that a person travelling in the third class can travel as decently as a person travelling in the first class. Why should we then claim the one and a half first class that is allowed to us? Therefore, in considering this question the question of decency has to be determined. (Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) There might be persons who fast in the night and live on one meal in the day. There might be persons who take bacon and eggs for their breakfast There may be others who are accustomed to half a dozen veal cutlets and a bottle of beer at night. Others there are who live on *dosais.* (*Laughter.*) Now, a person advocating the fasting system at night may say that one can live with four annas per day. A person who lives a full vigorous life with veal cutlets and other things may say that that is not sufficient. But when we dispassionately consider the question on principles of decency and reasonableness, we will strike a *via media* and say that such and such a sum is a reasonable sum. The model is afforded to us by the budget itself. For the preservation of wild animals, one officer is to be paid four hundred rupees a month. Is not the Deputy President who is called upon to discharge more onerous duties justified in claiming at least this amount? But I would draw the attention of this House to another fact. The Superintendent of the Guest House certainly draws more than Rs. 83 5 as. per mensem and he superintends certain things. But here is the Deputy President, the best man amongst us who is called upon to offer the soundest advice, the most dispassionate advice on controversial matters and you say that he shall live a decent life on Rs. 83 per mensem. He comes here not to lose his temper but to deliberate calmly and give us calm and sound judgment. He would be in a very difficult position if the best man amongst us is to be offered only Rs. 83 per mensem.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether the Deputy President is to superintend the members of this House for all the twelve months?

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): That is another aspect of the question on which I wanted to say a word. The learned mover said that the Deputy President has to attend the House approximately for 40 days a year and he said that Rs. 25 per diem would be a decent remuneration. I was certainly surprised to hear that the Deputy President, the best man in this Assembly who should be chosen to discharge the duties of the Deputy President, should work for Rs. 25 a day, a sum which, if offered to several of us for a day's work, will be spurned with contempt. I am really sorry that my friends could not imagine a larger figure for a day's work. How many of us here are prepared to work for a full day on, say, Rs. 100 or Rs. 150? Probably such days may only be few in number but we would rather have the few days than a whole month at Rs. 2-12 as per diem. Rs. 1,000 now offered, divided by 365, appears to work out to Rs. 2-12 as. Is there any member here who would accept an engagement for a day's work for Rs. 2-12 as? (One Member "*yes*") (*Laughter*). If that be so, if the answer 'yes' comes from any person who fully believes in it, I am quite certain that this amendment might be appealing to him. But to me, it appears that the argument that Rs. 25 may be given to the best man amongst us for a day's work is an argument which can never appeal to several of us.

The duties of the Deputy President, Sir, are onerous. And I am not able to agree with Mr. Sankaran when he said that the Deputy President is only one amongst us and that there is nothing to distinguish him from us. That is an argument on the face of it wrong. It is only a person who is able to fulfil the duties of the Deputy President who will be able to step up the platform and occupy the Chair and it is about that man that we are now speaking. It may be any one of us. That dees not matter. It is not every man who will be able to go there and that, I presume, will convince the member who spoke that there is no distinction between the man who goes there as the Deputy President and an ordinary member, of the position taken by me. Sir, I oppose the amendments now brought forward and support the Chief Secretary's motion.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I oppose both the amendments and support the motion before the House. It is significant that there is no amendment before this House that the place should be honorary or that the Deputy President should work free. It is admitted by all that some salary should be paid to the Deputy President. Only there seems to be difference of opinion with regard to the salary that should be paid to the Deputy President.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is the member aware that the Regulation provides for a salary to the Deputy President?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Yes. Only some of my friends differ with regard to the standard of decency and diginity. With regard to these, what I say is that as reasonable men we should fix a certain rate. That is all that we can do. There is no hard and fast rule with regard to the standard of decency, the standard of dignity and the position to be maintained by the Deputy President. As reasonable men we have to fix a standard. There is the precedent also to guide us. In the pre-Reform Councils, the nominated Deputy President was paid a salary of Rs. 3,000 per annum. No doubt, the question of the prevailing economic distress has to be considered. We have to consider the question of the sorry plight of the tax-payers. All this is true. But the other expenses provided for in the budget have also been fixed with respect to certain prevailing standards. I am really sorry that in the motion the amount of Rs. 3,000 only has been provided for. At the time of the elections, we were under the impression that an amount of Rs. 4,000 would be fixed. I think that is the reason we had so many nominations. But for that, the number of candidates would have been less. The amount now fixed in the motion is a reasonable amount and I would commend this motion for the acceptance of the whole House.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): I propose, Sir, that the question be now put.

PRESIDENT: Is there anybody else who wishes to speak? Do you want to reply, Mr. Asan?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I have only a few words to offer in reply to the comments made by my friends. Some of my friends think that the status, dignity and decency of a person is to be determined by the pay he is to receive; and my friend Mr. Krishna Pillai was saying that Rs. 25 per diem is too low, and some of them would work only if they are paid Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 a day. Sir, there the work is done for the money received. It is not public work. There the object of going for work is to receive remuneration. In this case it is not. I am sorry that comparisons were made with such engagements and that a comparison of the Deputy President was made with the Superintendent of the Museum who controls the wild animals there. (*Laughter*). We are not wild animals. (*Laughter*).

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member, who talked about the Superintendent of the Museum?

PRESIDENT: Please continue, Mr. Asan.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Another argument was that, in the previous Councils, the Deputy President was paid Rs. 3,000 per annum. If my friends would refer to the budget of the earlier sessions of the previous Council, they would find that the salary of the Deputy President was a non-votable item and that nothing could be done by this House to reduce the pay of the Deputy President but

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

that token motions have been moved in this House to signify that a reduction should be made in the allowance of the Deputy President. My friend, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, was saying that in addition to his presiding over the meetings here the Deputy President is bound to be appointed as the President or member of many Select committees. I know that Mr. Krishna Aiyangar was appointed as the President of the Irrigation Committee but that he resigned his Presidentship. Then, the Government was not able to compel him to continue. Even in the Legislative Council, when he was offered the membership of certain committees, he requested the President to excuse him and not to include him in those committees. Thus, it can be seen that there is nothing like compelling a Deputy President to be a member of the committees.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): On a point of personal explanation, I wish to say that I never stated that the Deputy President is bound to preside over all the committees. It is a wilful misrepresentation to say that.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): There are the proceedings of the Assembly to decide that.

These are the main points advanced by those who opposed my amendment. With these words, I press the amendment.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, although the motion has been brought in by Government, it is not the intention of Government to take any particular side in the decision of this matter. Government would leave it entirely to the non-official side of this House.

PRESIDENT: I shall put Mr. Asan's amendment first. It is—

"That "(1,000) one thousand" be substituted for "(3,000) three thousand" occurring after "Rs." and before "per annum" in the motion."

Those who are in favour of Mr. Krishna Menon's amendment and the Chief Secretary's proposal should vote against this amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Damodaran Asan was put to the vote of the House and declared lost.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Krishna Menon's amendment is—

"That for the words "Rs. (3,000) three thousand" occurring in the motion, the words "Rs. (300) three hundred for each session, without exceeding Rs. (1,500) one thousand and five hundred a year" be substituted."

The amendment was put to the vote of the House and declared lost.

PRESIDENT: The motion now before the House is—

"That the Deputy President of the Sri Mulam Assembly be paid a salary of Rs. (3,000) three thousand per annum".

The motion was put to the vote of the House and declared carried.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT: The House will now proceed to the election of the Deputy President. Under Rule 7 (4), the following nominations have been received for the place of the Deputy President:—

(1) Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. L., proposed by Mr. Putupally S. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L., and seconded by Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan, B. A., B. L.

(2) Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai, B. A., B. L., proposed by Mr. K. R. Elenkath, B. A., and seconded by Mr. S. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L.

(3) Mr. A. Thanu Pillai, B. A., B. L., proposed by Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A, B. L., and seconded by Mr. K. Madhavan, B. A., B. L.

(4) Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L., proposed by Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai, B. A., B. L., and seconded by Mr. T. K. Alexander, B. A.

I will tell you the procedure of the election. As your names are called, please come up and mark the ballot paper, and put it in the box. You will please mark a cross against the name of the candidate whom you wish to vote, otherwise, it will be declared invalid.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I think vote has to be done by ballot.

PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether Government members also participate in voting.

PRESIDENT: No.

The voting was then proceeded with. The Assembly adjourned for lunch at 1-15 P. M. and re-assembled at 2-45 P. M.

The name of Mr. A. Thanu Pillai, who got the lowest number of votes at the first ballot was eliminated for the second ballot, at which Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai secured 41 votes, a number higher than the aggregate number of votes, secured by the other two candidates.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

PRESIDENT: Under Rule 3 (2), at the commencement of every session, a panel of not more than two Chairmen is to be nominated by the President to preside over the Assembly in the absence of the President and the Deputy President. I accordingly nominate the following two gentlemen for this session:—

1. Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
2. Mr. K. C. Abraham.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

PRESIDENT : The next business is the general discussion of the Budget. For this, in order that as many members as possible may speak, I have fixed the time limit of fifteen minutes. The House will rise at half past four.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : Sir, I congratulate the Financial Secretary for having presented a well-balanced budget. But I cannot refrain from observing, however, that in certain matters and in regard to the economic depression that prevails at present, the Government have not been sympathetic to people as they ought to be. (*Louder, please*). In the first place, there is the question of land revenue. Of the principal heads of revenue that which affects the people and the land-holders directly is the land revenue. Repeated representations have been made to the Government for a remission of land revenue from time to time. In spite of that, we find that in the budget no provision has been made for remission. The revised budget estimate for 1108 shows that Government expect to realise only about Rs. 4 lakhs less than the amount originally estimated. The number of demand notices, attachment notices and other distraint processes have been referred to in the *Administration Report*. That shows that as a matter of fact people do really find it difficult to pay. It seems to me that it is no longer a question of unwillingness to pay, but it is a question of inability. I think the law of diminishing returns has begun to apply in the case of land revenue. Under such circumstances, I submit that the Government ought to make some provision for reduction of at least 25 per cent. of the land revenue. That was done in Madras. (*A little louder, please*). With this indifference to give any sort of remission in land revenue, we find that the cost of administration continues to be as heavy as it had been before. A Retrenchment Committee, a very able and efficient committee, presided over by no less a person than the Chief Secretary himself, recommended a temporary cut in salaries to the extent of Rs. 2 and odd lakhs and a permanent reduction of Rs. 4 and odd lakhs. Altogether the total reduction recommended would amount to Rs. seven lakhs. The recommendation for temporary cut was not accepted; and the other is only under consideration. In British India, where the same conditions prevail, temporary cuts are in force and the Madras Government have now also introduced certain schemes for reduced and revised scales of salaries with regard to the provincial services. In Travancore alone, we find that nothing has been done. Along with this indifference to reduce the cost of civil administration, we find that the cost is going up because of the importation, if I may say so, of foreign talent into the administration which is totally unacquainted with local conditions and local habits. We find that recently some appointments have been announced of non-Travancoreans. It may be that they are persons very eminent in their line. But one or two facts have to be noted in this connection. One fact is that the

cost of administration increases by bringing those persons into Travancore. It is certainly much more than the cost of keeping Travancoreans in those appointments. We cannot say that there will be increase in efficiency either ; because, when Travancoreans had been in charge of those Departments before, efficiency had not in any way gone down. At any rate national wealth goes out of the country. That should not be forgotten. The cry everywhere in India is Indianisation. Why in Travancore alone should a system be adopted by which non-Travancoreans are appointed as Heads of Departments, by which the cost of administration is increased, and by which a spirit of discontent is introduced in the services causing much heart-burning to the sons of the soil ?

Another aspect of the matter which I desire to refer to, Sir, is this. I find that there is provision in the budget for superfluous and ornamental expenditure for various matters. In public as well as in private expenditure, we broadly classify the expenditure into the necessary, the useful, the superfluous or ornamental, according to the necessities, decencies and luxuries of individual consumption. Viewed from this point of view, the provision for a Game Warden under the Forest Department, the provision for opening Sales Depots at Ootacamund and the maintenance of an apicultural expert seem to be superfluous and are merely ornamental appointments. When we look at these from the receipts side of the Budget, there are no receipts under these heads. In a rich country like the United States or England, where there is a large surplus, it may be possible to keep up these appointments. But in a country like Travancore with a lean public purse, these appointments seem to be quite superfluous. Take the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme. We find that about seventy lakhs of rupees are proposed to be spent immediately, and not in stages as was originally intended, and the whole work has been sanctioned. The original estimate seems to have begun with Rs. 39 lakhs. It then went up to Rs. 59 lakhs and now it has come to Rs. 70 lakhs. The original estimate also contemplated an extension by stages, so much so it could be made to pay its way as it developed. I do not know how Government are going to find out all this money, unless it be by the issue of a loan. Unless Government assure us that it is going to be a very remunerative concern, we will not sanction it. But Government have been making such assurance in the case of all capital works. This morning, the member in charge of the P. W. D. was saying in answer to certain questions "No funds". This was the answer he gave to question No. 1, and question No. 2 (*b*). He also admitted in his answer to the question of Mr. Padmanabha Menon that, although about 50,000 people congregated annually in a certain place, a road could not be constructed to reach that place, due to want of funds. But we find that Government have sanctioned funds to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme for which certainly

[Mr. R. Sambasiva Aiyar.]

there is no present need. We do not know whether it will be remunerative in the future. In the meanwhile, we hear cries for roads, dispensaries and schools in the mofussil. People in the country-side are without good roads, rural dispensaries and proper schools. I find that there is provision in the Budget for town-planning scheme, experimental roads and costly structures in the town of Trivandrum. At the same time, want of funds is pleaded for very necessary activities in the mofussil. If the Government can find funds for these costly schemes, I wonder why a portion of that fund cannot be diverted for such necessary items as mofussil improvement. I will just quote one or two instances. There is a small town called Angamali in the Kunnatnad taluk. That is a place where there is a Sub-Registry Office, a Police Station and some schools. There are about 50,000 people living in and about Angamali. They have been crying for a hospital. The Government have not yet opened a hospital there. The closest hospital, Sir, is at Alwaye about 7 miles off and two ferries have to be crossed to reach that hospital. It is very difficult to cross the Periyar during floods. Even now Government have not found funds for opening a proper hospital there. I would refer to one road in Cheranallur *pakuthi*. The people of Cheranallur are generally farmers who have got as cottage industry *eata* mat-weaving. If a proper cart road from Thannipuzha to Kodanad can be opened, they would be able to sell their products at a higher price. Government, for want of funds, have not opened a cart road there. I refer to these things just to show that mofussil needs are forgotten and costly schemes such as town-planning and such other matters are taken in hand. In the budget, provision has been made for ornamental and costly schemes. My submission to you, Sir, is that greater attention should be paid to the improvement of village roads, and also to the construction of village hospitals so that medical aid should be free and accessible to every one in the mofussil. This is all what I have to submit about the Budget. In other respects, I should congratulate the Financial Secretary for bringing forward a well-balanced budget during this time of economic depression.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Sir, let me tell you at the outset that I cannot congratulate the Financial Secretary for presenting a surplus budget before the House. Before I proceed, I will just show the reasons why it is not a surplus budget. Out of the different sources of income anticipated, the Financial Secretary does not see that certain items are not really what we can legitimately anticipate them to be. For example, I will quote two instances. One is under the head of Customs and the other is under the head of Forests. With regard to Customs, generally all financiers will think it safer to expect less than what they could actually realise. Sir Robert Horne, Ex-Chancellor of Exchequer in England ten years ago, made the following statement with reference to Customs and Excise :—

> "A decrease of revenue under these two heads must be estimated for the savings of the people are gradually getting exhausted and the spending power curtailed."

These observations made a decade ago apply with greater force today. I think when there is good producing capacity in the people and when the earning capacity of the people has increased, then and then only can we expect a little increase in the item of Customs. But we know our conditions are quite the reverse now. Then, under the head 'Forests', the Financial Secretary anticipates a surplus of Rs. 50,000; and it is strange to find that in the preceding sentence in the Financial Secretary's budget speech, he says that the timber market is very dull owing to the economic depression. Sir, how can these two statements be consistent with one another? Anyhow he admits that the timber market is very dull. In that case, he ought to expect a decrease. But he has been anticipating Rs. 50 000 more. Now unless some providential interference comes in, he cannot naturally hope to get the anticipated income. So when we add up these two items, it comes to Rs. 1,56,000. The surplus estimate is Rs. 79,000. So I would say that what we really have is a deficit budget.

Then there is another forecast under capital expenditure also. He states that Rs. 17,58,000 is to be spent from the accumulated surplus of the previous years. When we add the deficit of Rs. 77,000 together, we will get the figure of Rs. 18,35,000 as the net deficit. This is the financial position in which we are today.

Now coming to the expenditure side, we find that very many items could be safely avoided. It seems to me that the expenditure side is a list of wastages, and, in saying so, I am not exaggerating facts. Sir, we have here a costly and well-staffed Public Works Department. But for works like the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, we get experts from outside on very high salary. So also we have a good staff and experts in the General Hospital. But even for minor operations we have to get the aid of medical men outside the Government department. Again with regard to our students, they are not admitted to the Engineering College and the Medical College at Madras or the Engineering College at Benares unless we give an annual subsidy or contribution. Sir, when we have here great facilities for opening Engineering and Medical Colleges with very little additional expense, why should we contribute large sums annually? When we spend large amounts for capital and other investments in other directions, why not we spend some money for these also? Then with regard to other items, there is a big wastage in the Excise Department. The Commissioner says :—

> "The smuggling of dutiable articles especially tobacco and beedi tobacco has, of late, been on the increase in the northern frontier of the State and the revenue from tobacco is adversely affected thereby. A special staff was therefore appointed about the middle of this year to successfully combat the smuggling operations."

Sir, for that also we have to provide a special staff. Whenever we have to get efficiency we have to resort to special allotments in the departments. I am surprised, Sir, and am constrained to ask : where is the efficiency that we so much talk of? If efficiency could be measured by the amount of money paid to our big officers, then I think that Travancore is the most efficiently administered state in the whole world,

[Mr. K. R. Elenkath.]

Sir, one more thing I should like to bring to your notice. As my predecessor has told you, these big official emoluments ought to be certainly cut down because they must be somewhat in keeping with the condition of the people at large and the resources of the country. The condition of the ryots is very deplorable and it has never reached such a stage as it has today. The ordinary cultivator of an acre of land, as admitted by the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, only has a net profit of Rs. 20 per annum. Accordingly after deducting all the expenses and paying taxes, he gets Re. 1 and chs. 18 and odd per mensem. Look at the sad plight of the cultivator. To speak particularly of South Travancore, I should think that it is the most heavily taxed portion not only in the whole State but in the whole of India. On looking into the statistics of some of the taluks in this State and some of the Districts in the Madras Presidency, I find that the Tinnevelly District, which possesses very large fields having greater yielding capacity, pay only Rs. 9 ch. 1 cash 9 per acre of land. But when we come to South Travancore, the taluks of Tovala, Agasteeswaram and Kalkulam pay an average land tax of Rs. 16 chs. 27 cash 12. Sir, the maximum rate of tax in South Travancore is nearly Rs. 25 per acre. This is a situation which the ryots cannot bear with any kind of tolerance. Sir, as I said, there are many wastages in the country and especially in this budget I find that the Government have allotted an amount for carrying on a new department to which my friend Mr. Krishna Pillai referred this morning. That is for the up-keep of wild animals or say for protection of game under a warden. Sir, when the poor villagers in the country are starving or struggling hard for one meal a day, are we to revel and get down fashionable methods of living in this country? Before any such extravagant reforms are thought of, these conditions have to be borne in mind.

Then, Sir, as my predecessor pointed out, our administration is a top-heavy one; I very much doubt whether the State exists for the services or the services for the State. One main reason for these extravagant expenses is, I should think, the importation of foreigners into Travancore service. With regard to this, Sir, one of your predecessors, Dewan Nanu Pillai wrote to Mr. A. Sankara Aiyar, the then Dewan Peishkar of Cochin, 54 years ago thus :—

> "I hope that you will agree with me when I say that if we have lawful heirs we need make no adoption. If a State has sons able enough to look after her wants as, if not better than, foreigners why should she invite outsiders to be pampered at her table of plenty and allow her children to gather crumbs scattered under it?"

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : May I know whether it is a published letter ?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : It is a letter a copy of which I have.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : If it has not been published, it is merely a private document, and I object to any reference being made to it here.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : I have published it in a book and I have the copy-right. The letter continues—

"You will see that the former cannot have that patriotic regard for the State, that deep veneration and love towards the sovereign which naturally pervades the thoughts and actions of one of his subjects. An educated native has also the advantage of his having a thorough knowledge of the men and things, their peculiar customs and manners, their character and habits, over an outsider."

Sir, in this connection, may I congratulate you for the right move you have made in appointing two eminent sons of the soil as heads of two important departments, the Land Revenue and the Police? I am just referring to these in order to show that we must try to effect retrenchment wherever possible in a reasonable manner. A perusal of the Retrenchment Committee Report will clearly show that they have recommended retrenchment on the wrong side. They have led to the abolition of the posts of seventy-nine peons, one hundred and sixty-three accountants and about a hundred peons in the Excise Department. The net result of their labours was that about three hundred and fifty posts, carrying salaries less than fifteen rupees a month, were abolished and the means of living of three hundred and fifty families done away with. The amount that they were thus able to save could very well have been saved by making comparatively small cuts in the salaries of the many high-paid officers in the State. The Government have ignored the recommendations for a cut of Rs, 2,70,000 in temporary cut of salaries and are only considering about the reduction of the salaries permanently which would bring a saving of Rs. 4 lakhs. There are also other directions in which the Government could have saved money. The agreement with the K. D. H. P. Company, the Interportal Trade Convention and the Periyar Lease, for example, if reopened, afford good resources for the Travancore Government. Government would do well to take early steps and begin correspondence in regard to these matters and get advantageous terms which we can legitimately hope to get. Sir, it is our duty to realise that we exist for the poor people in the country. I find in the budget several provisions for the safety and security of the Government officers. I do not say that such safeguards are unnecessary. I only say that the Government should extend the same compassionate consideration also to the poor ryots of the villages.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

As there is no other member who wishes to speak today we will now adjourn and meet again to-morrow morning at 11 A. M.

The Assembly adjourned at 3. 20 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION.

Thursday, the 3rd August 1933|the 19th Karkadakam 1108.

The Assembly re-assembled at eleven two of the clock, the President presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Satrams, roads and tanks, maintained with public funds.

6.* **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table:

(*a*) a list of the *satrams*, roads, and tanks, maintained with public funds, that have been thrown open to all classes of people after the resolution on the subject was passed by the Council on 24-1-1930; and

(*b*) a list of the *satrams*, roads and tanks maintained with public funds and not open to people of all castes and creeds at present (2-12-1108)?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) The required lists are laid on the table.

I. *Satrams maintained out of public funds and thrown open to the public.*

(i) Satram at Lalam.
(ii) Olai satram at Quilon.
(iii) The satram at Kottarakara (Pulamon).

II. *Roads and tanks so maintained and thrown open to the public*

Nil.

III. *Satrams, roads and tanks, maintained with public funds and not open to people of all castes and creeds at present (2-12-1108).*

A. SATRAMS.

1 Thovala
2 Thirupathisaram
3 Bhoothapandy

G. P. T. 39. 350.

[Mr. T. C. Thommen.]

4 Suchindram
5 Cape
6 Eraniel
7 Padmanabhapuram
8 Thiruvattar
9 Aranmula
10 Thiruvella
11 Maruthukulangara
12 Thannirmukkom
13 Vaikom
14 Ettumanur
15 Kalady
16 Nedumangad
17 Vallikavu
18 Pallathuruthy
19 Kulathupuzha
20 Kozhai
21 Warkalai.

B. ROADS.

Trivandrum Circle Roads.

1 Road from the Arasayarkal bridge to the south-east entrance of Bhoothapandy temple.
2 Road from the east car street at Bhoothapandy to the north entrance of Bhoothapandy temple.
3 Car street at Thazhakudy.
4 Road from Thannirpandal at Thovala to the Krishnaswami temple and thence to Oottupura.
5 Car streets at Darsanamcope.
6 Road from the Azhagianambi temple to the tank on the west side.
7 Road from the Balamore road to the Thiruvenkitathappearcoil at Azhagiapandipuram.
8 Road from the Kadukara road to Madavilakom Devaswom.
9 Road from the Balamore road to Perumalcoil at Esanthimangalam.
10 Road from the paddy field to the west side of Thadikarankonam Sasthamcoil.
11 Car streets at Parakai.
12 Prakaram road round Cape temple.
13 Road to Guhanadeswarar temple at Cape.
14 Ground and paths in the rear of Cape temple.
15 Ramaswamy coil road at Padmanabhapuram.
16 Aruppamantapom road at Do.
17 Car streets at Keralapuram.
18 Road on the south side of Padmanabhapuram Palace.
19 Car streets at Velimalai.

20 Thirukallianamantapom road at Velimalai.
21 Kunamkanivetta road.
22 Road from Palace Anakottil to Oottupurah at Kuzhithura.
23 Approach road from Oottupurah to temple at Thirunandikara.
24 Do. to Ponmana temple.
25 Do. to Kunnathur from Pavode road passing through Kashuvinathitta.
26 Road from Thrippalancode to M. S. road.
27 Approach roads to Karamana Agraharam.
28 Do. to Konchiravila Kanjipura.
29 Do. to Kazhakoottam Palace.
30 Do. to Kazhakoottam temple.
31 Do. to Thycaud cremation ground.
32 Do. Valiachalai temple.
33 Do. to Chinnachalai Agraharam.
34 Do. to Chenthitta gramom.
35 Do. to Oollur temple.
36 Do. Thambanur Subramoniaswamycoil.
37 Do. to Goureesapattam temple.
38 Do. to Srikanteswaram temple.
39 Do. to Manakad Sasta temple.
40 Do. to Chengalloor temple.
41 Do. from Mallan Thampuran Koikal to Kallampara kadavoo.
42 Do. to Thiruchitta temple.
43 Do. to Valiattukoil.
44 Do. to Kulappadi temple.
45 Do. to Pazhavady Agraharam.
46 Do. to Neyyattinkara satram.
47 Do. to Parassala temple.
48 Do. to Malayinkil temple.
49 Do. to Veeranakavu temple.

Car streets recently transferred as per G. O. D. Dis. No. 527/33/P. W., dated 7-4-1933.

1 Cape Car street.
2 Suchindram.
3 Ezhagaram.
4 Krishnancoil
5 Thirupathisaram.
6 Bhoothapandy.

Quilon Circle roads.

50 Approach road to Sarkara Kottaram.
51 Do. to Auvaneeswaram temple.
52 Do. to Kilimanoor Palace.
53 Do. to Thekkey Gramom road to Warkalai.
54 Road from Warkalai temple to the beach.
55 Papanasam approach at Warkalai.
56 Approach road to Ayroor temple.
57 Do. to Kuttoor temple.
58 Road to Perumtheel temple.

[Mr. T. C. Thommen.]

59 Approach road to Parappencode temple.
60 Do. to Kuruvarathukavu temple.
61 Road from Kuruvarthukavu junction to Valliyazhichakavu temple.
62 Road from Keezhattingal river ghat to the temple site.
63 Approach road to Krishnaswami temple at Neyyattinkara.
64 Do. to Rameswaram temple.
65 Do. to Krishnapuram Kottaram.
66 Do. Ponmana Kottaram.
67 Do. Asramom temple.
68 Do, Mukathala temple.
69 Do. Pozhikara temple.
70 Do. Anandavalleswaram temple.
71 Do. from western Althara to Kameswaram temple.
72 Do. Padanayarkulangara temple.
73 Do, Sakthikulangara temple.
74 Do. Prayar Sakthikulangara temple
75 Do. Krishnapuram temple.
76 Do. Pavumba temple.
77 Do. Thevalakara temple.
78 Do. Sasthamcotta temple.
79 Do. Chavara temple.
80 Do. Ponmana temple.
81 Do. Kannankulangara temple.
82 Do. trace from Shaliakara estate to Mambhazhathura temple.
83 Do. Vettikavala temple.
84 Do. Padinjattinkara temple.
85 Do. Arakalikal temple.
86 Do. Arienkavu temple.
87 Do. Kulathupuzha temple.
88 Do. Aranmula temple.
89 Do. Chengannur temple.
90 Do. Kaipuzha Krishnaswamy temple, Pandalom.
91 Do. Pathanamthitta Sastha temple.

Car Streets at Samburvadakarai East, North and West.

Mavelikara Circle roads.

92 Western approach roads to Haripad temple.
93 Approch road to Haripad temple and Palace.
94 Do. to Karimbalikoikal Palace.
94 Do. to Nagari temple.
95 Do. to Pathirakulangara temple.
97 Do. to Ambalapuzha Palace.
98 Do. to Alleppey Palace.

99 Portions of Alleppey Ambalapuzha road.
100 Approach road to Ambalapuzha temple.
101 Do. Mannarkoikal buildings.
102 Do. Kuratty temple at Mannar.
103 Do. Thiruvalla temple.
104 Do. Kaviyur temple.
105 Do. Ayiroor Puthiakavu emple.
106 Do. to Kandiyur temple.
107 Do. Krishnaswami temple, Mavelikara.
108 Do. Prayikara Kottaram.
108 Do. Chettikulangara temple.

Kottayam Circle Roads.

110 Approach road to Thirunakara temple.
111 Road round Thiruvarpu temple.
112 Road to Vadavathoor temple,
113 Road connected with Pakkil temple.
114 Do. with Ayimanom temple.
115 Road to Thalayil temple.
116 Road to Vazhapally temple.
117 Road to Manikantapuram temple from the main road.
118 Road from Chiravumuttam temple to M. C. Road.
119 Road from Thricodithanam temple to Thodu.
120 Ettumanur temple approach road.
121 Road from Perunnayil temple to M. C. Road.
122 Road to Vasudevapuram temple.
123 Approach road round Vaikom temple.
124 Do. Kaduthuruthy temple.
125 Road from the eastern nada of Kaduthuruthy temple.
126 Approach road to Lalom Siva temple.
127 Thidanad temple approach road up to Ponkunnam road.
128 Puthiakavu temple approach road.
129 Kizhittadiyoor temple approach road.
130 Road to Alwaye inspection shed.
131 Road round Thiruvaloor temple.
132 Road from Thiruvaloor temple to Kizhuthrika temple.
133 Road from Thiruvalur temple to the Alengad pakuthi cutcherry
134 Road from Kannankulangara temple to the site at Pallivetta.
135 Road round Kannankulangara temple.
136 Road round Peruvaram temple and that from the western *nada* to Vettakorumakancoil.
137 Road from Markandeswaram temple to the public road.
138 Road from Ramamangalom Siva temple to the bathing ghat in the river.
139 Approach road to Muvattupuzha Satram.
140 Do. Kalady Satram.
141 Do. Thodupuzha Satram.
142 Perumbavoor *chira* road.
143 Eswaraseva Kottaram approach road.

[Mr. T. C. Thommen.]

144 Road from Kalady Vishnu temple to public road.
145 Road round Perumbavoor temple.
146 Road from Thiruvalla temple to public road in Kunnathunad taluk.

N. B. These are roads of small lengths which form approaches to Palaces or temples.

TANKS.

Krishnancoil Theppakulam at Nagercoil.
Thirupathisaram Theppakulam.
Tank at Bheemanagiri.
Tank at Puliyurkurichi.
Tank at Parassala.
Tank attached to Subramoniaswamycoil at Thampanur, Trivandrum.
Do. Perumkulam at Warkalai.
Chakrathirtham tank, Sankummugom, Trivandrum.
Tank at Veeralam temple at Attingal.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): The required lists are not laid on my table, Sir.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It is a long list and has been laid on the table.

PRESIDENT: I will get the list printed and allow you to put supplementary questions tomorrow.

Scales of pay of Anchal Masters and Peons in the Anchal Department.

7.* **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any rule that the pay and scale of the Anchal Master in a particular office is dependent upon the grade of that office;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the scales of pay the Anchal Masters of different grades of Anchal Offices are entitled to get;

(*c*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, whether there is any such rule in the case of delivery peons in the Anchal Offices; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, the reason for the retention of such a rule in the case of peons?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No. The whole staff in the superior service of the Anchal Department has been provincialised with effect from 1-1-1105.

(*b*) In view of the Answer to (*a*), the question does not arise.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

(*d*) In view of answer to (c), the question does not arise.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : In view of the answer to part (*a*), may I know from the member what he means by saying that the superior service has been provincialised ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The staff is taken as a whole for the State, and not confined to any particular Office.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : So, may I know whether there is any rule that the pay and scale of the Anchal Master in a particular office is dependent upon the grade of that office, *i. e.*, whether, in a first grade office, the Anchal Master can draw a particular scale of pay ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : No. I have already answered that.

Statham Committee Report.

8.* **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Statham Committee have submitted their report, and, if not, the cause of the delay ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*) : May I know whether copies will be printed and the same placed on the table, at least during the Budget session.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The printing of the Report might take a longer time, because it is a very lengthy one The Report was sent to the Press only two days ago and, I am sure, the Press will take time to print it. The question whether it should be laid on the table will then be considered.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the Member when the report was submitted by Mr. Statham ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : 24th July 1933. Mr. Statham had made arrangements for having the Report typed and submitting it to Government by his Secretary.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the Member the cause of so much delay for sending it to Press ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ; It was only 10 days ago *viz.*, 24th July that the report was received by Government and that is not much delay.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : When was it due from Mr. Statham ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There was no fixed date for submitting the Report. It was expected that Mr. Statham would be able to send it up before he left He had finished the report, but the whole thing had to be typed again and he had arranged with his Personal Assistant, the Secretary, to submit it to Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will a copy of the report, as soon as it is printed, be supplied to us?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have already answered the question. The question whether the Report should be placed on the table of this House or not will be considered in due course after the Report is printed.

Import of paddy into Travancore.

9.* **MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state what is the amount of paddy imported in Travancore per annum?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The approximate annual import of paddy into the State is 16,77,504 cwts.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is it not possible to reduce the importation of paddy in the State by promoting agriculture?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): If the output of paddy can be increased, it may be possible.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know, if there is any scheme for the promotion of agriculture in the State by which importation of paddy could be reduced?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): That does not arise as a supplementary question.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is it possible for Government to give to the agriculturists tank-beds duly registered and thus find means for the promotion of agriculture.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Have the Government any considered scheme for increasing the output of paddy in the State?

PRESIDENT: That too does not arise.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member how much paddy is imported from British India and how much from outside?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Over 16 lakhs of cwts is imported into the State. That is all the information available with me.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether the quantity imported is on the increase or on the decrease?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It varies from time to time.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know in which direction the variation takes place?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The variation is not steady. In 1103 it was 14 lakhs, in 1104 19 lakhs, last year it was 12 lakhs. This is how variations happen.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം കടൽമാർഗ്ഗമായി എത്രനെല്ലു ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ദയവായി പറയുമോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): ൧,൩൮,൧൭൪ ഹൺഡ്രഡ്വെയിറ്റ്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): കരമാർഗ്ഗമായിട്ടു എത്ര ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): ൧൧൨൧-ൽ കരമാർഗ്ഗമായി ൭,൦൩,൩൩൩ ഹൺഡ്രഡ്വെയിറ്റ്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അതു ൧൧൨൪-നെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു കൂടുതലോ കുറവോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) ൧൧൨൪-ലെ കണക്കെടുത്തില്ല; ൧൧൨൧-ലെ കണക്കാണു പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ൧൧൨൩-ലെ കണക്ക എങ്ങനെയാണ്?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): ൧൧൨൩-ൽ ൧൦,൩൩,൩൮൪-ൽ ചില്വാനം ഹൺഡ്രഡ്വെയിറ്റ് കടൽമാർഗ്ഗമായും ൪,൭൪,൩൩൪ ഹൺഡ്രഡ്വെയിറ്റ് കരമാർഗ്ഗമായും ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know why there is so much variation in the importation of paddy?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): As far as I know, there is nothing like that.

Opening of a road to the Parasuvakkal temple, Neyyattinkara taluk.

10.* **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that in the Legislative Council the attention of the Government was drawn to the need for a road at Parasuvakkal (Neyyattinkara taluk) leading from the M.S. road to at least as far as the Parasuvakkal temple, and, if so, whether they have taken any action thereon; and

(*b*) whether the P. W. D. has made any investigation into the matter, and, if so, what?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A preliminary investigation has been made. The road is purely a local need and if the people will take up the road work under

[Mr. L. H. Jacob.]

the Ryots' Road rules, Government would then consider the necessity for providing the masonry work and taking the road over for maintenance.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I know whether an estimate of the road has been prepared?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Only a rough estimate has been prepared and not a detailed estimate.

Settlement Memorandum.

11.* **MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) when was the officer appointed for the preparation of the Settlement Memorandum;

(b) whether the Government desire to know the opinion of the land-owners on the subject and, if so, whether they have given instructions to the Settlement Officer to consult land-owners in different parts of the State with varying fertility and local conditions; and

(c) whether the Dewan intends calling together the land-owners to know their opinion with regard to the new settlement, as during the last settlement the then Dewan Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar did on 23rd March 1883?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (a) The Special Officer was appointed from the 10th Edavom 1108.

(b) and (c) These will arise for consideration only after the Special Officer's scheme is received by Government.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): The Chief Secretary says that only after the Special Officer's scheme has been received Government will desire to know the opinion of the landowners. What I want to know is whether it is according to the memorandum to be prepared that Government will arrange for all that.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not necessarily.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Does not the member think that, if these things were considered earlier, it will be more proper, profitable and advantageous?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We must first know the lines on which the memorandum will be before we can say whether it is acceptable or not.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the Government have given any directions or instructions to the Special Officer for the preparation of the memorandum?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes; there is a G. O. on the subject which has been published in the *Gazette*. The Special Officer has been given instructions on the work that he has to do.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether a staff also is necessary for formulating the principles of the scheme?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He has to do a good deal of work and a staff is necessary.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Is he carrying on any investigation in regard to that?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, he has to do some investigation.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇതൊരു പെർമനൻറ് സെററിൽമെൻറ് (Permanent Settlement) ആക്കണൊ വേണ്ടയൊ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറാലോചിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഇല്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സെററിൽമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു കരം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച യാതൊരു ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷനും സ്പെഷ്യലാഫീസർക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): നൂതന സെററിൽമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു കരം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): കരം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നൊ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നൊ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇതേവരെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച യാതൊന്നും ആലോചിക്കാതെ സെററിൽമെൻറ് മെമ്മൊറാണ്ഡം തയ്യാറാക്കാൻ ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്തിരിക്കയാണോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): മെമ്മൊറാണ്ഡം തയ്യാറാക്കികിട്ടുമ്പോൾ പലസംഗതികളും ശരിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതെല്ലാം ആലോചിക്കാനാണ് മെമ്മൊറാണ്ഡം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതു്. അതു് ജി. ഒ. വിൽതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുമുണ്ട്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ സെററിൽമെൻറിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചപ്പോൾ അന്നത്തെ കൗൺസിലിൽ ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവണ്മെൻറു വല്ലതും പ്രതിവാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഓർമ്മയില്ല.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the Government intend postponing the Settlement operations at least until economic depression is over?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That question does not arise now. We are at present only preparing a memorandum on the principles and the plan of the Settlement.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Am I to understand that the Settlement proper is not to continue after the Settlement Memorandum?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The whole question will be considered after the memorandum is submitted.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): May I know whether it is the idea of the Government to start a re-settlement soon after the Report?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say that it will be soon after. Government have an idea of starting re-settlement because, in many of the taluks it is over-due. But *when* it will be started has not been decided yet.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know whether it is the object of the settlement to increase taxation or to reduce it?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not known now.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): What other object is intended to be served by this investigation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have not decided either way.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): It cannot be neither? It must be either.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It cannot be neither.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): May I know whether the academic questions about re-settlement will also be considered?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, so far as they relate to the solution of practical problems.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is it not necessary that the re-settlement should be postponed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a question of opinion. Opinions might differ.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In view of the economic depression in the State, is it not necessary to postpone the re-settlement?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is, as I

already said, a question of opinion.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Is it proposed to embody the principles of the Land Revenue Settlement in a statute ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Government will consider that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether the Government feel any necessity to change the principles of taxation adopted in the last settlement ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government have no such detailed idea of it. Some instructions have been issued to the Special Officer. If the member wants, I shall read them.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I would like to know what they are?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The work of the Special Officer will relate to reporting on the following:—

(1) Preparation of correct and up-to-date field maps.

(2) Revision of territorial limits and re-arrangement of Taluks and *pakuthies*.

(3) The adoption of a uniform commutation rate for the tax on wet lands throughout the State in view of the varying rates of commutation for different proportions of wet land tax.

(4) Equalisation of assessment *i. e.*, the classification of soils and ascertainment of the relative fertility and actual yield.

(5) Simplification of land tenures with special reference to the feasibility of charging absolute free-holds with a small quit rent and of the enhancement of *Rajabhogam* leviable on *jenmom* lands and the assessment of *Devaswom* and *Brahmaswom Tanatu* lands even in the hands of the *Jenmies*.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : So may I know from Government whether they propose to make a change in the principle of taxation from the produce to the kind of land ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No definite answer can be given to that now. We must wait until the Special Officer's views on the subject are received.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether the changing of the system of taxation is within the scope of the G. O. issued to the Special Officer ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No. He has not been asked to report on that point. That is a matter which will be considered by the Government.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : In due course ?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : How many years did it take last time to complete the settlement, approximately ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Between 20 and 25 years.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : Will it take an equally long time now?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is hoped not.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know the causes which led to the idea of the preparation of the Settlement Memorandum now?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is long overdue. It has been under consideration for a long time. I believe the Retrenchment Committee made a reference to it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I wish to know whether there was a requisition from the public to start a new settlement?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Financial Secretary has made a definite statement about that. He has stated that it was pressed at successive sessions of the Assembly and Council.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know which are the sessions of the Assembly and the Council at which this matter was pressed?

PRESIDENT: No, Mr. Asan.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the idea of re-settlement was opposed unanimously in the Assembly?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not recollect.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether the times are financially normal to start a re-settlement.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Times are not financially normal. But we are only at the preparation of a memorandum.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Then, am I to know that the memorandum will be based on observation?

PRESIDENT: I think it is verging on a discussion.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): If that is the only ground, then I can pursue my question. But if it is not relevant then I shall resume my seat.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): പുതിയ കണ്ടെഴുത്തു വേണോ വേണ്ടയോ എന്നു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പായി പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം എടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം കയ്യിൽകിട്ടിയശേഷമേ പിന്നീടുള്ള ആലോചനകൾ നടക്കയുള്ളൂ. അപ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

Payment of customs duty on articles taken from one part of Travancore to another through the Cochin State.

12.* **MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any application has been received by the Excise Commissioner for introducing depositing system at Edapally and Udayamperur customs houses for the dutiable articles taken from Travancore to Travancore through Cochin State:

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, have any steps been taken in the matter; and

(*c*) what was the decision?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) Yes. A petition from one Mr. A. R. Raman Pillai of Edapally praying for the introduction of the deposit system at the Edapally and Udayamperur chowkeys was received by the Excise Commissioner.

(*b*) and (*c*) On enquiry it was found that there was no necessity for introducing the deposit system at the Edapally and Udayamperur chowkeys. No further action was therefore taken in the matter.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know whether the Excise Commissioner is ready to conduct an enquiry into the matter and reconsider the question?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The opinions of the Assistant Commissioners of the two Divisions were invited. They are unanimously of opinion that there is no necessity to do that. If there is any necessity for introducing this system, I will consider that.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know whether the Government will have to suffer any loss by introducing the system in Edapally?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): If there is any necessity in Travancore, it will be considered. If it is introduced, it may happen that there will be some loss of revenue.

Appointment of an Anchal runner from Edappally to Alwaye.

13* **MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any suggestion or prayer received by the Anchal Superintendent to appoint a runner from Alwaye to Edapally when the mail reaches from Kottayam or for arranging to send mail in bus from Ettumanur to Edappally so as to reach the latter at an early date;

(*b*) has any step been taken; and

(*c*) if so, when?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) In view of the answer to part (*b*) this does not arise.

Abolition of toll gates.

14.* **MR. R. SIVASUBRAMONIA NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are in receipt of a resolution from the people of Agastisvaram taluk for abolishing the toll gates at Suchindram and Anjugramam; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken on the same?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The prayer was rejected.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAMONIA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): என்னுடைய அபேக்ஷையை தள்ளுவதற்கு ஏதாவது காரணங்கள் உண்டா

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The contract was already given. Government do not consider it necessary to reconsider that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I request the member to be more audible?

PRESIDENT: I cannot hear the member either. Please speak up, Mr. Thommen.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAMONIA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): ஆனால், சுசீந்திரம், அஞ்சுகிராமம், இந்த இடங்களில் டோல்கள் வைக்க ஏதாவது ஸ்பெஷல் காரணங்கள் உண்டா?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government introduced the new toll to tax the buses that pass between Nagercoil and the Cape.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the buses alone that pass through a particular route are taxed?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Not necessarily.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I correct when I understand the member to say that the particular toll that was instituted was for the purpose of tapping the bus traffic?

PRESIDENT: It is not relevant.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Beg your pardon, Sir.

PRESIDENT: The question is about two particular toll gates.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want to know the purpose to be served by locating the toll gate there.

PRESIDENT: I have said that that question is irrelevant.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the Government are aware that carts used for the purpose of transporting manure for agricultural purposes are taxed while passing to and fro?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government are not aware.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Do the Government propose at least to take into consideration the present condition of the ryots in the matter of allowing freedom for such carts from payment of toll?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Government will consider the matter.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Does the levy of tolls affect the price of paddy?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Government have no information.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : What is the basis for levying these tolls there?

PRESIDENT : I have already said that that question is not relevant.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Is it not possible to abolish those tolls?

PRESIDENT ; I cannot hear you.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Is it not possible to abolish those tolls?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Governmen do not consider it possible to abolish them now.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Then, is it possible to change the method of collecting toll?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : That is a different question. We are not concerned now about the method of collecting toll.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Cannot the toll be collected by the Revenue Department just like land tax?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : That question does not arise.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Is not the subvention from the funds of the petrol duty for the abolition of tolls?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : No.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) ; Are the Government aware that in the Legislative Council more than once the resolution for the abolition of tolls was carried by the House?

PRESIDENT : That question does not arise.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : Is the member aware that tolls were abolished in Travancore some fifty years back in the time of Sir T. Madhava Rao?

PRESIDENT ; That question also does not arise.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know from Government...

PRESIDENT: Mr. Sivatanu Pillai, you cannot ask a supplementary question now. The practice in the Indian Legislative Assembly is that a member only rises once to ask supplementary questions, he asks what he wants to ask and he cannot ask again. I shall better rule that that shall be the custom here in future. If a member wants to ask supplementary questions he shall ask only once.

Appointment of ladies in the Secretariat.

15.* **MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of ladies employed in the Secretariat either as clerks or as typists; and

(*b*) how many Ezhavas are in that group?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 4—of whom 3 are acting clerks in the Secretariat and one in the Central Vernacular Records—Temporary staff.

(*b*) None.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The question as originally sent by me referred to the High Court also. I do not know how in the printed question the Secretariat alone appears.

PRESIDENT: That would come in as a separate question.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether any applications have been received by Government from Ezhava ladies, either graduates or undergraduates, for typist's or clerk's posts?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, there have been applications.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Are these applications now pending with the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They are in the file.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know the date of the earliest of such applications?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In 1931, there was an application.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Was it from a graduate?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the Government will be pleased to appoint that lady in the near future?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That depends upon the vacancy that may arise.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know the number of ladies appointed from each community?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Two are Nair adies and one is a Syrian Christian.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know the respective qualifications of those who have already been appointed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): One is a graduate and the rest, I think, are undergraduates.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Is it because......

PRESIDENT: Mr. Padmanabhan, you have asked your questions once.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I am the person who has sent in the main question.

PRESIDENT: You must not argue with the Chair.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): May I know how many applications were received from Ezhava ladies?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There was one in 1931. I have not got the information in regard to the exact number of applications, but they are only few.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—(*continued*).

PRESIDENT: The House will now continue the general discussion on the budget. The time-limit is fifteen minutes.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I may be permitted to make a few observations on the budget. First, I would speak about the method of preparing the budget. I believe the data for preparing the budget must have been formulated by the Financial Secretary or the budget-making authority, whoever it may be, in consultation with the various departmental heads and other heads of institutions and other principal officers of the State who are the chief spending agencies. The reports or information submitted by the departmental heads of before being accepted by the budget-making authority as the basis the budget, I submit, may be sent for the consideration of an independent agency. By "an independent agency" I mean an agency having specialised knowledge in the subject of budget-making. The work of that agency will be to examine minutely the various recommendations contained in the reports submitted by the departmental heads or officers.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I know how that agency should be constituted?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I request that I may not be interrupted because the time allotted to me is only very little. If I find time after my speech is over, I will answer all the questions which the members ask, to the best of my ability. That independent agency should scrutinise and examine minutely the various recommendations contained in the reports of these departmental heads. If necessary, they should go out into the country and conduct personal and local nvestigations in the matter.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member how this agency is to be constituted?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): That question has already been put to me by the Financial Secretary and I have answered that I should not be interrupted.

That agency should go out into the country and make personal and local investigations into the matter and ascertain for themselves the particular needs of the locality and they should he convinced of the utility of those recommendations. In the light of the report submitted by that agency or that specialised body if the budget is prepared, I hope that it will be more useful and more beneficial to the country. So, what I submit is that there should be two agencies at work. Now, as I understand, there is only the governmental agency. To supplement it there should be a non-official independent specialised agency.

Next I may be permitted to add a word about the present method of the publication of the preliminary budget. The budget is, Sir, to me at least it seems to be, a very comprehensive compilation. To expect any reasonable or useful discussions or criticisms from this side of the House unless and until the copies of the preliminary budget are supplied to the members sufficiently early, is something which is rather impossible. We may not be in a position to give useful criticisms and suggestions on the budget unless we are supplied with copies of the budget sufficiently early. In the present case, I got my copy only some two or three days before the opening day. And in my humble view, if this preliminary budget is given to the Press sufficiently early, this House will be able to understand the public opinion on the matter; and the public opinion on the various topics contained in the budget will be of immense use to us in our discussions and in the final adaptation of the budget for the year.

Now, I will pass on to one or two other matters in the budget itself. Every budget has two sides, the revenue side and the expenditure side. The success of the budget depends upon showing a balance. Of course, the Financial Secretary has been able to show, as he styled it, a nominal surplus of Rupees 79,000 or so. The various items of expenditure in the budget should bear a definite proportion to one another and the total expenditure must have a definite relation to the total income. In this budget we find certain very abnormal items in the shape of special works such as the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme. Of course, certain members have been speaking about it here.

My friend, Mr. Elenkath, has been referring at length to the remission of tax. He confined his attention particularly to South Travancore. In view of the acute and evergrowing economic depression and also the devastation caused by the recent floods, I strongly recommend for the consideration of this House, a substantial reduction in the land tax throughout the State.

Many of the paddy fields and most of the garden lands were being very badly damaged by the unprecedented floods of this year. The inevitable results of such devastation will naturally be failure of crops next year and consequent rise in the price of food-stuffs. Such a situation in conjunction with the present scarcity for money, may, I am afraid, create famine in the State. This is a matter in which we may benefit by the example set by the sister State of Cochin where, recently, there has been a reduction of land-tax by 12½ per cent. That is a matter which I just want to place for consideration by the House and by the Government.

There is another aspect which has been dealt with by my friend, Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar, namely the ornamental or luxurious side of the budget. Certainly I do not want to suggest that all the ornaments or luxuries which the State is now enjoying should be dispensed with all of a sudden; but I am against the addition of ornaments of latest design, for the time being at least, when the resources of the country, poor as they are, are not sufficient even to meet bare necessities. For instance the creation of an appointment of Warden of Games for the preservation of wild beasts in our forests is certainly a superfluity.

Similarly, I beg to draw the attention of the House to page 21 of the Financial Secretary's speech under the head "Stationery and Printing". There is the proposal in regard to the standardization of forms and stationery. A special officer with a temporary staff was appointed for that purpose early this year; and the Financial Secretary says that the work has not been completed yet and that, therefore, the office should continue for another year, namely 1109, and provision is made in the budget for such extension. I also find, in the Financial Secretary's speech, a proposal to appoint a central agency, in the Secretariat, to exercise effective control in the issue of stationery. A sum of Rs. 1,67,756 and odd is allotted for this newly created office, over and above the usual provision of Rs. 1,69,183 for stationery articles.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I may correct the member; I am not interrupting him; the sum of Rs. 1,67,756, that the member now refers to is intended for the purchase of stationery.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I beg the member's pardon I am mistaken.

In the case of the special officer and staff, so far as I am able to gather, till now, the Stationery Department was doing the work of keeping the stationery and of distributing it to the various departments and the press. Therefore I do not see the necessity for the creation of a special officer with special staff for doing the work which was hitherto being done by the Stationery Department. My humble submission is that the officers of the Stationery Department must be made to do it. If they are not able to do it, their services must be dispensed with and more competent men appointed instead. I am at a loss to

[Mr. K. Padmanabhan.]

understand the object of this ingenious invention. It is creating a new office for its own sake. This practice of displaying ingenuity by creating imaginary offices should in my humble view, be deprecated.

Another sickening feature of the budget -it is not particular to the budget now before the House; it has been rather a recurring evil—is the provision for a series of Personal Assistants, experts and such other appointments. The Education Department alone has not less than four Personal Assistants. The Director of Public Instruction has a Personal Assistant besides a Manager and a Head Clerk, all of whom do more or less the same kind of work, namely, of analysing the subject-matter of files and submitting drafts of notes to the Director. The two Inspectors, the Inspector of English Schools, and the Inspector of vernacular schools, have each a Personal Assistant. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools also has a Personal Assistant. So the four controlling officers of the department have each a Personal Assistant to assist them in their work, or, to be more accurate, to control these controlling officers.

In regard to these experts also, the Leather Expert, the Textile Expert, and others, I am at a loss to know what exactly is the useful kind of work these officers are turning out. With regard to the Tanning Expert, the Financial Secretary says the industry is still in an experimental stage. It is nearly five years since that branch of the Industries Department has been working, and it is really surprising to note that it is in an experimental stage even now.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I will resume my seat, Sir, with the request that some remission of land tax may be allowed and that ornamentation, luxuries and creation of new offices may be postponed for more prosperous days, and that some modification in the method of formulating the data for the preliminary budget and its publication may be made in the light of the observations made by me.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I regret I cannot congratulate the Financial Secretary on the budget he has presented to us. It is true that it is a nominally surplus budget. But, if we go deep into it, we will see that the nominal surplus of Rs. 79,000, has been obtained by actually starving the nation—developing departments; and, after all, this nominal surplus is only a forecast. When we obtained the actuals ultimately, we may perhaps find that it is really a deficit budget. We are, as is well-known, in the hard grips of a great economic strain. There is a serious trade depression. The forecasts in land revenue, excise and other departments may unexpectedly result in deficit. Still, we may take it that, considering the present circumstances, a fairly satisfactory budget has been presented to us

Sir, I wish to make some general observations with specific reference to some of the important departments of Government. My main complaint is with regard to the administration of justice. There is very long delay in the admininistration of justice in the State, so much so that the fruits of decree ultimately become of little use to the litigant. As for criminal cases, in British India and in Cochin, for instance, we do not find a single criminal case pending beyond six or seven months whereas, in Travancore, even sessions cases remain pending for more than a year. To put it very moderately it is really bad and certainly not at all satisfactory or creditable to the administration of the State.

Then, Sir, the kind of top-heavy administration that we now have must certainly go. We have got a series of fat-salaried officers at the top with very poor half-starving menials, and subordinates at the bottom. Sir, the average villagers in Travancore, the people in the country parts, actually come into contact with *proverthikars*, accountants, excise peons, police constables and other petty officials. When such low-paid subordinates are half-starving, it is but natural that there is scope for corruption and oppression in the country. This state of affairs ought to go, and every officer of Government should have at least a minimum decent amount to enable him to live an honest life. Take the case of the peons in the Anchal Department, the poor Anchal peon, the friend of rich and poor alike, there is none to plead for him, none so good as to do him reverence, as it were. How can these low paid men rear up children, give them decent education, and what can the state expect from these children, who are to be the future citizens of our country. How can we expect anybody to live an honest living with the magnificent salary of seven or eight rupees a month? How can we expect the multitude of these officers to do honest and sincere work for the uplift of the country. It is really bad economy and bad statesmanship to allow such a state of things to continue; and public interests will suffer in the long run.

Then, Sir, one of the principal sources of State revenue at present is Excise, which certainly is an immoral kind of revenue. As years roll by, Government will find it increasingly difficult to resist the tide of public opinion against the excise revenue. For a proper administration of the State and for progressive administration, an increasing revenue is certainly necessary; and in the days to come there will always be incessant calls on the State exchequer. It is therefore high time that the economic possibilities of Travancore are explored and exploited. Our State is pregnant with economic possibilities. Only, Government must take courage in both hands and formulate and immediately take up a five-year or ten-year constructive plan as they have done in Hyderabad and Mysore. Sir, what is the average income of a Travancorean? It is two annas per diem. How can we expect a person with this glorious income of two annas per diem to be a useful citizen of the State? We have, therefore, to improve the economic condition of the State.

[Mr. Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon.]

It is the paramount concern of the State as well as the biggest problem for the citizen. Representatives of the people have to be taken into the confidence of the Government and a constructive and bold policy has to be resorted to. What is the present lot of the ryots in this country? Sir, our present Agricultural and Industrial Departments are ornamental departments without any practical value to the average villager. Scientific method of cultivaion is not withhin the reach of the average cultivator. Real results of scientific investigations should be brought home to the villager. If only it increases his production he believes in it. The average villager has no abstract enthusiasm for the methods of science. The whole department has to be overhauled and re-organised There should be agricultural village units under an Official of the Agricultural Department and prominent villagers of the locality. They should combine and harmoniously work together. Sir, it is highly necessary that a careful and detailed soil-survey should be effectedin this country and the whole State should be divided into various groups according to the fertility of the Soil and the future possibilities of production. Then again, Sir, there is the all-important question of cattle rearing, pasture lands and the fodder-problem, important problems, which are engaging the serious attention of statesmen all over the civilized countries. They should receive the serious attention of our Durbar. These problems have ultimately to be solved. The present Agricultural Department is thoroughly ill-equipped to tackle such serious problems. It has to be overhauled and substantial sums of money should be allotted freely for the Agricultural and Industrial Departments. Take for instance the industrial problem. The artisan is not able to find a market for his products. Our country is dumped with foreign goods. The artisan is not in a position to keep pace with the modern competition. He has not the necessary technical education for the same. What ability he retains of herditary skill, is rendered useless because of our highly literary education. We witness before us a huge waste of intellect and time in the modern educational system. There is the big question of unemployment both among the educated and the uneducated. All persons are being trained to equip themselves freely to make English speeches and to become trained and efficient clerks. But the public service demands only a very small number of them to be entertained to work the machinery of Government. What are we to do with the ever increasing unemployment of educated men? How can we face the future with confidence without providing money for industrial productive works. We have a huge discontented population, unemployed set, who have attained literary education, but are ill-equipped to face the competiton of life. After all we often educate our childran not because there is magic charm attached to education but as an equipment to face the problem of life, for the formation of real character and to be good citizens both to the State and to the Society. Sir, my submission is that the principle underlying the present system of education should undergo a fundamental change for the better. In

this connection, I have to congratulate the Government for having appointed Mr. Statham to go into the whole question. He is really one of the experts on education we could obtain in South India.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does the member congratulate Government for giving him Rs. 2,100 as salary per mensem?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I will willingly vote for more if we could get real experts. He can make valuable recommendations. I will vote even Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 if we could get real experts. We can expect such people after making careful and detailed investigations to make substantial and constructive proposals which, if carried out, will be paying to the State in the long run. So I am prepared to vote even for more money. My only request is that the Statham report should not share the usual fate of other reports.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Does the member know the contents of the Statham report?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): No. But I know that it will contain constructive ideas, which if accepted, will be to the good of the country. Of course, an opportunity must be given for the whole question to be discussed on the floor of this House. The representatives of the people should be taken into the confidence of Government. What we expect is that after mature thought Government must accept the recommendation and immediate steps be taken to carry them into effect.

Sir, I know that high questions of policy are more frequently discussed on the floor of this House with appropriateness than local problems. But coming as I do from a taluk which is systematically neglected by Government, Shertalai, I have to bring to the notice of the Government some of the pressing problems of the locality. We see on a perusal of the budget that lakhs of money are being allotted for luxuries in the Capital and other parts of the country. I have absolutely no grudge against that. But I say with all the emphasis I could command that the two lakhs of people at Shertala should not be systematically neglected in this fashion. Our people are suffering from diseases like elephantiasis, tuberculosis and Hookworm, some of the worst diseases in the world. Efficient officers are afraid to come to Shertala because of the most unhygienic condition of the taluk. Unfortunately, we have no big officials to see that any improvement is made in the locality or some minor roads at least are constructed in the locality. Shertala is backward in education and some of the young men who are B. A's and B. L's. happened to enter the political arena rather late in the day. I claim that my constituency should have a special health unit. The people there are subject to diseases like elephantiasis and leprosy. A few years back, when the late Mr. Watts was Dewan and Mr. Vipan was the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, they held an informal conference of the representatives of Shertala and a constructive scheme covering about twenty cross-roads and cross canals was agreed upon for connecting the Alleppey-Aroor road,

[Mr. Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon.]

To the best of my knowledge I think that proceedings were written departmentally and a recommendation was made by the then Chief Engineer to the Government, that each road should be taken up in the order of urgency and the idea was to allot each year Rs. 50,000 for the fruition of this scheme. Shertala is a backward taluk and I request that the constructive scheme brought forward by the then Chief Engineer should be seriously and earnestly taken in hand by Government.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): As representing the Industry and Commerce constituency South I have to make a few observations. Trade is dull and industry is nowhere. The only consolation is that agriculture is worse off.

The grievance I have to make against the Financial Secretary is that his speech is not sufficiently informative. He is not facing the music. When we consider the present financial situation of the country it is something painful. Taking agriculture, we find that rural indebtedness is so terrifying. We find from the Banking Enquiry Committee Report that rural indebtedness was estimated to be about Rs. 25 crores. In the second report, the Economic Depression Committee Report, they came to the conclusion that it will have to be placed at Rs. 40 crores and the Census Commissioner has now placed it at Rs 20 crores. There is absolutely no remedy suggested anywhere in the speech of the Financial Secretary as regards this huge indebtedness. Now there is a talk of what is called "balancing the budget." That is a technical expression which means that ways and means must first of all be found for satisfying both the external and internal debts of the country and then expenditure budgetted for. Then only can we say that the budget has been balanced. Absolutely no provision has been made for this agricultural rural indebtedness of anything between Rs. 20 and 40 crores. The Royal Commission on Agriculture reported, before 1928, that is before the economic depression took place, which happened only at the beginning of the last quarter of 1929, that the solution of this rural indebtedness lay in the Co-operative movement and the Land Mortagage Bank. What has happened to the Co-operative movement and what is going to happen to the Land Mortgage Bank, I am not going to foretell now because the Co-operative Movement is being investigated by a committee. But it is pretty well-known that the movement has failed. According to me, Sir, it was very bad advice which was given. If I were not a member for Commerce and Industry I would have upheld that advice. Coming to the Travancore communal question, we find from the Census Report for 1931 that there are only two communities in the State which are sticking to agriculture for what it is worth. These two communities are the Nairs and the Vellalas. I have the privilege to belong to the Vellala community and I speak about them. I say this burden of Rs. 40 or 25 crores will have to be taken up by this agricultural community also *i.e.*,

the Vellalas, and I think the Nairs also. When we speak of the Vellalas as agriculturists the learned Census Commissioner has also observed that the Vellala agriculturist is above handling a plough. He might possess a small piece of land but he requires others to cultivate the land for him.

That means he is a gentleman farmer, to use the expression of the Census Commissioner. But the agriculturist, the actual cultivator, is somebody else who is of a different caste. With these two contingencies before us there is the report of the Unemployment Committee which has made the observation that the best brains of the country have been drawn into the Public Service. Therefore, there is the worker who actually cultivates, the gentleman farmer who owns the lands among the Vellalas. I believe it is applicable to other communities also, but I am speaking only about the Vellala community. There is on the one hand the agriculturist with an indebtedness of 40 crores of rupees. His best brains are taken away to the Public Service. Actual cultivation is undertaken by others and not by Vellalas and there remains the gentleman farmer. That is the agriculturists' situation in the country. What the Royal Commission have suggested for the benefit of agriculturists is the organisation of the co-operative movement. It was a movement which came to be started in opposition to Joint Stock and Indigenous Banking. It is directly opposed to Joint Stock Banking itself. This is evident from the report of the Banking Enquiry Committee itself. It was formed for the purpose of assisting agriculture. The co-operative movement is of course intended to assist agriculture. What assistance could be rendered by the co-operative movement with this huge indebtedness on the part of the agriculturists, there is no knowing. As a matter of fact, the main grievance against the co-operative banking system is, that it is there for the purpose of giving cheap credit to the agriculturists. As a matter of fact, it is clear that the interest charged and very often charged on a defaulter comes up to 15¾ per cent. It was for the purpose of sending away the village moneylender who advanced money at 12 per cent. interest, these people came for assisting the agriculturists, and the result is, that almost all credit societies are unable to make any progress whatsoever. They are in a position only to get back the lands from the agriculturists which means the suicide of the co-operative movement. Therefore we are back again in the same position that there is no relief whatsoever as regards rural indebtedness.

Coming back to trade, Sir, the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee stated that Burma was the granary for Travancore. There was a time and not very long ago when Nanjinad was the granary of Travancore; and Kuttanad also. Whatever it is, that is a very small thing for the trade of the country. Trade, Sir, is mainly in the hands of others who are not Travancoreans. Another point is that the very idea of taking to trade is against the very genius of the community of the country. They treat it with contempt. They are under the impression that industry and trade are something which could not be touched.

[Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai.]

They would go in for public service. As I said at the outset, the Un-employment Committee have stated that all the brainiest people go in for public service and the gentlemen farmers are sticking on there. The difficulty is, entry into the public service is becoming more and more difficult for the Vellalas. Of course, a Vellala can continue as a gentleman farmer. That is the present economic position of the country. The same report also observes that it is not the primary aim of the Government to take to economic development. That is only a subsidiary aim. The economic development of the country is only a subsidiary aim on the part of the Government, that is to say, the Government is run with an "agricultural bids". Therefore, when the administration is carried on by means of an industry—I am using the word industry with reference to agriculture only—which is on its last legs, I take it no industry can be run in Travancore with a debt of some 40 or 50 crores as rural indebtedness just now stands. That means agriculture is bankrupt and the people who follow agriculture are also bankrupt. The same is the fate of the industry. Any administration, which has got to live from a resource based on agriculture, must be in a bankrupt position; or rather the administration has to be in the position of the Official Receiver. I am using a legal expression with which I am familiar. According to judicial decisions, an Official Receiver is a representative of the Court, a representative of the creditor, a representative of the debtor as well. In the administration of today, of course, the analogy of the Official Receiver is complete.

Then, as regards the budget itself, Sir I have not become familiar with it. For the Financial Secretary or for that matter the Income Tax Commissioner himself is not familiar with the accounts of the ordinary merchants upon which income tax is levied. There is not an officer in the Government service who knows the accounts of an ordinary merchant. The merchant owns a car or has servants under him; these items rather than his accounts are taken into account and his income tax assessed. Accounting principles for income tax purposes are entirely different and no income tax is levied on systematic principles. I may honestly say at present moment that I cannot get at the figures given in the budget. They are a mystery to me and it is perplexing. But what I fail to see in the budget is, there is no guiding principle anywhere indicated. Of course, it is just like the budget of the Official Receiver who says that so much has to be realised and so much to be spent. I could understand and even sympathise with the Financial Secretary. But the difficulty is, we do not know what will happen to-morrow. Unless one is an optimist along with the Financial Secretary I cannot say what all might happen tomorrow. Who knows that matters may not become worse next year? What guarantee is there? The trouble began four years ago; there is no indication that things are getting better. Coming to expenditure, I am not in favour of cutting down expenses; that is a bad programme. The only depressed community in the State are the people. The officers are in comfort and luxury. The popular view is that "we must depress them also." I don't agree with that, because, it may lead to inefficiency. As a matter of fact

I may say honestly, that we have the very best men in the service, comparatively speaking, and they are very poorly paid now. There is no disputing that. On a comparison with the salaries paid in other places salaries obtaining in Travancore are certainly very low. Somehow or other, we have got the best men in the service. They are devoting their energies also for the improvement of the country. But the times are abnormal; we are passing through difficult times and all these difficulties have to be got over by means of co-operation between officials and non-officials.

As regards trade itself, there are certain things which cannot be discussed here; of course, they are trade secrets like freights and subsidies. I stated at the outset that it was the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee who reported that Burma is granary of Travancore. It is a mistake. We are placed in much the same predicament as Ceylon. It is importing 12 crores worth of rice and paddy from British India, mainly from Tanjore. They would not have done it if the price of Burma paddy and rice were cheaper than Tanjore rice and paddy. The freight charges from Burma say, from Rangoon, is one rupee per sack with a rebate of two annas. That comes to about 14 annas a bag. For a bag of paddy from Tanjore to Trivandrum, the freight is also about one rupee. When we take the distance between Burma and Trivandrum and that between Tanjore and Trivandrum, the former is about 1,300 miles and the latter about 200 miles. Paddy from Burma is not taken on the wireless. It is carried only by the steamers which may be taken to consume of course seven times the quantity of coal that is consumed by the Railway. There are certain things which have to be understood viz., the question of freight reduction, for instance. There is no meaning in the Railway system charging one rupee for a bag for such a short distance and shipping system charging less for a longer distance. There is a lot of difference between a steamer carrying things from a long distance and that of a train. Freight charges in the former will be very much less than the freight charges under the railway.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*). The Financial Secretary has delivered, probably the longest speech that has ever been delivered by the Financial Secretary to the Legislature in the country. I must congratulate him for delivering such a long speech without referring to the most important matter for which we searched in the whole speech of the Financial Secretary from beginning to end. Sir, it is impossible to any person residing in Travancore and knowing the conditions which are at present prevailing here, not to refer to the economic depression prevailing in the country. The Financial Secretary was addressing both the Chambers the other day and probably he thought that he should not mar the auspicious occasion by referring to unhappy incidents. It was his solemn duty to have told the House that the Government are fully aware of the real conditions prevailing in the country and that they are making an earnest attempt to solve those difficulties. My friend, Mr. Chidambaram Pillai, has already

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

referred to the rural indebtedness of the country. He said that according to the Banking Enquiry Committee Report, the indebtedness is about 25 crores of rupees. That was prepared about 4 years ago. When I compared the statistics of 1103 and 1107 I found that in the annual export value of our chief exports *viz.*. copra, rubber, tea and pepper alone there is a fall of about 5 crores of rupees in the course of four years. In this calculation I have taken the value of copra on the basis of the market price and not on the basis of the Tariff value as in the statistics of the Government. That means that in addition to the 12 or 15 per cent. interest that the rural population is bound to pay on the debt of 25 crores of rupees their indebtedness is increasing by about 5 crores per annum. Thus their indebtedness is going up by about 8 crores per annum. The Financial Secretary has not cared to tackle that problem. He must have told the House what the Government intend to do to meet the situation. In order to give some relief to the inhabitants of this country, to reduce the indebtedness of the people and to reduce unemployment, a number of committees have been appointed, such as the Unemployment Committee, the Banking Enquiry Committee, the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, the Minor Irrigation Committee and many others. These Committees have submitted their reports. A lot of public money has been spent upon those reports. Am I to understand that the Financial Secretary does not say even a word about the reports because he thinks that the recommendations of those Committees have been carried out by Government, or is it because they have ruled out those recommendations and stated that they need not be acted upon? If they do like this in regard to expert committees, then I would say that they need not spend any money on such committees as the Statham Committee, the Public Service Committee the Devadhar Committee and the Temple Entry Committee. Sir, the Unemployment Committee itself suggested that a land colonisation scheme must be drawn up and lands should be given to the educated and uneducated in a certain proportion. I asked in the Legislative Council on the 15th August 1929 whether a land colonisation scheme which was published in the Gazette was brought into effect. Then I was told that the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries was asked to submit a new scheme which could be practically worked. The answer was given on the 15th August 1929, and now four years have lapsed. I ask what has become of that Colonisation Scheme. The Unemployment Committee suggested that an unemployment bureau may be started to give relief to the unemployed. Nothing was done with regard to that also. The Banking Enquiry Committee and all other Committees stated that the Government must spend more money upon the development of communications in order to enable the producer to sell his things at the maximum prices obtainable. I think the Government was carrying on the policy till 1104. In order to enable the people's representatives to have an effective voice in the development of communications, Government then appointed a Road Board also. I do not know what has become of the Road Board, which was then brought into being. Some representatives were also elected to the Board. I do

not know whether they ever met. If we refer to the amount that is spent upon these communications, we find that in 1104 the amount spent on original works, communications, was 16·22 lakhs while for 1109 the budget allotment is 3·40 lakhs. It has been reduced by more than 75 per cent. The representatives of the people were strenuously arguing in the Legislative Council and the Assembly that there is a lot of unemployment in the State, that the estate owners are not able to maintain their coolies who are coming into the country parts, and that therefore Government must provide employment for them by making liberal allotments for communications. The result is that for original works under communications, Government have allotted only 3·40 lakhs while in 1104, it was 16·22 lakhs. Even if we scrutinise the particular items in the P. W D. budget say, for instance, roads, we find that there are 49 roads of which authority for construction has been given only for 10 roads, while estimates have not been prepared for 17 roads. I know from practical experience that with regard to those works for which estimates have not been prepared, those works will not be carried out, and the amount allotted will be diverted. If we compare the Budget for 1 09 with the budgets for previous years, we find that a number of works which have been included in a particular year are omitted next year. This haphazard manner of preparing the budget should be very strongly protested against by this House. We have 1·75 lakhs set apart for buildings. Of these, Rs. 50,000 is set apart for a leper asylum in Central Travancore. I wish to know why the Government have allotted Rs. 50,000 out of Rs. 1.75 lakhs for buildings for a leper colony. I wish to know whether it is in the interest of the patients of the asylum at Oolampara that this proposal was made, or whether there was any requisition from the public that the leper asylum should be shifted from here. I do not see anything about this stated in the Popular Assembly or in the Legislative Council. On the other hand I know there has been strong and persistent agitation against it and a number of deputations have waited upon the Dewan and a big *jatha* also went up to the Dewan praying that the leper asylum should not be shifted to a particular place.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Was there any representation that the asylum should be shifted from the present place?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): There was no representation that it should be shifted. When we have got a number of items of works for which requisition has been made, I do not know why Government choose a work for which there has been no requisition. It is comparatively a large item. We find that Rs. 62,000 has been allotted for converting certain bungalows into hotels and for improving T. B's. But there is no allotment for buildings for which there is necessity and for which large amounts have been already spent.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): What are those works?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): There is a Girls' school at Mavelikara, the foundation for which was laid at a cost of thousands of rupees.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): May I know when the foundation for that building was laid?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Four or five years ago. That is how the Government have been developing communications in the country and allotting funds for the roads and buildings.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There is a provision of 2 lakhs under the Road Development Fund.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I will refer to that also. With regard to the particular fund to which the learned Financial Secretary has been drawing my attention, I wish to say a word. I am glad he has drawn my attention to that. More than 2 lakhs of rupees has been allotted under a separate item called the Road Development Fund. If one looks into the Budget, one will clearly see that Government have no clear ideas about that. It was on the recommendation of the Road Development Committee of British India, presided over by Mr. Jayakar, that this fund was constituted and they suggested that it would be better for the States to borrow funds on the security of this Fund for carrying on big schemes. I could understand if the funds are allotted for the opening of trunk roads, say connecting Alleppey with the main central road along the shorter route. It is stated 30,000 rupees has been allotted for the improvement of the Quilon-Aroor road, and Rs. 30,000 for another road, etc. But that is not the manner in which the allotment has to be made. What I have to say is that if the Financial Secretary had more carefully considered the recommendation of the Road Development Committee, a constructive suggestion would have been made by him and he would have seen that the allotment was used for opening a large number of trunk roads. Moreover even that Committee says that this amount should not be taken into consideration for reducing the usual allotments in the Budget. This must be considered as an additional allotment. It must not be taken as an occasion for cutting down the P. W. D. Budget.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is not the allotment for next year higher than the allotment for the current year?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Excluding the Road Development Fund, it is not higher for new works—Communications.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is higher.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): The Financial Secretary may think so. Anyhow 3·4 is certainly less than 16·22. I know that from 1097 onwards representations have been made and Resolutions have been passed in Legislative Council for the construction and improvement of Irrigation Works. After a number of resolutions and adjournment motions had been passed in this House, Government

appointed a Committee. That committee consisted of five important officials in the State including the Land Revenue Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, the Financial Secretary and the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil. They have made very modest recommendations. The main recommendations were that 5 lakhs may be allotted every year for irrigation and that a separate section for Irrigation may be constituted under P. W. D. That was submitted about 21 months ago. The Financial Secretary does not say what has been done on the recommendations of that Committee? On the other hand we find that allotment for protective irrigation original works has been halved. In 1105 it was two lakhs and this year it is a lakh and six thousand. What I am suggesting is that Government have not been considering the important recommendations of these committees. They have ignored and even gone against those recommendations. Now, Sir, from what has been stated by me and the previous speakers about the real conditions prevailing in the country, it will be seen that the people are in very great difficulties. This is the occasion for the Government to grant at least some temporary relief by remission of taxes. A resolution was passed in the Legislative Council that the export duty on the produce of the coconut tree should be abolished.

The Financial Secretary should have said as to what has been done on that recommendation. That resolution was carried by the non-officials voting as a whole. I believe that no member from the non-official side opposed that. The Financial Secretary could have either abolished the duty or reduced the tariff values.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I want to know for information whether the Financial Secretary has any power of imposing or abolishing taxes?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): The Government has got power for abolishing export duty.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I ask whether the Financial Secretary has power.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Here, the Financial Secretary speaks on behalf of Government and the Financial Secretary is the person who is bound to hear all these criticisms and answer them.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Sir, the Budget presented by the Financial Secretary cannot be said to be satisfactory owing to a variety of reasons. The Financial Secretary appears to have tried his level best to balance the budget and to show a nominal surplus of Rs. 79,000 as if a surplus budget is the criterion of the prosperity of the State and of the soundness of its financial position. I find that this is the case not only of the budget before the House but also of the budgets of previous years. I am at a loss to know the particular object in view in making continuous attempts at drawing up surplus budgets.

[Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib.]

The anticipations of the Financial Secretary have never been fulfilled for the last 3 or 4 years both in regard to revenue and expenditure. Of course, I concede that these were years of economic depression and financial stringency. But we should have left a wide margin for the variations due to the depression and stringency, and so framed our estimates with a clearer and more accurate financial vision as not to affect our expectations to any very great extent. The year 1106 was expected, as usual, to leave a surplus of Rs. 2 lakhs and odd out of a total estimated revenue of Rs. 250 lakhs. Similar variations are noticeable in regard to expenditure also. For the year 1107 the Financial Secretary estimated for a revenue of Rs. 232 lakhs and for a surplus of Rs. 54,000. That year also would have closed with a deficit of about Rs. 10 lakhs but for the windfall of about the same amount as a result of our participation in the Cochin Habour Scheme. The current year and the next year also are expected to result in surpluses, of course, only with the receipts from the Cochin Harbour and the Central Road Development Fund (petrol duty expected from the Government of India).

As regards the revenue for the coming year, it is somewhat gratifying to note that no fresh imposts are to be levied on the mass of the people, while a substantial sum of Rs. 14 lakhs is expected under Customs—Cochin Harbour Scheme.

Coming to the expenditure side of the Budget, the general features that require comment are the provision made for the preliminary work connected with the re-survey and re-settlement, the enhanced provision under General Administration, the staff of Game Warden, Industries and Stationery and Printing. It is stated that the special officer appointed in connection with the Re-settlement is entrusted with the preparation of the necessary Memorandum. The scope of the Memorandum is not known and highly technical principles of land tenure are supposed to be involved in the Re-settlement. I hope that the principles will be humane enough so as not to affect the already impoverished ryots of the land.

The provision made under General Administration includes allotments for the special officer for the Records and his staff. It appears that this special staff was working in the Records Office for the last so many years. It is not known when their special work will be over. Formerly this work was being carried on by the Stationery Department. At this rate there is no knowing when this special staff will come to an end. If the Medical, Sanitary and Public Health Departments can be amalgamated I ask in all earnestness why these three departments, the Stationery, the Central Printing Office and the English Records Office, also cannot be amalgamated.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the member is aware that there is no separate office as the Central Printing Office?

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): A reference to the budget shows that there is an allotment made already for such an office for 1109

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the member knows which agency does the function of controlling the issue of stationery at present in the Secretariat?

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): At present there is a special records office, there is the Stationery Department and there is also a special officer appointed for the standardisation of forms. My proposal is that these three offices should be amalgamated so that a substantial saving can be effected.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is the member in favour of amalgamating the Medical and Sanitary Departments?

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Yes. Such a proposal has been mentioned in the Financial Secretary's speech. If that can be done, why not these three offices be amalgamated? Is it not more efficient and effective? That is my question. Of course, if Government feel the necessity they can increase the staff. By all means they can make temporary appointments but not depute officers already in service and allow them to draw deputation allowance and thereby increase the expenditure by leaps and bounds. The present practice of deputation of officers and staff has to be completely deprecated.

Then there is the Department of Industries with its retinue of experts. No substantial good seems to have accrued to the State by the continuance of these experts. Still, additional funds are provided in the budget for the coming year. It is interesting to note that the present Director is energetic enough to start new innovations such as the sales depot, etc.

In this connection, I have to say a word regarding the tanneries industry. Simply because there is some defect somewhere there was a proposal some time ago to abolish the post of the Tanneries Expert. My submission is that the tanneries industry is capable of much more development than it is at present. Unless an expert is appointed to handle that matter carefully there is no possibility of that industry developing. It is high time that something is done in that direction. When provision was made in the Budget for the current year for the appointment of a Trade Agent in London it was hoped that the appointment would be soon made so that the interest of our trade may be safeguarded and the economic condition of the people bettered considerably. But as nothing was done in the matter the hope was not realised.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Is the member in favour of the appointment of a Trade Agent in London?

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Yes.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Would it not be more profitable to have a Trade Agent in Bombay?

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Government will have to decide as to the place.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Would it not be desirable to have a Trade Agent in Japan and in America?

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): It may be desirable. If the provision is repeated in the next year, the choice of the Trade Agent must be so made that it would enure to the permanent good of the State.

In this connection, I have to lay special emphasis on the fact that the office of the Games Warden is absolutely unnecessary and superfluous. Hitherto we were getting on very well without a Games Protector or a Games Warden. Thus it will only be a mere waste if a new office is added. And it is only a luxury.

The P. W. portion of the Budget shows that a slight increase has been made in the provision for the next year when compared to that for the current year. Compared to the provision of the previous years the allotments for the next year cannot be said to be sufficient as any curtailment of the activities of the departments will seriously affect the communications and public improvement which are very important from the popular point of view.

Lastly, I have to point out that neither the budget presented by the Financial Secretary nor his speech shows any reference to effecting economies or retrenchments in expenditure. The Retrenchment Committee appointed by Government several months ago had recommended for a reduction of expenditure to the extent of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I know whether the member has not received a copy of the G. O. issued on the subject and on the action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): I am going to point out that all the recommendations of the Committee have not been given effect to.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): My question was whether the member has not received a copy of the G. O.?

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): I have received a copy.

It was stated in the budget speech of the Financial Secretary last year that proposals to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs and odd were pending with Government and as such some explanation should have been offered in regard to this. The question of salary cut seems to have been safely ignored while other States and British India have effected substantial cuts in the salaries of officers. It is highly necessary in the interests of the State that a similar cut should be effected in the salaries of the high officers here also. We are spending about 45 per cent. of the total revenues of the State on salaries and

we are drawing frequently on our accumulated surpluses. A comparison of the figures for the last three years would show that there is a dwindling in the accumulated surplus every year and at this rate there is no knowing where this will strand us.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) · I shall begin by congratulating the Financial Secretary on the very good fortune backing him during the last three years. Every year when the Budget is presented he promises that it would be a surplus budget and gives us some alarming accounts of what is to take place at the close of the year so that at the end of the year he might be on the safe side. He is alarmed that it would be a deficit budget, but at the end of the year it turns out to be a very well-balanced, not only well-balanced but a surplus budget. And I now find that it is in the nature of a trick and all this is due to certain manipulations. I would refer to these manipulations particularly because I find that it is a characteristic feature of all the budgets prepared by the Financial Secretary. In the first place, he under-estimates the probable income that is expected to be derived during the course of the year. He over-estimates the expenditure of the year and then allows funds to lapse on the pretext that funds are not available and lastly comes forward with an appropriation statement saying that funds have been diverted and that a large surplus is available.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it deliberate?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): It is not unconscious. (*Laughter*). The same feature appears to present itself in this year's budget also. But one point that I have to draw your attention to, Sir, is this—that it is modelled on certain very wrong principles, unconstitutional principles. The first principle to be kept in view when a budget is prepared is that the items of expenses and receipts have to be classified under proper and correct headings.

That has been said to be one of the important functions of the Financial Secretary. Under the new Regulation under which this Assembly is constituted, the funds allotted for State Charities should be available for discussion by this House and should be subject to the vote of this House. It would now appear that the amount, about Rs. 2,80,000, considered to constitute the provision for State Charities at the time of the new Legislative Reforms Regulation was passed, has disappeared altogether from that category, and has now found a place in a very convenient corner. Devaswoms are even today a prohibited subject so far as the voting on demands is concerned, and this sum of two hundred and eighty thousand rupees now makes its appearance amidst the inviolable group of deities who have a secure, convenient and comfortable corner under the head "Devaswoms". This, I submit, is an extremely irregular method of depriving us of a privilege that has been conferred upon us by the Regulation. In the Royal Proclamation

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

relating to Devaswoms it was expressly laid down that not less than forty per cent. of the general *ayacut* revenue of the State should be set apart for Devaswom Funds. It was also stipulated that a portion, of the remaining portion of the general *ayacut* revenue, shall be utilised for direction and control of Devaswom expenditure. The Devaswom charge on the general revenues is limited to the extent stated above. Now, if this sum of Rs. 2,80,000 is to form part of Devaswom funds, that will be an arrangement not contemplated by the Devaswom Proclamation, nay even against its express terms. Therefore, I submit that this re-grouping is unconstitutional.

Sir, the next point that I want to draw your attention to is this. It would appear that, in 1108, a sum of Rs. 3,000 was spent for the Revenue Settlement Officer; and that was done without placing the matter before the Legislative Council. Without the sanction of the Legislature, an officer has been appointed and a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been spent already. Under Land Revenue, a new sub-head has been now created, and a sum of Rs. 16,000 and odd appears to be allotted for Revenue Re-settlement. That again, Sir, is based upon a misconception. The Royal Proclamation of 1061 specifically provides in clause 1 Rule 30, that the Settlement shall be permanent for a period of thirty years, that after the completion of the Settlement, it shall be permanent for the next thirty years. I find from the Administration Report that the last Settlement was completed only in 1911, so that, till 1941, Government will not be justified in spending any money on a Revenue Settlement Officer. This is a clear violation of the Royal Proclamation on Revenue Settlement. The Settlement Officer and his staff will not cease their work of persecution, but will continue to pursue every one of us and harass and exact money out of our hands for generations. Therefore this is one of the gravest injustices done to us by the Financial Secretary.

A third irregularity that I have been able to find, in this connection, is the creation of a new office. In 1061, when the Settlement Proclamation was promulgated, the *Kandukrishi* or Home-farm lands were treated along with *pandarapattom* lands, and the revenue due from both were treated as, and brought under, *Ayacut* revenue; the income derived from *pandarapattom* lands and *Kandukrishi* lands was treated as *Ayacut* revenue due to the State. It will be seen from that that there was only one direct charge, that is, the collection of revenue. A willing and voluntary surrender was, therefore, made by the Sovereign so that the Sovereign might not be in possession of any land for his own purposes and that the general revenues of the State would be available for all his purposes. It will be found that, from that moment onwards, every year, as much money as was necessary was being taken for Panivagai, Palace, Royal Stables and such other items of expenditure for the Sovereign. Now, this arrangement is sought to be

changed; and I submit it will be inconsistent with the Royal Proclamation of 1061, and the benevolent act of Royal surrender so long acquiesced in.

There is also another high-handed and merciless action which I have been able to find from the Budget and to which I want to refer, namely, the attitude of the Government in regard to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. In fact, the Committee had made substantial suggestions. They suggested a cut in the salaries of officers. Government found that that was not necessary. The Committee also suggested that certain offices might be abolished. Government found that that too was not necessary. The Committee recommended that a few peons might be dispensed with, and the Government thought that that was a serious suggestion and accepted it. Similarly, in the case of travelling allowance also, perhaps because non-officials also are likely to be affected by it, the Government accepted the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee. In the same way, we recommended a reduction of the hill allowance, and the Government thought that, as that was a matter affecting mochees and peons, they would readily accept it.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I point out to the member that no reduction was effected in the hill allowance of menials? It is only the hill allowance of high-paid officers that was reduced.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I am very thankful to the Financial Secretary for the information.

All that I wish to point out is that, as a result of all that the Government have been able to do in the direction of retrenchment, they were able to save only a paltry sum. And, what is it that the Government have done with the money thus saved? We recommended retrenchment in order that people might be helped.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee were unanimous?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): In almost all cases, the recommendation was unanimous; in one or two cases, dissenting minutes were recorded.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether all unanimous recommendations were accepted by Government?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): The learned member will find from the report of the Committee that that has not been done. That is what I have been trying to emphasise.

What is it that the Government did with the small sum of money that they were able to save by accepting some of the suggestions made by the Retrenchment Committee? The salaries and allowances cut from low-paid menials were utilised for the payment to high-paid officers; so that the retrenchment sanctioned and given effect to by Government benefited officers drawing high salaries. Sir, I find that a Chief Engineer on Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,700 is to be appointed. I also

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai,]

find that a Warden of Games is to be appointed. There is also a proposal to appoint a Director of Education on Rs. 2,700 a month. I find that a Tunnel Engineer on Rs. 1,500 has already been appointed. Though the Medical Board, consisting of three officers, was abolished now a Darbar Physician has been appointed with two Deputy Darbar Physicians, and the net result of it is an additional expenditure of five or ten thousand rupees. What is it that the Government have done to the poor ryots, to the people who pay all this money to Government? Owing to the recent floods, several roads have been damaged and several bridges have been washed away, and crops have been devastated over vast areas. What is it that the Government have done for all these? Instead of helping the poor people, Government are trying to exercise all the coercive powers vested in them under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the purpose of exacting the very last pie from the people. I find from the last year's Budget, that the level of income to Government has been kept up, not by direct means but by indirect and vicious means. The duty on salt has been enhanced as also the value of Anchal stamps. The duty on tobacco has also been increased. All this has been done, as I said, during this serious economic depression, for the purpose of creating and maintaining high-paid officers. What is the result of the deputation that waited upon the Dewan recently praying for a remission of tax? The Dewan is reported to have said that he would consider the question. I am sure what consideration is going to resulting in that the date of payment of kist may be postponed.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Just a minute, Sir.

I have omitted, Sir, to congratulate the Government on one or two important steps that they have taken. After due consideration, they have been graciously pleased to start the Pallivasal Hydro-electric Scheme. Sir, I myself went round the place and I have discussed the question with experts. I gather that that will be a standing boon to the people of Travancore. I want to congratulate Government upon that. So also, in regard to the decision they have come to about the amalgamation of the Health Department and the Sanitary Department. That also has been calculated to better the condition of the people and also to effect a saving and to divert it on useful lines.

The assembly adjourned for lunch at 1·15 P. M. and met again at 2 P. M.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, though I cannot congratulate the Financial Secretary on the presentation of the budget there may not be anything very substantial to find fault with him because from the real financial point of view there is no initiation of policy. But I do complain, Sir, with regard to the inordinate length of his speech, I do feel that he could have conveniently and with advantage curtailed considerable portions of his speech if he had taken care to omit certain details which we could freely gather from the budget presented to us. Sir, changes have occurred since the presentation of the budget by the Financial Secretary last year. We have

been complaining time after time against the construction of the budget speech that it is a mere correlation of figures. It does not even make interesting reading. But that has not been listened to. Perhaps we cannot find fault with the Financial Secretary for not venturing on big schemes at a time of such financial stringency. On that point I am not going to find fault with him. He has presented a surplus budget. That surplus is illusory. It has not been created by careful economy of expenditure, but as a result of starving some of the nation building activities to a considerable extent. For a superficial reader, by a judicious jugglery of figures he has been able to show that some activities are going on in the State. But it will be found that the vital needs of the poor ryots in the villages has not been so carefully looked into. We find that the Retrenchment Committee, that has been appointed as a result of the impending calamity that was apprehended with regard to the finances of the State, making very moderate and very cautious reductions to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs without loss of efficiency. The Government have accepted reduction to the extent of about 3·32 lakhs. They have rejected just the double of that sum *i. e*, Rs. 6·78 lakhs which the Retrenchment Committee has recommended and they are still at the stage of only considering about the rest of Rs. 5·09 lakhs. Of course we have got at least one example and that a clear example of such considerations. As I was running my eye through the list I found the revision of the pay of the Principal and Professors of the Law College. There was, I think, some recommendation by the Retrenchment Committee to reduce the already existing pay of the then Law College Principal. As a result of consideration, Government have thought it necessary, I do not know what are the reasons that weighed with them, to appreciably increase the salary without adequate reasons in my humble opinion. Is the result of the consideration of the Government regarding nearly rupees 5 lakhs and odd going to result in this way? Then I think this rupees 3 lakhs savings as a result of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee would also be wiped out and we would in the end find that after all there was no necessity for the labours, the time and energy spent by the Retrenchment Committee for balancing the resource of the State. Sir, I can understand that at a time of financial stringency Government not being able to carry on reproductive work or works for the benefit of the State as a whole. But it must be granted that such an attitude with regard to the inability of the Government can be justified only when the Government have limited the expenditure to the margin of efficiency and not until then. If Government have spent even a pie more than what is absolutely necessary for luxuries and other things which can afford to wait without serving the very necessities of the people such as communication, health and other activities such a position cannot be defended. This question cannot be looked on with equanimity. I find this as the fundamental defect of the budget as it is presented to us.

I will take this opportunity to make one or two suggestions with regard to the realisation of our railway revenue. I have come to know

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

from my enquiries one instance and that will be an eye-opener with regard to the many instances for looking into our revenue from the railways. I understand that the Quilon Station Master's—I am subject to correction—pay is entered in the accounts as the pay of a first class Station Master. But really he is paid some where below Rs 75. I do not know whether Government have enquired into this matter and whether they have found out such tricks played by the Company in the accounts. This is a matter that has to be enquired into. That is one reason why when Mr. Asan asked about the auditing of the accounts we were very very much grieved to find that Government were merely accepting the audit statement given by the Government of India. They may not care for the paltry sum spent on account of the small bit of Railway in this State. It is high time that we look up to that. I think that we must make some attempts to force our views on this matter since we have sunk a big capital on a project which may not after all be for the use of the travelling public. We have incurred very heavy expenditure and our returns are very low. Under these circumstances it is up to the Government to approach the Government of India in all possible ways and get the controlling voice in the finances of the railway and thus diminish the loss. That is the matter which I wish to bring to the attention of the Government.

I must now congratulate the Government on their wisdom, though it has dawned rather late, to amalgamate the Sanitary and the Health departments for the proper co-ordination of the work of the Departments and for the discharge of proper functions which are necessary for the very existence of the State. They have found out at least now that it is necessary to have a controlling authority as that will effectively manage the department and enforce discipline and make the work more effective in every sense of the word. For that Government have to be congratulated. I wish the Government will do well to expedite the amalgamation because very serious and dangerous diseases are spreading so very rapidly and with such enormous speed though they might have been somewhat late in arriving at such decision for amalgamation.

Then I would add a word with regard to the Quilon Electric Supply Scheme. We are very glad that Government have provided for that. But I do not know what will be the implications of the expenditure for which the citizens of the Quilon Municipality are going to be much liable. I do not know whether the Quilon Electric Scheme will be a paying one in the sense that the Trivandrum Electric Scheme is a paying concern. From what I have been able to study I feel that the Trivandrum Electric Scheme has only a meagre profit and that only in the accounts. It looks as though it is a profitable concern because in the Municipal town of Trivandrum there are a large number of Government offices where energy is spent on such lavish scale and the charge per unit is so high. It is Government money that is turned as profit. I do not think Quilon is going to have such a large number of Government offices. I do not know how much the citizens of the Quilon Municipality have to pay for it. It must be brought to the notice of Government that the Quilon Municipality did not want the

Government to undertake the work and do it. The Quilon Municipality had the courage to write to Government that they are prepared to take up the work on their own responsibility and that they will raise a loan to do the work. But Government, it seems in the interests of the actual rate-payer, undertook to supply the current cheaply and do the work themselves efficiently. If ultimately it is a gain to us I will be thankful to Government. But if we are losers in the transaction I cannot be thankful to Government.

With regard to the relief of flood damages, I do not think adequate amount has been provided for. I think Government will be compelled to provide a large amount for that.

The reports of the Divisional officers, I believe, might have reached the Government before the Financial Secretary got ready with his financial statements. I think the damage caused to crops in this year is phenomenal. Are we to understand from the silence of the Financial Secretary that Government have sided with him in not giving aid to the poor ryots? I do not believe that. The Government will be compelled to grant a substantial sum, as a measure of relief for the damages caused to the ryots. During the cut motions in the Land Revenue Department, I will dilate on these points and not now.

From the Budget, I understand, that a huge sum has been provided for the purchase of a car probably to be used by His Excellency the Viceroy during his tour in the country. I am not quite sure of this ; if there is going to be any visit of His Excellency, I think we should also be let known of the matter.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Where is it stated in the Budget?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : There is a provision made for cars and chaffeurs under political expenses in the budget.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : That is the usual provision.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) ; So am I to understand from the Financial Secretary that there is going to be a visit of His Excellency ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I have no information.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I was expressing this, because, I thought that Government ought to have taken us into their confidence, if there is His Excellency's tour. If there is any amount and if that is a real surplus then that item has to be taken into account by us.

With regard to the Settlement operations, I have to offer a few remarks. They have been started and I wish to warn the Government sufficiently early, that, before they think of changing the principles of assessment, they have to consult the ryots and take their opinion. I have been able to understand, and everybody will be convinced if one studies the method of assessment here at present, which is one of the most scientific systems and it is most fair and equitable so far as the ryot is concerned. I apprehended from certain suggestions

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

vaguely given by the Government in their G. O. and also from the speech of the Financial Secretary, that there is going to be an attempt to change the method of assessment, from the determination of the assessment, from the amount of the yield taking to a consideration of the *tharams* of land as it obtains in British India for purposes of assessment. That will be a serious hardship and that will be resented to by the ryots without question. The Settlement Memorandum is not before us. We are not able to discuss that. I wish to request Government that, if and when a settlement memorandum has been prepared, before they take a single step by way of settlement operations, settle the method and principles of assessment, the Government ought to take the opinion of this House, and I think, it is necessary for the Government to place it for public criticism, for a sufficiently long time before they launch on this scheme of changing the principle of assessment under which we are. This is the point I want to emphasise over and over again so far as settlement operations are concerned.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikom*): അടുത്തവർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജററു് രൂപീകരണത്തിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസിക്രട്ടറി അഭിനന്ദനാർഹനാണെന്നു എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. സാധാരണയായി ഒരു തുക മിച്ചംവച്ചുള്ള ബഡ്ജററാണ് ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു വരുന്നതെന്നുഇതിനുമുമ്പുള്ള ബഡ്ജററുകൾപരിശോധിച്ചാൽ കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ൧൧൦൬, ൧൧൦൭, ൧൧൦൮ ഈ കൊല്ലങ്ങളിലെപ്പോലെ ൧൧൦൯-ലും ഒരു ചെറിയതുക മിച്ചം ഉള്ളബഡ്ജററാണ് നമ്മുടെ മുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ൧൧൦൬-ൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ബഡ്ജററിൽ ൨൫൦.൭൯-ലക്ഷംരൂപാ വരവും ൨൪൮.൭൭ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ ചിലവും ൨.൦൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ മിച്ചവും പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നിട്ടു് വരവു യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ൨൨൨.൧൮ ലക്ഷം രൂപായായി അവസാനിച്ചു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രതീക്ഷയിൽനിന്നും ൨൩ ലക്ഷംരൂപായാണ് അന്നു കുറഞ്ഞുപോയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ൨൩൨.൧൯ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ വരവും ൨൩൧.൬൫ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ ചിലവും ൫൪,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മിച്ചവുമായിട്ടാണ് ബഡ്ജററു് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ യഥാർത്ഥമായ വരവ് ൨൧൯.൦൮ ലക്ഷം രൂപായും ചിലവ് ൨൧൮.൯൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപായുമായി കലാശിച്ചു. ൧൩ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ ആ കൊല്ലം പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ച വരവിൽനിന്നും കുറഞ്ഞുപോയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്രകാരം പ്രതീക്ഷകൾ വളരെ അന്തരംവരുന്നതു ഒരു ധനകാര്യ വിദഗ്ധതയുടെ ലക്ഷണമായി വിചാരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അന്തരംവരുന്നതു സാധാരണയാണെങ്കിലും അതിനും ഒരു പരിധിവേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ൧൧൦൮-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ൨൨൩.൧൯ ലക്ഷം

രൂപാ വരവും ൨൨൨.൦൪ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ ചിലവുമാണ് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഠം ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽനിന്നും കാണുന്നതു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നവയിൽനിന്നും ൭ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ കൂടുമെന്നാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള അന്തരം അതായതു പ്രതീക്ഷ കൂടുകയും കുറയുകയും ചെയ്യുകയെന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു ചെറിയ പരിധിക്കുമാത്രം വകവെച്ചുകൊടുക്കാമെന്നല്ലാതെ ഇത്രവളരെ അന്തരം വരുന്നതു കാര്യനടപ്പിനു വിഘാതം വരുത്തുന്നതാണ്. ഇതു ആശാസ്യമായ നടപടിയാണെന്നുതോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ അന്തരം വന്നാൽതന്നെയും മിച്ചംകാണിക്കുന്നതു, വരവിന്റെ താരതമ്യമനുസരിച്ചു, വരവുകുറയുന്നതുപോലെ ചിലവുംകുറക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. സാധാരണയായി ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോഠം ചിലവുകുറക്കുന്ന ഇനം പൊതുമരാമത്തു ഇനമാണ്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങഠംക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള മറേറതെങ്കിലുമിനമായിരിക്കും. ഈ നടപടി ആക്ഷേപകരമാണെന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇതോടൊന്നിച്ചു നമ്മുടെ വരവു കുറഞ്ഞു കുറഞ്ഞു പത്തുകൊല്ലംമുൻപുള്ള തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വരവിനോടു സമീപിക്കുന്നു എന്നുകൂടി കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഉദ്ദേശം ആറിലൊരുവീതം ആദായം പത്തുകൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടു കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. ൧൧൦൭-ലെ വരവു ഇത്രയും കുറയുമെന്നു പറയുന്നില്ല. ഗണ്യമായ ഒരു കുറവു ആദായത്തിൽവരുന്നതു ഭയപ്പെടേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ൬൮,൦൦൦-രൂപാ മിച്ചം വച്ചുകാണുന്നു. വരവിൽ യാതൊരുകുറവും കണക്കാക്കിയിട്ടുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ പതിവിൽനിന്നും കുറയാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവും കാണുന്നുമില്ല.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ കുറച്ചല്ലേ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): ഗണ്യമായ ഒരു തുക കുറച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിലുണ്ടായ അതികലശലായ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംനിമിത്തം തോവാളമുതൽ പറവൂർ വരെയുള്ള എല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകളിലും കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് വളരെ നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൃഷിക്കാരായ ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാരിൽനിന്നും ഈടാക്കുന്നതാണ് നികുതി. ആ ഇനത്തിൽ ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ഗണ്യമായ ഒരു തുക ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരും. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സന്മനസ്സില്ലെങ്കിൽതന്നെയും ൧൧൦൮-ലെ ഭൂനികുതി മുഴുവനും പിരിയും എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് അബദ്ധമാണ്.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ൧൧൦൮-ൽ എത്ര സംഖ്യ പിരിഞ്ഞുകിട്ടും?

MR V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് രണ്ടുമൂന്നുവസരങ്ങളിൽ മുന്നാണ്ടത്തെ കുടിശിഖയിനം അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാം. അപ്രകാരം ഇക്കൊല്ലം ഒരു കുടിശിഖവന്നേക്കുമെന്നുപോലും ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസിക്രട്ടറി സംശയിക്കുന്നില്ല. വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംകൊണ്ടു ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സങ്കടം തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുള്ളവർക്കോ ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർക്കോ ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ ഇതുപര്യന്തം അവസരമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിൽ അതിനൊരു സമാധാനം തോന്നത്തക്കവണ്ണം തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തും വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംകൊണ്ടുള്ള ക്ലേശം നല്ലവണ്ണം അനുഭവിക്കാൻ ഇടയായതിൽ ചാരിതാർത്ഥ്യമുണ്ട്. വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കമുള്ള അവസരങ്ങളിൽ സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്തു ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടത്തെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിനു കടമപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കകാലത്തു മോട്ടാർകാറുകളിൽ സുഖമായി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യമില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ വീട്ടിലിരുന്നിട്ട്, വെള്ളമെല്ലാം ഇറങ്ങി വഴികൾ എല്ലാം നന്നായികഴിയുമ്പോൾ സൌകര്യമുള്ള റോഡുകളിൽക്കൂടിമാത്രം സഞ്ചരിച്ചു വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംകൊണ്ടു ദോഷം ഒന്നുംതന്നെ നേരിട്ടില്ലെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കമുണ്ടാകുന്നില്ലെന്നാണൊ മെംബറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): സാധാരണ അവിടെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം ഉണ്ടാകാറില്ലന്നേ പറഞ്ഞൊള്ളൂ. ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിൽ തോവാളമുതൽ പറവൂർവരെയുള്ള താലൂക്കുകളിൽ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കമുണ്ടായി എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരവും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അല്പസമാധാനം ഉള്ളതു്. നിത്യവും വെള്ളത്തിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന കുട്ടനാടൻപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും വൈക്കം, പറവൂർ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഒട്ടധികം നഷ്ടം വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംമൂലം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടങ്ങളിൽ ഇടവമാസത്തിനുശേഷം ഇതുവരെ വെള്ളം ഒഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അതിൻെറ പരമാർത്ഥസ്ഥിതി അറിയുന്നതിനു നമ്മുടെ വമ്പിച്ച മാസപ്പടി വാങ്ങുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംനിമിത്തമുള്ള നഷ്ടത്തിനു ധനസഹായം പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു പതിവുപോലെ കരം വസൂലാക്കുന്നതും അതും പതിവുപോലെ കിട്ടുമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതും വലിയ സാഹസമാണ്. സെൻസസ്

റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽനിന്നും മനസിലാകുന്നത് വസ്തുഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരായ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സംഖ്യ ൩൨൧൭൦൮-ം, പാട്ടക്കാരായ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സംഖ്യ ൬൪൪൩൨൦-ം, കൃഷിതൊഴിലിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള കൂലിവേലക്കാരുടെ സംഖ്യ ൨൬൪൪൩൨൦-ം ആണെന്നുകാണുന്നു ആകെ ൧൬൪൬൩൩ പേർ കൃഷിപിഴകൊണ്ടു സങ്കടപ്പെടുന്നവരായി ഇന്ന് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുണ്ട്. ഇവർ ൧൧൦൮-ൽ അതികലശലായ ദാരിദ്ര്യം അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിവരും. ൧൧൦൮-ലേക്ക് ആവശ്യമുള്ള വിത്തുപോലും കിട്ടുന്നതിനു മാർഗ്ഗമില്ല. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ധനസഹായം ചെയ്ത് വിത്തുവാങ്ങിക്കൊടുത്ത് കൃഷിനടത്തേണ്ട ഗവന്മെൻറ് അവരോടു കരംഈടാക്കുന്നത് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. കൃഷിക്കാരായ ഒരു വലിയ ജനവിഭാഗത്തെ അവഗണിച്ച് പെരുമാറുന്ന രീതിയും ഒട്ടും ആശാസ്യമല്ല. ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ ആറിൽ ഒരുഭാഗം കൃഷിക്കാരാണു. അവരുടെ കാര്യം ശരിയായി നോക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചില്ല താലൂക്കിലെ അററകുററങ്ങളും മററും അറിഞ്ഞ് അതിനു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ് എന്നാണു വയ്പ്. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേകമായി നടത്തപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നു ഗവന്മെൻറു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറ് കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ്. അവരിൽ ഒരുത്തർക്കും ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പ്രത്യേകമായി യാതൊരു ചുമതലയും ഇല്ലാ. വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കമുണ്ടായി എന്നു അറിവുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിനൊരു ശരിയായ പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഗവന്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. വലിയ കുന്നിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള ബംഗ്ലാവുകളിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മേലധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ യഥാർത്ഥസങ്കടം അനുഭവിച്ചറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തേ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശുപാർശകളെ അവഗണിച്ചുവരുന്നതായും എനിക്കു അറിയാം. ഞങ്ങൾ ൧൧൦൪ മുതൽ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം നിമിത്തമുള്ള ക്ലേശങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അതിനുള്ള കാരണം പലരും പലതരത്തിൽ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. ൧൧൦൪ മുതൽ കൃഷിയിൽനിന്നും ശരിയായ ആദായം എടുക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. നാട്ടുകാരായ പഴയ കൃഷിക്കാർ പറയുന്നതു് ഹാർബർ വന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം കൂടക്കൂടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു് എന്നാണ്. മുമ്പ് വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള അവസരങ്ങളിൽ വെള്ളം പെട്ടെന്ന് ഇറങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ വെള്ളം പൊങ്ങിയാൽ അതു ഇറങ്ങുന്നില്ലാ. അതിനു പരിഹാരം കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കണം. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു ഒരു ചെ

[Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair.]

ിയ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കമുണ്ടായ അവസരത്തിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതിനും പരിഹാരം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനും ഉടൻതന്നെ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പുറപ്പെടുകയും അതിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു പ്രസ്കമ്മ്യൂണിക്ക് പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിലേക്ക് ഒരു നല്ല തുക ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചിലവുചെയ്യാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. ഇതിലും ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു പക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നിത്യവും വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംകൊണ്ട് കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂർകാരുടെ കാര്യം ഗണ്യമായ വിധത്തിൽ ആലോചിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നത് ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെ വരവിനുള്ള ഇനങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഫാറസ്റ്റ്റവന്യൂ പതിവുപോലെ കിട്ടുമെന്ന് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രിട്ടറി വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം നിമിത്തമുള്ള കൃഷിനഷ്ടംകൊണ്ടും മററുവിഷമങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടും കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാർ വനത്തിൽനിന്നും തടിവാങ്ങിച്ച് ഫാറസ്റ്റ്റവന്യൂ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്നത് ശരിയായി വരാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിൽ വരവിന്റെ കുറവിനെ പരിഹരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഫാറസ്റ്റ്റവന്യൂവിൽ വർദ്ധന ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നത് സംശയാസ്പദമാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിഷമഘട്ടത്തിൽ ആളുകൾക്ക് പുതുതായി കുറെ ടോൾകൂടെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അത് ടാക്സിന്റെ ഇനത്തിൽ പെടുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും അതും ജനങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു പക്ഷാന്തരമില്ലല്ലോ.

റിട്രഞ്ചുമെൻറു കമ്മിററിയുടെ ശുപാർശയനുസരിച്ച് ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വസൂലാക്കാനുള്ള ഇനങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം ഉടനടി നടപടി നടത്തുന്നു. റിട്രഞ്ചുമെൻറുകമ്മിററി അറിഞ്ഞോ അറിയാതെയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ശുപാർശ അനുസരിച്ചു പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്കു ഫീസു കൂട്ടി. ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികവിഷമങ്ങളെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ച് പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട കമ്മിററിയുടെ ശുപാർശയിൽ മുതലെടുപ്പ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അത്യാശമൂലം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ലേശങ്ങളെപ്പററി യാതൊന്നും ആലോചിക്കാതെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ധനസംബന്ധമായി ക്ലേശങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരെ കൂടുതൽ നികുതിചുമത്തി വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്തത്. എന്നാൽ റിട്രഞ്ചുമെൻറു കമ്മിററിയുടെ ശുപാർശയനുസരിച്ച് സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു ശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇതുവരെ ഒന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടുമില്ല. വരവിനങ്ങളിൽ ന്യായമായിട്ടു കിട്ടേണ്ടതിനെ കൂട്ടാതിരിക്കയും

കൃഷി ഇനത്തിൽ നിന്നും കിട്ടേണ്ട നികുതി കൂട്ടിക്കൂട്ടി വരവിനത്തിൽ കൊള്ളിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പ്രതീക്ഷകളെല്ലാം മുമ്പിലത്തേ പോലെ പരാജയത്തിൽതന്നെ വരുന്നതാണ്. ചിലവിനങ്ങൾ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിക്കുന്ന പതിവ് ഒരു ഐക്യരൂപ്യം ഇല്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിലാണ്. ഒരു താലൂക്കിലെ ജനസംഖ്യയേയോ വിസ്തീർണ്ണത്തേയോ നികുതിയേയോ തോതാക്കി അല്ലാ ഇപ്പോൾ ചിലവു ചെയ്യുവരുന്നതു്. പൊതുമരാമത്തിനങ്ങളും പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യപരമായ ചിലവുകളും വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഗുണം എല്ലാതാലൂക്കുകളിലും കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം അതിലേയ്ക്കു ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തമായ തോതുവച്ചു ചിലവുകൾ നിയന്ത്രിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോൾ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുവരുന്നില്ല. ഉദാഹരണമായി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ൩൩൪൭ മൈൽ ദൂരം റോഡുള്ളതിൽ തിരുവല്ലാതാലൂക്കിൽ തന്നെ ൨൭൦ മൈൽ ഉണ്ടു്. കല്ക്കുളം താലൂക്കിൽ ൨൩൨ മൈൽ റോഡുണ്ടു്. വൈയ്ക്കം താലൂക്കിൽ ൭൭ മൈൽ റോഡേ ഉള്ളു. ശരാശരി കണക്കാക്കുന്നതായാൽ വൈയ്ക്കംതാലൂക്കിൽ ൧൧൦ മൈൽ റോഡു വേണ്ടതാണു. ഞങ്ങളുടെ അയൽ താലൂക്കായ ചേർത്തലത്താലൂക്കിൽ ൪൩ മൈൽ റോഡേ ഉള്ളു. മേലാൽ ഈ വക ചിലവുകൾക്കു് ഒരു ഐകരൂപ്യംവരുത്തേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): തിരുവല്ലാ താലൂക്കിൽ എത്ര പകുതി ഉണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): ൨൩ പകുതി ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): വൈയ്ക്കം താലൂക്കിൽ എത്ര പകുതി ഉണ്ടു്?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*). ൧൪ പകുതി ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): തിരുവല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകളുടെ എത്ര ചതുരശ്രമൈൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുണ്ടു്?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): അതു ഞാൻ നോക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി താലൂക്കിൽ എത്ര മൈൽ റോഡുണ്ടു്?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): മെംബർക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള സ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്സിൽ നോക്കിയാൽ അറിയാം.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): വൈക്കം താലൂക്കിൽ ജലമാർഗ്ഗമായി ധാരാളം സഞ്ചാരസൗകര്യമില്ലേ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): ഏഴു മൈൽ ദൂരം തോടുകൾ ഉണ്ട്. കൂടാതെ വേമ്പനാട്ടു കായലും ഉണ്ട്.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): ചേർത്തലത്താലൂക്കിൽ ജലമാർഗ്ഗമായി സഞ്ചാരസൌകൎയ്യം ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): വളരെ കുറവാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): ജലമാർഗ്ഗമായി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനു കാററും കോളും ഉള്ളപ്പോളും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): കാററും കോളും ഉള്ളപ്പോളും മുങ്ങിമരിക്കാൻ തയ്യാർ ഉള്ളവൎക്കു സഞ്ചരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): ചേർത്തലയിൽ മുട്ടുവരെ താഴുന്ന മണൽപ്രദേശംപോലെ വേറെ സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): ഇല്ല. എന്നാൽ വള്ളം ചെളി പ്രദേശമായതുകൊണ്ടു അവിടെയും നടക്കുമ്പോൾ മുട്ടുവരെ താഴും.

എനിക്കു മുഴുവൻസംഗതികളും പറയുന്നതിനു എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ എന്നെ അനുവദിക്കയില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ ഭയപ്പെടുന്നു.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Sir, before I come directly to my observations on the budget within the restricted time at my disposal, I have to speak a few words by way of introduction. Having been a Vernacular School Teacher for a few years and a social worker the rest of my life, I have been accustomed to speak always in my mother tongue. When I went through the Rules of this House, Rule 26 says that I should speak in English.

PRESIDENT: That has nothing to do with the Budget.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): I am only sorry that the discretion vested in the President has not been extended to me. I am forced to speak in a language which does not enable me to do full justice either to myself or my constituency.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Did the member ask the permission of the President to speak in Malayalam?

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Yes; I said.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That does not arise on the budget.

PRESIDENT: I have told him.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): The budget presented is a surplus budget. I am willing to congratulate the Financial Secretary for his ability not only to balance the budget but also to present a surplus budget. But I shall not be doing justice to my conscience if I merely congratulate him without clearing my doubts. I was puzzled when the Financial Secretary answered the previous speaker saying that the

revenue for the next year is less than this year. But I find that that is not the case. I shall read a few sentences from the Financial Secretary's speech;

"The budgeted revenue for the next year is Rs. 230·04 lakhs as against the current year's anticipated revenue of Rs. 232·88 lakhs so that our forecast for the ensuing year is Rs. 2·84 lakhs less. This decrease is only apparent........ The decrease of Rs. 2·84 lakhs from our expectations this year is the net result of a decline in revenue to the extent of Rs. 6·09 lakhs under some of the revenue heads especially Salt (·50), Customs (·20), Interest (2·01) and Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (2·92), counterbalanced by improvement in revenue to the extent of Rs. 3·25 lakhs under others, of which Land Revenue and Forest contribute Rs. 1·60 lakhs and Rs. ·50 of a lakh respectively."

What I understood from that was that the Budget for the next year under land revenue is more than that of this year. If that is the case, it is an omnious thing for the sufferers from flood damage especially in North Travancore. The previous speaker comes from Vaikam and I come from Kottayam. We are common sufferers. Sir, I am glad to tell the House that the most respectable veteran of this House, the member from Ambalapuzha, will be able to plead our cause most effectively and get some redress in the matter. For some years past, floods have been occurring most frequently in almost all places near Vembanad and Kuttanad. Although there is difference of opinion about the cause of the floods there is common agreement about one fact namely that the Cochin Harbour has contributed a good lot towards this. Recently, I happened to read an article contributed by the retired Director of Industries in Travancore. He attributed the floods to the silting up of the rivers and the clearing of forests. Whatever be the cause, this year floods have caused very great havoc. In 1099, the flood which was the most terrible of recent years, I was one of those who was waiting at the Boat Jetty at Kottayam to receive Mr. Raghaviah, the then Dewan. As soon as Mr. Raghaviah arrived, he asked the officers where he should go. Atonce the answer was "Kumarakom, Sir". But his answer was, "it is always under water, and therefore it does not need special attention." I come from Kumarakom and therefore I know the difficulties there very well. The case is very different now. Kumarakom is always under water and the people could not do any cultivation even in cocoanut gardens. This year especially the floods had lasted for nearly 50 days and people did not know what living on earth was. All cultivation except that of the cocoanut has been ruined. Now-a-days cocoanut trees too do not bear as in former years. If some investigation is not made, the case of the people of those places will be very much worsened in the coming years. Sometimes, people have been forced to leave their houses bag and baggage and seek other places. After 16 or 20 days, when they go back to their own houses, they find them desolated, the cattle dead and the buildings ruined. What will be the sad plight of these people can be imagined. Kumarakom is a water-logged country. Therefore boats are always necessary there. But when terrible floods come about, these boats are not sufficient to escape to other places. Therefore, it is

[Mr. M. N. Nair.]

not the ordinary grievances that I am representing before this House. This is one of the most important grievances. Therefore, I appeal to the mercy of all my colleagues and to you, Sir, to allot some special funds for flood relief. Mr. Chacko also suggested some means by which flood damages may be lessened. His methods may or may not be correct. When an expert Engineer investigates, the remedies could be found out. But as long as there is no reduction of land revenue in this budget, the people will be put to great suffering.

I wish to refer to another matter in this budget. One of the reasons for the increase under customs is the increased importation of Ceylon copra into this country. That is a matter over which people have been crying for the last so many months.

Cocoanut also has gone down in price now-a days. People say that one of the reasons for the cocoanuts to have such a small price is the importation of Ceylon copra. But that is a matter for the experts to decide. Anyhow, cocoanut being one of the most important and staple products of the country, that is a matter to be investigated indeed.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Can the member say what approximately would be the loss incurred on exports on account of the import of Ceylon copra ?

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) : I do not know that. I thought I would be able to find it out from the speech of the Financial Secretary, but nothing is mentioned there.

To pass on to other subjects, I see that so many new items of expenditure have been provided for in the budget. One is the Central Printing Office to be created in the Huzur Office and nearly Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 9,000 has been allotted for that new section to be created in the Huzur Office. Now, that function is being done by the Stationery Department and if this portion of the work also is taken away from the Stationery Department, I am not an expert and I am also new to this Council—I do not know what the Stationery Department will have to do. It will only be a store and nothing more. Therefore the Rs. 9,000 may be diverted for some other useful purpose if that thing is at least postponed for some time more.

I wanted to say one thing more about the reclaimed portion of the Vembanad Lake. More than ten thousand acres of new paddy fields have been added to our State. Nearly Rs. 25 lakhs has been spent for that purpose by the people of the locality. We heard here that a large quantity of paddy is being imported into Travancore year by year as the answer for some interpellation. More than 10,000 acres of paddy land newly added to our State at the cost of Rs. 25 lakhs will have to be left uncultivated due to the low price of paddy and the high price of kerosine oil which is necessary for draining out the water from the paddy fields. From the budget I was able to find that a paltry sum of Rs. 1 lakh was set apart for loans to *punja* cultivators like last year. This amount is nothing when compared to the huge expenditure that will have to be incurred by the cultivators there.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : What about the Hydro-Electric Scheme ?

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) : I was coming to that. I thank the member for reminding me about it. Last year this was a problem for the people of our parts. Some of the agriculturists, some experts and myself, went together to the Electrical Engineer last year when we came here and discussed the matter of using electricity for the purpose of draining out the water. Then he asked us "what is the present cost of draining out water from one acre of land ?" The answer was "Rs. 15". The Electrical Engineer then informed us that he will be able to see that the water from one acre of paddy land is drained out at the cost of Rs. 5 or at the most Rs. 7½. If that could be done, that will be a real service to the country and then the people will be able to cultivate the newly reclaimed paddy lands. Otherwise, if the price of paddy does not increase at least by four or five chackrams more, these lands will be left uncultivated. I am not exaggerating the matter, Sir. Therefore, when yesterday I heard a member say that the Hydro-Electric scheme is a waste to the country, I was really taken aback and I was really sorry that the member did not take care to enquire from the Electrical Engineer the use he was going to make of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme. If it takes Rs. 70 lakhs or even Rs. 100 lakhs, it is nothing when compared to the more than 10,000 acres of paddy lands being cultivated. At least this difference of Rs. 7½ will be the gain for the owner of one acre of land after the introduction of the scheme. That is a very attractive profit for the modest cultivator in those parts.

One matter for which the Government and the Financial Secretary deserve congratulation is the scheme to amalgamate the Sanitary and Health Departments. Really that is a most useful thing and one of the previous speakers congratulated the Government for that and I heartily join with him. But I have a slight difference of opinion about the scheme. It seems that the Sanitary Department and the Health Department are going to be amalgamated and placed under the Medical Department. I think that that will not do good to these amalgamated departments in the future. For the present it may be all right, but afterwards it will be different. The Medical Department, being the most important department, will have a very big officer as the head and the Sanitary Department will get a step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Medical Department.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): *Hear, hear.*

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether the preventive activities are also not the concern of the Medical Department ?

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) : I think the curing activities are the concern of the Medical Department. If they prevent all the diseases, then there will be no work for the Medical Department. (*Hear, hear.*)

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Sir, as I am one who is constantly living in a strictly rural area and associating myself with rural people and as I know their conditions intimately it was with very tense expectation that I began the study of the Budget sent by the Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly; and expectations, when not in possession of actual facts, can be as ideal and as charmingly coloured as imagination can possibly make it. My expectations were vague indeed, but vague only in details for they were based upon a definite hope that the Government would have realised the present state of affairs in this country and that the Budget would contain some definite indication of that painful realisation. But my surprise and disappointment was really great when I found the Budget, as it were, actually knocking me in my face with a negative to all the querries I had mentally framed. It was or rather I must say, it is but a repetition of the very same old formalities, the same old trick of manipulating the receipt columns to suit the steadily swelling columns of expenditure the same old Budget balancing acrobatisms of the Financial Secretary and the same old illusory surplus. It has, Sir, once again told us in unmistakable terms that the Government Machinary is inelastic and incapable of adapting itself to the changing circumstances.

Sir, in the history of a country there arise extraordinary situations demanding extraordinary actions, and we in Travancore are just now confronting such an extraordinary situation. The Financial Secretary himself both in the Budget and in the Budget speech has very freely blamed that economic depression for various undesirable results. But in spite of the 200 and odd pages of the Budget, and still more wonderful 30 and odd pages of his speech, two things stand out plainly. One is that even though the Financial Secretary has begged the help of the economic depression to explain away various decreases in receipts, he has not even once sought its co-operation to reduce an item of expenditure. The Budget estimate of 1108 left a surplus of Rs. 1,15,000 and the revised estimate now gives a surplus of Rs. 1,17,000. At first sight it is really a commendable achievement, that in the face of the prevailing economic depression the Financial Secretary has increased the anticipated surplus by Rs. 2,000. But when we realise that the receipts for the year have gone higher by Rs. 9,69,000 and in spite of this enormous increase the surplus rose only by Rs. 2000, then Sir, we really begin to wonder whether we have to congratulate the Government for their economy or to thank God that they did not actually eat into the capital. A perusal of the Budget for 1109 would disclose the same tendency. The salary columns have almost invariably grown fatter.

In this connection, I must not forget to thank the Financial Secretary for effecting two savings totalling to Rs. 4,46,000. Of these one is a decrease of Rs. 2,39,000 under interest. But the pity of it is that it has been very decently counterbalanced by a simultaneous decrease of Rs. 2,01,000 in receipts under the same item. Another is the

saving of Rs. 2,07,000 in *Panivakai* because, says the Financial Secretary, provision has been introduced next year only for the normal grant. I have been so long under the impression that a reduction meant a reduction from the normal, but now it seems we have to thank the Government even for not spending more than the normal! The only parallel that I can remember in this connection is the story of our friend the old wolf who advised his friend Mr. Crane that he ought to be thankful towards him for not actually biting off his head while it was introduced as a pair of foreceps to extricate the piece of bone that had mischievously misplaced itself in the throat of the wolf. From these simple facts it will be very easy to guess. What would be the attitude of the Government towards the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. And no guess is necessary either by the statement supplied by the Government or before us. When the Retrenchment Committee made proposals for a reduction in expenditure of 15 and odd lakhs of rupees the Government found their way to accept only about Rs. 3 lakhs and odd. And even to show this meagre consideration to their recommendation the Government had to begin at the wrong end. Whenever the committee had recommended the abolition of a clerk here or a peon there, the Government have readily accepted it. But when it came to a recommendation for the abolition of Division Assistant's post, the Government have with equal readiness rejected it. They have thrown out a hundred Excise peons here or sent away one range clerk at another place. But the abolition of the Deputy Registrar's place in the High Court or the amalgamation of the posts of the Head Sirkar Vakil and the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil are certainly impossibilities. The Committee asked the Government "will you kindly substitute seven Assistant Commissioners for the present A. S. P's. and D. S. P's.? The answer is "No." Will you kindly reduce the number of Traffic Inspectors"? Again the answer is "No." "Will you kindly reduce the number of suits given to the peons in the Police Commissioner's Office?" "Alright, it is accepted." This is the policy clearly seen in the statement given to us. When at last the committee lowers its voice and humbly requests the Government to effect a temporary cut in salaries and effect a saving of a few lakhs of rupees and again to make another permanent cut and effect a saving of another few lakhs of rupees, then again the gracious reply comes in the form of a big "No" in capital letters.

Not that I take any particular pleasure in speaking about the cut of officers' salaries; but Sir, there is a crucial point because it is the one unmistakable test of the sincerity of the Government in the matter of retrenchment. A Government in its concrete and visible form is comprised of its high controlling and directing officers and when these officers are extremely particular in scrupulously protecting the inviolability of their pockets, all talk of retrenchment is mere waste of time. I am only sorry for the entire lack of imagination on the part of the officers to foresee the future. Without affecting the individuals who now occupy particular posts, they could have permanently reduced the

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai]

salaries now attached to the various posts. They could have done that and passed off as good boys and placated the Retrenchment Committee without any mischief done to their own interests.

The next point that stands out with equal vividness is this. Though the Financial Secretary has repeatedly sung the refrain of economic depression Government only seems to have been benefited by it. In the hands of the Government economic depression seems to have been a very profitable commodity so that, at the end of 12 months' transaction they have come out with glorious profits. The actual receipts for 1107 was Rs. 2,19,28,000 whereas the Budget Estimate for 1109 is Rs. 2,30,03,000. I think Government have made capital out of this economic depression, and have made a profit of Rs. 10,75,000 in 12 months. I am sure the resourceful Financial Secretary will be unable to explain it away. Explanations are plenty. Many things can explain it. And it can explain many things too. For example it can explain why the Government is after all not so very particular in reducing expenditure. But what requires explanation is not the increase in receipts but why the Financial Secretary should bemoan economic depression, why the various heads of departments should stand before us with melancholy faces and repeatedly tell us "No funds" "No funds", why the poor peons and low paid clerks should have been kicked off, why the girl students should have their fees enhanced and why the scholarships should have been reduced.

The fact, Sir, is this. Economic depression is a fact and it is a painful fact. It has struck a blow, and a heavy blow too. But the blow has fallen not on the head of the Government but on the head of the governed. The Government as I said are only having increased receipts. It is the people that are suffering. The Revenue Commissioner, I am sure, will tell you that his men are finding it most difficult to collect taxes. There is no no-tax campaign in Travancore and if the tax payers do not promptly come forward with their taxes it is not because of any unwillingness on their part but because the daily Kanji is immensely more important than the payment of taxes. Sir, almost all the new banks in the country have closed down; and, even those that have not actually closed down, are not, I am afraid, actually doing any business worth the name. The schools in the country, especially English schools, and more especially those in rural areas are showing signs of being very soon emptied into silent halls. The wages of the daily labourer, which stood between 12 and 14 chs. per diem, have now dwindled down to two or three edangalies of paddy and, even for that, there are very few to employ labour. And Government seems to be innocently ignorant of these matters, or I must say they are callously indifferent about them.

The first item of specific provision in the Budget, which I looked for was capital expenditure. That gave me a sufficient indication of the policy adopted by the Government. And if any shadow of doubt remained a perusal of the Budget for P. W. D. removed even that. Sir, the presence of a permanent capital might be considered necessary to ensure the credit of a Government. But that is only a secondary consideration. The accumulation of a capital in the case of a Government, as in the case of an individual must never become an end in itself. A saving must always be for a spending; a saving which is never spent is as good as no saving. Therefore the Government should have liberally provided for Public Works. Various public improvements that have been suspended in the different parts of the country should have been at once begun again. Various urgent irrigation works for which the people have been clamouring for years should have been immediately attended to. Better provision should have been made also for productive industries. Sir, the rubber giants of our country are practically shut up in their mansions and every year we are importing very large amount of rubber articles. Still, Government have not yet thought of manufacturing rubber articles in the State. The fall in the price of copra has affected even more widely. It has gone deep into almost every home. And yet Government do not seem to realise that others are exporting copra not as an article of curiosity. If Government have at least the real interests of the governed, if they have a bit of creative imagination, if they have the least amount of courageous constructive policy this is the occasion when they should open new fields of activity and strike out new paths of progress; this is the occasion when they should follow a courageous, creative, imaginative, and adventurous policy; this is the occasion when they should empty their coffers for public improvements, for industrial development and agricultural upliftment, thereby ensuring the future welfare of the State, and at the same time ameliorating the condition of the dumb, starving dying millions begging for employment. But I am sorry Sir, that the Budget is neither creative nor courageous nor imaginative.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Sir, the Financial Secretary is entitled to the congratulations of this House for having placed before us a surplus Budget, with a nominal surplus of Rupees 79,000, at a time when our State along with others, has been languishing under the universal economic depression. A surplus Budget generally indicates all-round prosperity. But, I am sorry to say that our Budget does not indicate or reflect in spite of its surplus, all-round prosperity in the country. Sooner or later, the financial condition of the people is bound to be reflected on the financial position of the Government. As a wise adviser to Government, the Financial Secretary is bound to take account of this fact and to suggest measures calculated to improve the economic condition of the people. The economic condition of the people of this country is closely bound up with the prosperity of the agriculturists of the country. The price of agricultural products has already gone down terribly so that the people

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

(whose income is drawn from land) have been hit hard. Their plight is day by day getting to be more and more miserable. It should therefore be the primary and anxious concern of the Government to devise measures calculated to increase the price level of agricultural products. I am prepared to admit, that Government, themselves by unilateral action, cannot solve the problem, unless they are aided by other Governments. But, Government by themselves, *can* do a great deal by adopting measures such as the extension of easy credit facilities to the agricultural classes and the adoption of anti-dumping measures.

Looking into the speech of the Financial Secretary, I find no indication of the state of our finances in the future, no indication whatsoever as to how our finances will be affected by the economic depression. There is no indication as to how our finances will be affected by our Government acceding to the future All-India Federation.

I shall proceed to make a few observations about some of the specific provisions in the Budget. I shall refer to the programme of capital expenditure outlined in the Financial Secretary's speech, particularly to the provision for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme. I am not questioning for a moment the economic possibilities of the scheme or the possibility of its success. Sir, this scheme, as it was put before the last Budget Session of the last Legislative Council was estimated to cost about Rupees 36·75 lakhs; and it was proposed to be executed in two stages. The first stage was estimated to cost Rupees 11 lakhs and odd, and the second stage Rupees 25 lakhs and odd. It was also put before the House that, even after the completion of the first stage, a return could be expected on the capital invested. And, the total anticipated load was 9·6 million units. On this basis, it was estimated that the scheme would yield about five per cent. on the capital outlay. But, now, Sir, the proposals have been changed. The estimated cost is Rupees 70·8 lakhs, and the load anticipated, as I gather from the Financial Secretary's speech, is only 7 to 8 million units, so that the return is likely to go down considerably. I therefore want an explanation from the Financial Secretary regarding the financial soundness of the scheme as revised.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Has the member any objection to take into account the gain which would result to the punja cultivators if they get cheap electric power under the Pallivasal Scheme?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I am not going into the details about the benefits of the scheme, now. My point is that the estimated capital expenditure has gone up from 36 to 70 lakhs and the anticipated load has gone down from 9 million units to 7 million units, so that the anticipated yield for the outlay now appears to have gone down enormously. It is for that that I want an explanation from the Financial Secretary.

Then, Sir, the proposal now seems to be to finance this scheme out of our accumulated surplus cash-balance with Government. This seems to me to be an unsafe policy; because I find that our cash balance stood as high as about Rupees 175 lakhs in 1105; in 1106 it came down to Rupees 160 odd lakhs. In 1107 it went further down to 140 odd lakhs; and now it is estimated to go down to Rupees 90 odd lakhs at the end of 1109. Sir, if we continue to draw at this rate, by the time the execution of this Pallivasal Scheme is completed, I think the whole of our accumulated surplus would be wiped out. What I would, therefore, suggest is that such colossal schemes should be financed by borrowed capital to be repaid out of sinking funds to be created for the purpose. As a matter of fact, this aspect of the question was placed before the Government by some members, at the last Budget Session of the Legislative Council. The accumulated surplus should be conserved to be drawn upon in lean years.

A word about the P. W. D. Budget. Of course I find that ample provision has been made for the P. W. Department. But there is no indication of any well-thought-out programme for the development of our means of communication.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What does the member mean by 'ample provision'?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): By comparison with the allotments in previous years.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it more than in previous years?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Not more. Ofcourse attempts are being made to improve roads here and there. The motor traffic in Travancore has been fast developing and to cope with the problem arising from the increased traffic, it is absolutely necessary that a general programme for the improvement of the condition of roads, and widening of the roads is launched by the Department.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): How does the member know that the motor traffic is increasing?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencottah*): It is a fact. In this connection I will also urge upon the attention of Government that the existence of tolls on roads has been condemned by the last Legislative Council as an obnoxious form of taxation and that it should be abolished. I would only request the Government to follow the example of the Madras Government in resorting to a form of provincial taxation in this State so as to recoup the loss that may be occasioned by the abolition of tolls.

I would like to mention a word about the Road Development Fund. The Financial Secretary has not explained how this Road Development Fund will be administered. He has simply stated that a fund has been constituted out of the subventions from the Government of India. Last year in his budget speech he referred to the

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

receipts from the Government of India as our share out of the excise duty on petrol. This year he has chosen to describe it as subvention from the Government of India. These two expressions have got different implications.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): They refer to the same thing.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): But if it is treated as subvention, it is subject to limitations.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have followed the heading of the Madras Government.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): That is only on a point of explanation.

A word about the Quilon Electric Scheme. Provision has been made for the scheme for the next year. I simply want to know whether the scheme will be handed over to the Municipality after its completion or whether it will be worked by the Government themselves I put this question to Government because under the Municipal Regulation it is one of the obligatory duties of Municipalities to provide lighting within the Municipal limits.

Then a word about the conversion operations of the Financial Secretary relating to our holdings in the Government of India securities. The Financial Secretary would like to be congratulated on the successful operations during the current year. The operations consist of three heads. He has converted Rupees 26·7 lakhs from the 5 per cent into 4 per cent securities. That has resulted in a profit of Rupees 2·02 lakhs, Rupees 65 lakhs of 5 percent securities into the 3½ and 4 percentage securities of equivalent value. This has resulted in a net profit of Rupees 80,000. He has converted another Rupees 24 lakhs of the non-terminable 3½ per cent paper into 4 per cent securities of equivalent value. The net result of these transactions have not brought in any profit although he would like to show that it has resulted in a profit of Rupees 2·88 lakhs. If at all any profit can be said to have accrued from these transactions, it can only be from a commercial or mercantile valuation of our holdings in the Government of India securities although he has said that it has resulted in a profit by the conversion operations. I would like the Financial Secretary to come forward with an explanation as to whether these operations have really resulted in a profit to Government, on a mercantile valuation basis.

With these observations, I conclude.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, at the outset I would congratulate the Government and the Financial Secretary for the budget which has to be characterised as a balanced budget at this time of economic strain. I, however, agree with the other members who spoke before me that provisions under such items as flood damages, remission of tax and irrigation are not adequate.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : (*Hear hear.*)

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : With regard to the remission there is no specific provision made in the Budget. The practice however has been for granting the remission when necessity arises and as a result of it, there will be noticed a corresponding reduction under land revenue collections. In view of the possible remissions next year I should consider that the Financial Secretary's forecast of receipts under Land Revenue may not be realised at the end of the year.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*). Is the member aware of any real case of remission being made ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Yes, Sir. In South Travancore remission has been granted. I think orders have recently been issued for granting remission of tax to the extent of 25 per cent. in the taluks of Tovala and Agasteesvaram.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Does not the member know that there is generally an amount set apart for remission in the accounts ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : That would be the the proper course ; but I have not seen it done.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Are there are not standing orders under which remissions are granted ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Yes, there are the Remission Rules.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Do not Government set apart a sum for that ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : It was not done in the past.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) ; May I know from the Member whether, even though there is not a specific provision for remission in the budget, the Financial Secretary could not have found ways to explain that in his budget speech ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Yes. He might have. The total collections of land revenue, according to the Financial Secretary's forecast is Rs. 36 lakhs. I think this is rather exaggerated and my view is that it should have been about Rs. 2 lakhs less.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : May I point out to the member that it includes all items ?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Yes. The actual figures will be known at the close of next year. Remission will have to be granted next year in spite of the absence of a provision for it, and this will tell upon the figure.

With regard to flood damages and a few other items I find a small provision made in the budget. But it is very meagre. The provision

[Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar.]

should have been more liberal. Floods have become an annual visitor. Similarly, under Forests also, the budget of receipts appear to be over-estimated. Passing to the other items of receipts I do not see such exaggerated calculations.

PRESIDENT: You will please face the chair and not the official benches.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Yes, Sir. Some of my friends said that the budget has been prepared after starving the nation-building activities. It is, in my opinion, far from the truth. There *are* very liberal provisions made in the budget under every Department or institution of any importance, both for new schemes and for the continuance of schemes which have been already started and are in progress. Provision under capital expenditure of about Rs. 20 lakhs is very liberal. There is a provision of 6 lakhs (under debt heads) for the grant of different kinds of loans to the people. So I do not agree with my friends who said that the budget of surplus has been obtained after starving nation-building activities.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member what the nation-building activities are?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Has any allotment been made for any new item of irrigation works which the people have been crying for?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): The member will find them in the list of new works published as the appendix to the budget under irrigation.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member think that Rs. 1 lakh allotted for irrigation is liberal enough?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The member's opinion is not relevant and the rules prohibit such questions being asked. Questions can only be asked for information.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I have said already that it should have been more liberal.

Sir, I am by no means sanguine that, at the end of the year 1109 there will be surplus as anticipated.

Coming to the Land Revenue Department I find that there has been a re-classification of the items. Kandukrishi receipts and expenditure had formed part of Land Revenue. But now this item has been separated. I do not question the propriety of the separation. My point in referring to that is that it forms part of the land Revenue demand and 40 per cent of the gross receipts was made payable to the Devaswom department as contribution, by the Royal Proclamation of 1097.

It is now stated that the net receipts from Kandukrishi lands are to be paid to the Palace from the year 1107. About a lakh and 34 thousand rupees was paid for 1107, and a lakh and 25 thousand is to be paid for this year. 40 per cent. of the gross receipts under Kandukrishi should have formed part of the contribution to the Devaswom Funds.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): That has been done like that.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): In that case I am quite satisfied. Again in the 1108 budget, the receipts from markets, amounting to Rs. 82,000 which formed part of the *Sanchayam* revenue, was taken away from there and put under 'miscellaneous' and thereby the contribution has been reduced to the extent of Rs. 33,000. So, the contribution of 40 per cent. has become less and is getting reduced gradually as the land revenue receipts are reduced.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does not the member see that the receipts from sale of puduval lands have been separated so as to suit the demands?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*); That did not form part of the *Ayacut* or *Sanchayam* revenue. It is only in the nature of capital receipts and that was done 4 or 5 years ago. I do not object to that so much as to this, which is a legitimate item, namely, *ayacut* and *Sanchayam* for the purpose of determining the contribution to the Devaswoms.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): 'Receipts from markets' were not separated.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): The member is not audible so as to be heard by us also.

PRESIDENT: I request all members to speak up.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): It was under *Sanchayam* until 1108.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): At the time of the Royal Proclamation, the amount of *Sanchayam* revenue was not fixed.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Up to last year the item "receipts from markets" was under *Sanchayam*.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): That has, somehow or other by mistake, crept in.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): So, my submission is that from 1097 to 1107 Rs. 16 lakhs was paid as contribution. Recently certain items from Land Revenue have been separated and the actual contribution has been thereby reduced. Now the item about markets has been put under 'miscellaneous'. Tomorrow, some other item may be transferred to some other head in the Budget, and the Land Revenue further reduced.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member, if it is 40 per cent of the *ayacut* accounts?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): It is 40 per cent. of ayacut and *Sanchayam*, put together.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know, what is the total receipt under Ayacut and Sanchayam?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Over Rs. 35 lakhs and 97 thousand. The contribution to the Devaswoms has already suffered to the extent of 1 1/2 lakhs when. the Government adhered to the very letter of the Proclamation and disregarded the commitments in the Press Communique which was issued simultaneously with the Proclamation. The communique declares that at least Rs. 16 lakhs shall be guaranteed annually to the Devaswom fund; that has not been done., Certain definite items which formed part of head the Land Revenue are now taken away from that and the total collections under Land Revenue artificially reduced. If items under revenue heads are disturbed like this to the prejudice of the contribution, it will be difficult to meet the expenditure of the Devaswoms. In the Press Communique, it was distinctly stated that Rs. 15 lakhs was the annual expenditure of the Devaswoms and that the balance of one lakh would be taken to the head of reserve. Now, the very contribution has gone below 15 lakhs, and there is the risk of its getting further reduced. How are the Devaswoms to get on at this rate?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Every adjustment is made to the very letter of the Proclamation.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ഉത്തര തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും കരമിളവു് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതല്ലേ ?

MR T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): വേണ്ടാ എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അന്നത്തെ നെല്ലുവിലയെ കണക്കാക്കിയല്ലേ കരം നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു്?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): അന്നു് ഇരുന്ന നെല്ലുവിലയാണു് കണക്കാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അന്നു് ൨ ൭ ചക്രം ആയിരുന്നു.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it the contention of the member that even the current *ayacut* is estimated at a low figure?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): No. I see the land revenue budget going down in the matter of receipts. It is true certain items cannot be realised. Collections have been put off. That is inevitable and the Devaswoms are entitled only to 40 per cent. of the actual collections.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member, what has been the increase in the salaries of Devaswom Officers after the period of the Proclamation?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I cannot say. If there be any reduction in the land revenue as a result of any general measure of relief granted to the ryot by way of reduction of tax, I can understand that. But if by an interference with the budget heads, an artificial reduction in the land revenue is brought about and if only 40 per cent. of such reduced revenue is to be contributed to Devaswoms, that position would be unfair to the Devaswoms. This is my contention.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member, whether the Devaswoms will not get 40 per cent. of the increased receipts under the land Revenue after the re-settlement?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Yes, that is due to the Devaswoms under the Royal Proclamation and nobody need grudge it. Passing on to my next point, there is an item set apart under 'Jenmikaram settlement' under 'Land Revenue'. A Special Officer and staff have been appointed to prepare a statement, for the whole State, of the Jenmikaram which Government have to collect for the Jenmies under the new Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation. I doubt the justification of the Government incurring this expenditure. The total expenditure for this item may be recovered from the Jenmies for whose benefit the work is done. I urge for the consideration of Government, whether the actual expenses in this direction should not be recovered from the Jenmies.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*). ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ബഡ്ജററിനെ ആഹ്ലാദപൂർവം സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് എനിക്ക് അശേഷം നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ബഡ്ജററിൻെറ ബാഹ്യലക്ഷണം കണ്ടാൽ അതു മിച്ചം കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബഡ്ജററാണ് എന്നു തോന്നിക്കുമെങ്കിലും യഥാർത്ഥം അങ്ങനെയല്ലാ എന്ന് ഒരു ധനകാര്യവിദഗ്ധനല്ലാത്ത ആളിനുപോലും ഊഹിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ൧൧൦൯-ലെ വരവും ചെലവും നീക്കി, ൬൯,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മിച്ചം കാണുമെന്നുള്ള ധനകാര്യദർശിയുടെ ഊഹം ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) ബഡ്ജററ് ഡഫിസിററ് ബഡ്ജററായിക്കൂടെന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇതു തെററാണെന്നു പറയാൻ പോകുകയാണ്.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Nominal surplus ബഡ്ജററിൽ കാണിച്ചു എന്നേയുള്ളു.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Nomin എന്നുപറയുന്നതിനെ എങ്ങനെ വ്യാഖ്യാനിച്ചാലും ദൂഷ്യമില്ലന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്? നാമിനൽ എന്നുവച്ചാൽ അർത്ഥമെന്താണു്. ഇതുതെററാണെന്നു സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാനാണെൻെറ ശ്രമം.

സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംനിമിത്തം വരവിനം കുറയുമെന്നു സാധാരണന്മാക്കുപോലും ബോദ്ധ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള പലേ ഇനങ്ങളിലും ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി അടുത്തവർഷം കൂടുതൽ വരവുകാണുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് അടിസ്ഥാനരഹിതമാണു്. ൧൧൦൯ ൽ ഫാറസ്റ്റിൽനിന്നും ൪൦,൦൦൦ രൂപയും സ്റ്റാമ്പ് ഇനത്തിൽനിന്നും ൭,൦൦൦ രൂപയും മാർക്കററിനത്തിൽനിന്നും ൬,൦൦൦ രൂപയും ആബ്കാരിയിൽനിന്നും ൨൦,൬൦൦ രൂപയും ൧൧൦൮-ൽ കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ള പ്രതീക്ഷ ശരിയാണെന്നു തീരെ വിശ്വസിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽനിന്നും ഈ ബഡ്ജററ് സുസ്ഥിരമായ കോശസ്ഥിതിയെ അല്ല കാണിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നാണു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു് ഹാനികരമല്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ വ്യയനിയന്ത്രണം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണെന്നു റിട്രഞ്ച്മെൻറ് കമ്മററി ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ ഉപദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ ഉപദേശത്തെ ഗവമ്മെൻറ് ശരിയായി സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നു കാണുന്നതിൽ മനസ്താപിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. റിട്രഞ്ച്മെൻറ് കമ്മററി സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതിഗതികളെപ്പററി ഗാഢമായി ആലോചിച്ചശേഷം ൧൭,൯൦,൩൨൩ രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറിനോടു ശുപാർശചെയ്തിട്ടു് ഇതുപര്യന്തം ൩,൩൨,൪൮൪ രൂപമാത്രമെ ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ വർദ്ധനവും സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതിഗതികളും ശരിയായി പര്യാലോചിച്ചശേഷം സെൻസസ് കമ്മീഷണർ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിജ്ഞാനപ്രദമായ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ പറയുന്നു.

"The recorded increase in the population is 27·2 per cent. Under the existing conditions, extension of cultivation, though possible to some extent, cannot afford much relief, if the present rate of the growth of population continues. The extreme sub division and fragmentation of agricultural holdings, 95 per cent of which are uneconomic, and the chronic indebtedness of cultivators render progress in revolutionising the methods of agriculture slow and even any increase in production that may be brought about by improved methods of cultivation, is not likely to keep pace with the growth of population. 54·3 per cent. of the total population is supported by agriculture. But the standard of life is very low and to raise the standard what is really necessary is to draw away from agriculture a portion of the population now depending upon it. This could only be done by the development of industry and commerce."

ഇതിൽനിന്നും കച്ചവടഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻേറയും വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻേറയും ക്രമപ്രവൃദ്ധമായ ഉൽക്കർഷത്തെ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം പ്രസ്പ മാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത് ക സ്റ്റംഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ കൂടുതൽ കാര്യക്ഷമമാക്കുന്നതിനും ഇൻറർചേ ട്ടൽ കൺവെൻഷൺവ്യവസ്ഥകളെ നവീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുമായി ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം എന്നാണു. കസ്റ്റംഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻേറയും കച്ചവടവകുപ്പിൻേറയും ഭരണത്തെ കൂടുതൽ നിപുണമാക്കുന്നതിന് എക്സൈസ്‌വകുപ്പിൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് കമ്മിഷണരുടെ ഗ്രേഡിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കണം അതില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം കച്ചവടവും വ്യവസായവും നാൾക്കുനാൾ ക്ഷയോന്മുഖമായി ഭവിക്കുന്നതാണ്. തന്നിമിത്തം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും ആദായത്തിൽ സാരമായ കുറവുണ്ടാകും.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): ഈ സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എക്കണോമിക്ക് ഡവലപ്പ്മെൻറ് എൻകചയറിക്കമ്മററി ശുപാർശചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അതിനെപ്പററി സൂക്ഷ്മമായി എനിക്കറിവു കൂടാ.

നൂതനമായ കൃഷി സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും വമ്പിച്ച കൃഷിയെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനുമായിട്ടാണു അഗ്രിക്കൽച്ചറൽ ലോൺ വിതരണംചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. കൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ള ജ്ഞാനമോ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമോ ഇല്ലാത്ത റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മുഖേനയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ ലോൺ വിതരണം ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നതു്. ഈ ലോൺവിതരണംകൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഫലം ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. സാമ്പത്തികവിഷമംകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു വശംവദരാകുന്നവരെ സഹായിക്കാനും നിയമസഭാമെമ്പറന്മാരെ പ്രീണിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടു കൃഷിയോടു അശേഷം ബന്ധപ്പെടാത്ത കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുപോലും അഗ്രിക്കൽച്ചറൽ ലോൺ വിതരണംചെയ്തുവരുന്നു. പാശ്ചാത്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽപോയി ഉന്നതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തുന്നതിനും ചിലപ്പോൾ വസ്തുക്കളിൽ കയ്യാല ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനെന്നുള്ള ഭാവേന കടം പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനും അഗ്രിക്കൽച്ചറൽലോൺ നൾകിവരുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം തീരെ ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ കൃഷിയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാത്ത റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഈവിധം ലോൺ വിതരണംചെയ്യുന്നതു

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

കൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഫലം പ്രജകൾക്ക് അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽലോൺ വിതരണംചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ചുമതല ഉടനടി കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. കൃഷി നടത്തുന്നതിനു ശരിയായ ജലസേചനപദ്ധതി ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു വളരെ നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടാകുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന കൃഷിതന്നെയും നഷ്ടപ്പെടുകയുംചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അസാധാരണമായ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംനിമിത്തം പൊതുവേയും വിശിഷ്യാ എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലും നഷ്ടം വർദ്ധമാനമായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ സങ്കടപരിഹാരവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകമായ ദൃഷ്ടി പതിയേണ്ടതു് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൃഷിസൌകര്യവും ജലസേചനവും ശരിയായി നൽകാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ജലസേചനപദ്ധതിയുടെ മേൽനോട്ടംകൂടി കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണം.

മെഡിക്കൽ, ഹെൽത്ത, സാനിട്ടറി എന്നീ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെ ഒരുമിച്ചുചേർക്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു എന്റെ മുൻഗാമികൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അനുമോദിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എനിക്കുള്ള ശക്തിയായ എതിരഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മെഡിക്കൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ ഭരണം ശരിയാക്കുന്നതിനുതന്നെയും ഒന്നിലധികം ആളുകളെ പരിശോധനാധികൃതന്മാരായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു പ്രത്യേകഭരണത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഭിന്നഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾകൂടി മെഡിക്കൽവകുപ്പിനോടു ചേർക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മൂന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെയും ഭരണത്തിലുള്ള കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കും ഫലദായകത്വത്തിനും ഹാനികരമായിതീരുന്നതാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രത്യേകമായിരിക്കുന്ന മൂന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേയും ഒരേ അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരുമിച്ചു ചേർക്കുന്നതു കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു നല്ലതല്ല.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery cum Peermade*): ഹെൽത്ത്, സാനിട്ടറി എന്നീ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കിയിട്ടല്ലെ മൂന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ഒരുമിച്ചുചേർക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആ സംഗതിയിൽ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം വഹിക്കുന്ന ഭരണമേധാവിയോടുതന്നെ ചോദിക്കണം.

അതിനാൽ തല്ക്കാലത്തേക്കു ഹെൽത്ത്, സാനിട്ടറി എന്നീ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെ ഒന്നാക്കുകയും മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മുമ്പിലത്തെപ്പോലെ പ്രത്യേകമായിരിക്കുകയുംവേണം. ഈ നിലയിൽ പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കിയിട്ടു നൂതനനയം വിജയപ്രദമാണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യമാകുന്ന

എങ്കിൽമാത്രമെ മൂന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളേയും ഒരുമിച്ചുചേർക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു.

ഇപ്പോൾ തീരെ ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ലാത്തതും ആയ ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും അനാവശ്യമായി സംരക്ഷിച്ചുപോരുന്നതിനെ ഉടനടി നിറുത്തൽചെയ്യണം. ഉദാഹരണമായി ആർക്കിയാളജിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ പറയാവുന്നതാണ്. മുമ്പിലത്തെ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പററി വാദപ്രതിവാദംചെയ്തപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുവേണ്ടി ഉള്ളൂർ മി. എസ്. പരമേശ്വരയ്യർ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടി ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ധരിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

"It is not the idea of Government to retain the Archaeological Department as a permanent institution. There are some items of work remaining to be done. The loan of the services of a new officer from British India is being obtained for a period of three years and it is expected that all the work remaining to be done will be completed during these years."

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery cum Peermade II*): അന്നു വാദപ്രതിവാദം ഉണ്ടായതു് എന്തിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു നിറുത്തൽചെയ്യേണ്ടതിൻെറ ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പററിയാണു് വാദപ്രതിവാദമുണ്ടായതു്.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know......

PRESIDENT: Does the member want to ask a question?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I ask in English?

PRESIDENT: I don't mind. But please stand up when you ask.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടിയെ പ്രായോഗികമാക്കുന്നതിനു് ഇതുവരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രമിക്കാത്തതിൽ മനസ്താപമുണ്ടു്. മൂന്നുവർഷത്തിനകം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു നിറുത്തിക്കൊള്ളാമെന്നു പ്രതിജ്ഞചെയ്തിട്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ പതിനൊന്നു വർഷമായി. ഇനിയും വല്ലജോലിയും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തു തീർക്കാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽതന്നെയും ക്യൂറേററരെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ അനാവശ്യ ധനവ്യയം കൂടാതെ ആ ജോലികൂടി ചെയ്തുതീർക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് മിച്ചംവരികയും ചെയ്യും. അതിനാൽ ഈ സാമ്പത്തിക അധഃപതനകാലത്തു് ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് ഏററവും വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്.

വന്യമൃഗസംരക്ഷകൻ (വാർഡൻ ആഫ് ഗെയിംസ്) എന്നൊരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കാൻപോകുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധി

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai]

ച്ച് ഈ വശത്തുള്ള മെമ്പറന്മാരിൽ പലതും അതൃപ്തി പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ സഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ ഒരു പ്രധാനസംഗതികൊണ്ടു വരേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അനേകലക്ഷം അധഃകൃതരുടെ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനും അവരുടെ ഉല്ക്കർഷത്തിനും വേണ്ടിശ്രമിക്കുന്നതിനായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അധഃകൃത സംരക്ഷകന് പ്രതിവർഷം ൪൯൧ രൂപയാണ് അലവൻസ്സായി നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് ബഡ്ജററിൽനിന്നും നമുക്കുകാണാം. അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകന് വന്യമൃഗസംരക്ഷകനു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തുകയെക്കാറം കേവലം തുച്ഛമായ ഒരു തുകയാണ് കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു്.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): പക്ഷിമൃഗാദികളുടെ എണ്ണം അൻപതുലക്ഷത്തിൽ അധികം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അവയുടെ കണക്കു ശരിയായി തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല.

൩,൭൩൨ രൂപയാണ് വാർഡൻ ആഫ് ഗെയിംസ്സ് എന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന് പ്രതിവർഷം കൊടുക്കാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതു് ഒരിക്കലും ആശാസ്യമായ ഒരു നയമല്ല. ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകറം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ട യാതൊരാവശ്യവും ഇല്ല.

മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ജനങ്ങറംക്ക് അശേഷം വിശ്വാസമില്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഉദാഹരണമായി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഉന്നതസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഭരണാധികാരികറംകൂടെ പോലും മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ആവശ്യം നേരിടുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ മിഷൻ ആശുപത്രികളെയാണ് അഭയംപ്രാപിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. ഇതു് മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോടുള്ള വിശ്വാസമില്ലായ്മയെയാണ് കാണിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതു് ഒരു ധർമ്മസ്ഥാപനത്തിൻെറ ശോഭനഭാവിയെ കരുതി വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരായ ഡാക്ടർമാരെ നിയമിക്കയും ആവശ്യമുള്ള മരുന്നുകറം സംഭരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു സൗകര്യമില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഉടൻതന്നെ നിറുത്തി ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടുമുതലായ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽചെയ്യുന്നമാതിരി പ്രൈവററ് ഡാക്ടറന്മാക്കു ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുത്തു് നടത്തുന്നതാണ് ജനങ്ങറംക്കു കൂടുതൽ ക്ഷേമകരവും ഗവൺമെൻറിന് ആദായകരവും ആയിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ പരിഷ്കരിച്ചാൽ കൂടുതൽ ജനങ്ങറംക്കു പ്രയോജനകരമാകയില്ലേ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി നടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളേയും യഥായോഗ്യം പരിഷ്കരിച്ച് നല്ലനിലയിൽ ആക്കണം.

എൻെറ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പായി ദേവസ്വത്തിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് ഞാൻ രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. റവന്യൂ ദേവസ്വം വിഭജനകാലത്തു പ്രസിദ്ധീകൃതമായ പ്രസ്സ് കമ്മ്യൂണിക്ക് അഞ്ചാംവകുപ്പിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ പറയുന്നു.

"It has already been granted that the current cash value of the determinate income of the Devaswoms from their landed properties amounts to 16 lakhs. This figure bears roughly the proportion of 40 per cent to the present land revenue of the State, and to this extent at least the Devaswom s are entitled to a guarantee from the Government.

ഇതിൽനിന്നും പതിനാറുലക്ഷം രൂപായിൽകുറയാതെ പ്രതിവർഷം ദേവസ്വംവസ്തുക്കളുടെ ആദായം എന്നനിലയിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്ന് ദേവസ്വം ഫണ്ടിലേക്ക് നൽകാംഎന്ന പ്രതിജ്ഞചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് കാണുന്നു. ൧൧൨൦-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ പതിന്നാലുലക്ഷത്തിമുപ്പത്തെണ്ണായിരത്തി എണ്ണൂറുരൂപാമാത്രമെ ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നുള്ളു. ഇങ്ങനെ ആയിരുന്നാൽ പതിനാറുലക്ഷം എന്നുള്ളപ്രതിജ്ഞയുടെ പ്രാബല്യം കുറഞ്ഞുകുറഞ്ഞു കാലാന്തരത്തിൽ ദേവസ്വത്തിലേക്ക് വളരെ ഹാനികരമായി തീരുമെന്നുള്ളതുനിസ്തക്കമാകുന്നു. ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് മാന്യമെമ്പർ മി. ററി. പി. രാമസുബ്ബയ്യർ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപദേശ സൂചനകൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഗാഢമായ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പതിയേണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up. I would like to give my ruling on the point of order raised by Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai. Under Standing order 19, a member may ask a speaker a question to elicit information or opinion.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): ധർമ്മരാജ്യവാസികളായ ജനസംഖ്യയത്തിൻെറ ഹൃദയാകാശത്തിൽ അസാമാന്യവും സങ്കടകരവുമായ മേഘങ്ങളെ ഉത്ഭവിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായ ൧൧൨൦-ാമാണ്ടത്തെ ആയവ്യയഗണനപത്രിക കാണാൻ ഇടയായതിൽ എനിക്ക് അതിയായ സങ്കടമാണ് ഉള്ളത്. ഉദ്യോഗഗൗരവമാകുന്ന ഒരു യന്ത്രത്തിൻെറ നിയന്ത്രണത്താൽ ഏതൊ ചില കണക്കുകളെ ഇണക്കിക്കൂട്ടി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നല്ലാതെ ജനസാമാന്യത്തിൻെറ രക്ഷയെ കരുതി ലവലേശവും പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ തല്ക്കാലസ്ഥിതിയെ ഒന്നുകൂടി ശക്തമാക്കി പരിപാലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിന് വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം പണമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനായി ചില തകടംമറി

[Mr. R. Raman Pillai.]

ച്ചിലും മററും വരുത്തി ദേവന്റെ പണംകൂടെ ഇപ്പോൾ അപഹരിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. മനുഷ്യന്റെകാൎയ്യം എല്ലാം ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെ കാട്ടിൽകിടക്കുന്ന പക്ഷിമൃഗാദികളുടെ സംരക്ഷണം അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു കരുതിക്കൊണ്ട് ഈ സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെതന്നെയും അറിവും സമ്മതവുംകൂടാതെ ആറായിരത്തിൽചില്വാനം രൂപാ കാട്ടുജന്തുക്കളുടെ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി വിനിയോഗിക്കുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ജനസഞ്ചയം ഒന്നാകെ വലയുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് ഗവൺമെന്റിന് ഓരോ താലൂക്കുകളിലുംനിന്ന് കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു യാതൊരു നോട്ടവുമില്ല. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗപിശാചു—സൎക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗംകിട്ടിയാൽ പിന്നെ മനുഷ്യന്റെ നിലമാറീട്ട് വേറെ ഏതോ ഒരു ശക്തി വന്നു പിടികൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന—ഒരു സത്വത്തിനെപ്പോലെ തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു. ജനങ്ങളുടെകാൎയ്യം അവർ ലവലേശം നോക്കുന്നില്ല. കടംകൊണ്ടു വലഞ്ഞിട്ടു വൎത്തമാനപത്രങ്ങളിലും കോടതികളുടെ ഭിത്തികളിലും പരസ്യങ്ങൾ ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിനു കാണുന്നു. ഇതിനൊരു പരിഹാരം എന്താണുവേണ്ടതെന്ന് നമ്മുടെ ധൎമ്മരാജ്യഗവൺമെന്റിന് ഇതുവരെ ആലോചിക്കുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഈ വക സംഗതികളൊന്നുംതന്നെ നമ്മുടെ അന്നദാതാവായ പൊന്നുതിരുമേനിയെ ആരും അറിയിക്കുന്നില്ല. തിരുമനസ്സിലെ സന്ദേശം വായിച്ചുനോക്കുന്ന-ഏതൊരുപൌരനും തന്റെ പ്രജകളുടെനേരെയുള്ള വാത്സല്യം അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഹൃദയത്തിൽ എത്രമാത്രം ഉണ്ടെന്ന് പ്രത്യക്ഷമായി കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയിരിക്കുന്ന മഹാത്മാവിനോട് ഈ സാധുജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടാവസ്ഥയെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിന് നമ്മുടെവശത്ത് ആളുകൾ ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ പരിഭവിക്കേണ്ടില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഭവനഗർ രാജ്യത്തിൽ കടക്കാരായ സാധുജനങ്ങളുടെ സംരക്ഷണയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി പല സംഗതികളും ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി വൎത്തമാനപത്രങ്ങളിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെന്റു അതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. പതിനഞ്ചുലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ പ്രതിവൎഷം സൎക്കാർ ചിലവിൽനിന്നും കുറക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ ചില യോഗ്യന്മാരും ചില അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുംകൂടി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിൽനിന്നു ഒററ പൈപോലും ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും കുറച്ചിട്ടില്ല. വെറും സാധുക്കളായ ചില ശിപായികളെ മാത്രമെ കുറച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. വലിയ ആളുകളുടെ ശമ്പളം ഒന്നും കുറച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഉന്നതസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലുള്ളവരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു

ള്ള നിർദ്ദേശം കണ്ടാൽ അതിന് സാധുക്കളായ ഗുമസ്തന്മാരേയും ശിപായിമാരേയുമാണ് കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. കടംകൊണ്ടു അനവധി ആളുകളുടെ സ്വത്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽപോകുന്നു. ഈവക സംഗതികളൊന്നും പതിനായിരവും ഇരുപതിനായിരവും പ്രതിവർഷം വാങ്ങുന്നവർക്ക് അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന വിഷമങ്ങളെ കാണുന്ന ഒരുവൻ സങ്കടപ്പെടാതെയിരിക്കയില്ല. ശിപായിമാരുടേയും മററും ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കാമെങ്കിലും പോലീസ്സും എക്സൈസ്സും കുറക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ദേവനെ അന്വേഷിച്ചു് കാട്ടു കടന്നു പോകുന്നവർക്കു് മുമ്പു് എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ സഹായംകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു ഷാപ്പുമാത്രമെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു. ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ നാലു ഷാപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രധാന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെല്ലാം കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതു ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടതാണ് എന്തുചെയ്യട്ടെ എന്നുപറഞ്ഞു ഒഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളവർ ഈ സദസ്സിൽതന്നെ കാണും. അഞ്ഞൂറുരൂപാ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഇരുന്നു് പെൻഷൻവാങ്ങിയ മാന്യന്മാരും കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ശബരിമലശാസ്താവിൻെറ തെക്കും വടക്കുമായിട്ടാണ് ഈ നാലു ഷാപ്പും ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്.

Mr. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): ഭക്തന്മാർക്കു ഷാപ്പുകൊണ്ടു് പ്രതിബന്ധം ഉണ്ടാകുമോ?

Mr. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanacherry cum Peermade II*): സൌകര്യമാണ് ഇതിനൊക്കെ കാരണമായിത്തീരുന്നതു്. സാധനങ്ങളെക്കാണുമ്പോൾ സ്വാഭാവികമായിത്തന്നെ ഒരു പ്രേരണ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. സിഗററുപയോഗിക്കുന്നവന് അതു കാണുമ്പോൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കണമെന്നുതന്നെ തോന്നും. എക്സൈസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ അറിഞ്ഞോ അറിയാതെയൊ ഈ സംഗതി കൌൺസിലിൽ തന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പ്രജാസഭയിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിന് ഇതുവരെ യാതൊരു പരിഹാരവും ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. പണം ഉണ്ടാക്കാനും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ രക്ഷക്കും ആയിട്ടാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറുകാര്യങ്ങൾ പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. സാധാരണയായി പി. ഡബ്ല്യൂ. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചിലവുചെയ്യുവരുന്നതിൽനിന്നും രണ്ടു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുക, കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുക, പുതിയപ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കുക, എന്നീരീതിയിലാണു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. സാധുക്കളായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കാലക്ഷേപത്തിനു തക്കവിധത്തിലെങ്കിലും ശമ്പ

[Mr. R. Raman Pillai.]

ളും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. വനങ്ങളിലെ മൃഗങ്ങൾക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ യാതൊരു തടസ്സവും ഇല്ലാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു് അവയെസംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ നയത്തിനു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഭേദഗതി ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. എട്ടും പത്തും ലക്ഷം രൂപാ സ്വത്തുള്ള യോഗ്യന്മാർ അയ്യായിരവും പതിനായിരവും രൂപക്കുവേണ്ടി ജയിലിൽ പോകുന്നു. ഇതിനു് ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ചുമതലയാണു്. ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ഇരുപത്തെണ്ണായിരം രൂപാക്കു വിലയുള്ള ഒരു വസ്തു ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ ഇടവമാസത്തിൽ ൭൦൧൦ രൂപാക്കു ലേലത്തിൽ പോയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ തന്നെ തുടർന്നുപോകയാണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ നശിച്ചുപോകാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ജനങ്ങൾ നശിച്ചാൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു കരംതരുന്നതു പിന്നെ ആരാണു്? കള്ളു, ചാരായം, കഞ്ചാവു, കറുപ്പു, വാഹനം എന്നീസാധനങ്ങൾക്കു ജനങ്ങൾ കരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനൊക്കെ ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണു. പുകയില ഇനത്തിൽ എത്ര ലക്ഷംരൂപയാണു ആണ്ടുതോറും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു പുറത്തു പോയിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു? നാഞ്ചിനാട്ടു പുകയിലകൃഷിനടത്തി ഇതിനൊരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതാണു്.

മോട്ടോർകാർ, ബസ്സ ഇവയ്ക്കുള്ള പെട്രോളിനും മററു സാധനസാമഗ്രികൾക്കും വേണ്ടി എത്രയോലക്ഷം രൂപാ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനുവെളിയിൽ പോകുന്നുണ്ടു. തെക്കും വടക്കും പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ തീവണ്ടിഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ഈ നഷ്ടം സാരമായി പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. അതുകൂടാതെ ചെങ്കോട്ട കൊല്ലം റെയിൽവേനിമിത്തമുള്ള നഷ്ടത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കയും ചെയ്യാം. എന്നാൽ തീവണ്ടി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു ഇതുവരെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതുപോലെയാണെങ്കിൽ അതില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതാണു നല്ലതു്. സ്റ്റേറ്റുറെയിൽവേ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് സ്കീമിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ പത്തെഴുപതുലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഈ പ്രവൃത്തിയെ ചിലർ അനുമോദിക്കുകയും ചിലർ പ്രതികൂലിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതുപോലെ അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യമാണു് റെയിൽവേകാര്യവും. ഈ നാട്ടുകാരായ നിരവധി കൂലിവേലക്കാർക്കു അതു ഒരു കാലക്ഷേപമാർഗ്ഗമായും തീരുന്നതാണു്. മൂന്നോ മൂന്നരയോ ശതമാനം പലിശകൊടുത്താൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ധാരാളം കടം കിട്ടും. ബാങ്കുകളിൽ പണം കെട്ടിവച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കടം എത്രവേണമെങ്കിലും ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ കിട്ടുന്നതാണു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ജനങ്ങളു

ടെ തൽക്കാല വിഷമത്തിനു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു പ്രത്യേകമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ദേവസ്വം ചേരിക്കൽ വസ്തുക്കൾക്ക് കരം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചേരിക്കൽ ജന്മവസ്തുക്കൾക്കു അതിൽ നിന്നും പകുതിയായിട്ടാണ് കരം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. റബ്ബർ കൃഷിചെയ്തുവരുന്ന പണ്ടാരപ്പാട്ടം വസ്തുക്കൾക്ക് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന കരം രണ്ടുരൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു രൂപയായി ഗവണ്മെൻറു കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ദേവസ്വം ചേരിക്കൽ വസ്തുക്കൾക്ക് അങ്ങനെ കുറച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഒരു കൂട്ടർക്കു സൌജന്യം കാണിക്കയും വേറൊരുകൂട്ടർക്കു ആ സൌജന്യം കാണിക്കാതെ പക്ഷപാത ബുദ്ധികാണിക്കയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഗാഢമായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഏല കൃഷിയുടെ വിളവ് വളരെ കുറവായിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിന്റെ വിലയും വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. തന്നിമിത്തം ഏലം വില്പനയില്ലാതെയിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അവർ വിദേശികളാണെന്നു വിചാരിച്ച് അക്കാര്യം ആലോചിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. അവരും ശരിയായികരം തരുന്നവരാണ്. അതിനാൽ അവരുടെ കരം കന്നിമാസത്തിൽനിന്ന് വൃശ്ചികമാസംവരെ നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കണം. അവരുടെ വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ നിന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് കഴിയുന്നവിധത്തിൽ സമാധാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണം.

കടം കൊണ്ടു വലഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടാവസ്ഥക്ക് മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെഗവണ്മെൻറുകൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ തൽക്കാലം വിരമിക്കുന്നു.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANIKAR (*Shertala II*) : I cannot congratulate the Financial Secretary in having presented to this House a budget in which he says there will be a nominal surplus. There is no virtue in having a surplus budget. It should not be understood by the House that he is presenting a surplus budget. When once a surplus budget is presumed to be presented to this House that surplus budget ought really to be a surplus budget and not a deficit budget under the cloak of a surplus budget.

Among the principal items of revenue it is estimated that Rs. 36 lakhs and odd will be the revenue derived from tax on land. That is an estimate which is far above the revised estimate for the current year. At a time when there is financial stringency, when the people are clamouring that a portion of the land tax should be remitted, when the staple commodities of the land fetch not even 25 per cent of their proper values, for the Financial Secretary to expect that the income

[Mr. Pottayil S. Krishna Panikar]

derived from land revenue proper would be very much in excess of the revised estimate for the current year, it is nothing but the lack of imagination on the part of those who are responsible for preparing such a budget. Another item of revenue which is expected under income tax is also presumed to be on the increase. During these days of economic distress, when trade is dull, when the earning capacity of the people at large is very much lower than what it was, how could an increase in the income be expected under the head of income tax. So, the budget has to be accepted with a certain amount of caution. What I really want to bring to the notice of this House is that even though this budget seems to be a surplus budget it is not really a surplus budget but is a budget which will turn out in the end to be a deficit budget. There is no special virtue in regard to such a surplus budget. One can understand if it is a deficit budget provided proper means of curtailing the expenditure are attended to.

From a reading of the budget it can be seen that there is lack of constructive programme in regard to various items of expenditure.

With regard to the Public Works Department there seems to be absolutely no constructive programme. Works which were once entered in the Budget estimate seem not to be taken notice of in the subsequent budgets and the funds allotted for such works are almost always systematically neglected and not entered in the coming year's budget. For instance, the roads which were once sanctioned for the taluk of Shertala were once provided for. In the budget that is now presented to this House no such item of expenditure is shown. If there was a consistent policy before the Government, naturally every item which once found a place in the budget will find a place in the subsequent year's budgets as well. Also when there was the idea of opening the Alleppey-Shertallai canal and lands were acquired and a portion of the canal was dug, the Government abandoned the idea of constructing the canal and as a consequence the Alleppey-Aroor road was begun. A network of other roads were also thought of. In subsequent years that idea was given up by Government and now the roads, which were once opened in view of the scheme then entertained by the Government, are practically neglected.

They are not available for use by the public for want of proper bridges and culverts; and I fail to see any provision made even to complete the works already started. When that is the attitude of Government in regard to public works, I cannot see why I should congratulate the Financial Secretary for the Budget he has presented.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the House is the question of appointment of a Trade Agent. Provision was made for it in the last year's budget; but that was allowed to lapse. I find that though there is provision for it in the Budget for 1109, the provision is only 50 per cent. of the provision made in the Budget for 1108. From this we can more or less judge the interest that the Government have in the appointment of a Trade Agent. Sir, during the present economic depression it is very difficult for Travancore products to get

suitable markets; and therefore a Trade Agent in Europe would be of immense use to the Travancore producer. I therefore submit that this is a matter which should engage the attention of the Government. Unfortunately it is in such important matters that the Government allow provisions in the Budget to lapse.

With regard to the Agriculture and the Industries Departments I have just to speak a few words. The Agricultural Department, as at present constituted, is of no practical use to the people. An experimental cocoanut farm at Alleppey or a cattle farm at Perukadai and one or two other such institutions are not going to be of any very great use to the practical agriculturists. A small provision of about two lakhs of rupees for the Agricultural Department cannot be of any real use to the people. Unless the Government are prepared to allot more money to this department it is better that it is abolished. Its utility, judged from the value derived for the money spent on it, is practically nothing.

The Industries Department also is in the same plight as the Agricultural Department. No doubt the department has a good number of experts; and I gather from the Financial Secretary's speech that another man is to be sent out to get trained as an expert. Sir, in Travancore there is no dearth of experts. The real difficulty is that even the Government do not allot sufficient funds for affording work to their own experts. I would therefore suggest that more funds may be allotted to these nation-building departments.

Statement made by the Presid nt.

PRESIDENT: In order to meet the difficulty suggested by Mr. Damodaran Asan this morning, in regard to his question, I propose *for this session only*, to go back to the old practice and to have printed and placed on the table statements which the members want to be laid on the table. In future sessions, questions asking for such statements will be treated as unstarred questions. For this session alone, such statements will be laid on the table and members who ask for such statements will be allowed to put supplementary questions on such answers.

There is also one minor point of order. I notice that some members pass between the Chair and the speaker addressing the House. That is out of order.

The Assembly adjourned at 4-20 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, the 4th August 1933/20th Karkatakam 1108.

The Assembly re-assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at 11 of the clock the President presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Non-Brahmin Hindu Tamilian Judges.

16. **MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many non-Brahmin Hindu Tamilian Judges there are in all in the Judiciary; and

(*b*) when such a person was last recruited to the service?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) There is none at present.

(*b*) Mr. P. V. Kolappa Pillai B. A., B. L., was the last non-Brahmin Tamilian to be promoted as Second Judge from the cadre of Munsiffs. He was appointed Temporary Second Judge at Alleppey on the 18th Mithunam 1101.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was there any direct recruitment apart from the recruitment from the department during this period?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There must have been.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether he can give any definite number?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am afraid I cannot.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether there were any direct recruitments to the judiciary as judges since that period?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I said that there must have been.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that the member is not posted with the information on the point?

G. P. T. 55 351. 28-2-109.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have not collected all the information as to how many recruitments took place after 1101.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : In view of my answer to part (*a*), may I know from the Government whether they propose to appoint in the future at least a non-Brahmin Hindu Tamilian as Judge?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The member wants the Government to state what course of action they would adopt. I cannot at present say anything definite; but still I will say that the question will be considered.

Concession in the matter of tax in Nanjinad.

17. **MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there was any representation from Nanjinad that *Thoram* fields, tank-bed and *Puduval* conversions be given the same concession in the matter of tax as those of *Ayacut* lands; and

(*b*) if so, whether they took any action on such representation; if so what it is.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is being enquired into.

The appointment of Trade Agents.

18. **MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any idea of appointing trade agents from Travancore in any of the European countries, or America or Japan;

(*b*) what has become of the budget allotment for 1107 M. E. with regard to the appointment of trade agents in London; and

(*c*) whether Government intend appointing chief agents and assistants to the chief agents, in order to render proper advice to the chief agents about the local conditions of agricultural and industrial products?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Not at present.

(*b*) No provision was made in the budget for 1107 for this purpose, but a sum of Rs. 30,000 was provided in the budget of 1108 for the appointment of a Trade Agent in London temporarily for one year. This provision was not used.

(*c*) Government are considering the feasibility of appointing agents in some of the important trade centres in India. Provision has been made in the Budget for 1109.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know why the allotment of Rs. 30,000 was not utilised for appointing a Trade Agent?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : On consideration, it was found better to appoint the agents in India first.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In the interest of commerce and ndustry in the State, is it not profitable that trade agents are appointed in England, America and Japan instead of in India?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That is a matter of opinion. Government considered it better to start the idea in India.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): What was the idea of Government when it was decided to appoint a trade agent in London last year by allotting Rs. 30,000?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It was first considered possible to appoint an agent in London. Subsequently it was thought better to have agents in India and to postpone the idea of having an agent in London.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is there any idea of appointing trade agents in European countries at any time?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government have already stated "not at present".

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know in what part of British India trade agents are sought to be appointed?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government have not yet decided. In some of the important centres like Bombay and Karachi, trade agents may be appointed.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is not the sum of Rs. 15,000 too poor for the purpose?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Rs. 15,000 is the amount that has been provided in the present budget.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): What is the extent of our export trade with England, America and Japan?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I am not ready with the figures. The figures are given in the Statistical Volume.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member to which country the greater portion of Travancore's raw products is exported?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It is probably to British India.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): I am not asking the probability. My question is whether the Government are not in a position to say definitely to which part of the world the larger portion of Travancore raw products is sent.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It is sent to British India.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavancod*): Will the member be pleased to state whether the bulk of the trade is with British India?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I have already stated that it is with British India.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ലണ്ടനിൽ ഒരു ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറിനെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുവിചാരിച്ച് കഴിഞ്ഞതയാണല്ലൊ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഏതാനും സംഖ്യ കൊള്ളിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ ഒരു ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറിനെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : ആദ്യമായിട്ട് ലണ്ടനിൽ നിയമിക്കണം എന്നാണ് വിചാരിച്ചതു്. ഇപ്പോഴാണ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽതന്നെ നിയമിച്ചുകളയാം എന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഇങ്ങനെ ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ ഒരു ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതാണ് നല്ലതു് എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു തോന്നുവാനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണ്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) ; അതു് നല്ലതാണെന്നുള്ള കാരണംതന്നെയാണ്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ലണ്ടനിൽ ഒരു ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറിനെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചപ്പോൾ വല്ല പ്രത്യേക ആളിനേയും അതിലേക്കു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : അതിനേപ്പററി അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Are we to understand that funds are allotted in the budget for each item without being considered adequately by Government ?

PRESIDENT : That is not relevant.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : May I know the scope and extent of the functions of the proposed Trade Agents ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): They have to popularise our products in other parts of India and to find whether we could get markets for our exports.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member—

PRESIDENT : I think you have already asked your questions.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is it for propaganda work that these trade agents are appointed ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : It is for that mainly.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know in which parts of India the Government propose to appoint trade agents ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I have already stated that Government have not decided it, but the more important trade centres will be selected.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has it been finally settled that trade agents should first be appointed in India?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Supply of Electric Power in Trivandrum.

19. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the items that constitute the working charges for the supply of electric power in Trivandrum;

(*b*) the actual cost per unit of power and the cost at which it is supplied to the public;

(*c*) whether interest on investment also is charged on the public and if so, the rate of interest; and

(*d*) the net profit that Government make out of the supply of electric power to the public?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The items that constitute working charges for the supply of electric energy in town are;

(*A*) *Generation.*

1. Fuel oil.
2. Lubricating oil.
3. Salaries of Power House and Meter Test Staff.
4. Wages.
5. Repairs and maintenance of Power House and Office Building.
6. Repairs and maintenance of Engine and Plant.
7. Special item (*a*) Telephone charges (*b*) Miscellaneous.

(*B*) *Distribution.*

1. Salaries of Mains Superintendent and staff.
2. Wages.
3. Repairs and maintenance, and renewal of mains, painting posts, cutting over-hanging trees, etc.
4. Repairs and maintenance of Transformers and Sub-Station gear.
5. Repairs, maintenance and renewal of meters, switches, cut-outs, and other apparatus on consumers' premises.
6. Repairs of Street Lighting system.
7. Renewal of Street Lighting lamps.
8. Repairs and maintenance of motor lorry.
9. Repairs and maintenance of Tools and Plant.
10. Repairs and maintenance of Sub-Station buildings.
11. Telephone charges.

(*C*) *Administration.*

1. Proportionate pay and allowance of Electrical Engineer and staff.
2. Contingencies.
3. Stationery and Printing.

(*D*) *Special charges.*

1. Audit expenses.
2. Pension,and Provident Fund Contribution.

(*E*) *Depreciation.*

(*b*) The total cost of unit generated in 1105, 1106 and 1107 is 3·32 annas, 3·06 annas and 2·74 annas respectively.

The tariffs at which power is supplied to the public are:—

1. Lights and fans 6 annas.
2. Cenemas 4 annas.
3. Small Pumping plant, Household cooking Refrigerators etc.,3 annas a unit.
4. Industrial concerns:—

(*a*) 1½ annas per unit plus a fixed charge of Rs. 10 per K. W. of installed capacity, per mensem.

(*b*) 1½ annas per unit flat rate, with a rebate of 10 per cent for consumption above 50,000 units per annum.

(*c*) The interest on investment is not taken into account for calculating the charges.

(*d*) The net profits that the Government made out of the supply during the last three years are :—

1105—Rs. 24,619
1106—Rs. 50,177
1107—Rs. 53,725

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What is the estimated net profit in 1108 ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The net receipts are given at page 19 of the budget for 1109.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the amount ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Rs. 36,905.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is there any reason for a fall of more than 30 per cent. in 1108 compared with 1107 ?

MR. T. C THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The information is not ready and so I claim notice.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether the cost of electricity would be increased or the interest which the Government is to get decreased on account of this ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : There is no proposal to increase the cost of the electricity that is supplied.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): So the Government income will be reduced to that extent. Is that the inference to be drawn ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Of course, if the charges are more, the Government cost will be greater.

Recruitment of Police Constables.

20. **MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of applications received by the Commissioner of Police in connection with the recent recruitment of Constables to the Police Force from the members of (i) the Christian, (ii) the Muslim and (iii) the Ezhava communities;

(*b*) the number selected from each of the above communities; and

(*c*) the number of Constables selected on 26-11-1108?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*):

	Christians.	*Mussalmans.*	*Ezhavas.*
(*a*)	400	115	170
(*b*) depressed classes	8	Nil.	Nil.
(*c*)	29		

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Will the member be pleased to state whether the standard of qualification, for selection to the Police force, was the same for all the candidates?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): I am not able to hear.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Will the member be pleased to state whether the standard of qualification, for selection to the Police force, was the same for all the candidates, irrespective of their caste or creed?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): No.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know the basis?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): They were classified separately according to caste.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Am I to take it that a man of one community with higher qualifications will be considered to be equal in efficiency to one of another community but of lower qualification?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Applicants belonging to the depressed classes and to communities least represented, need know merely to read and write in order to be recruited as constables; but, in the case of Brahmins, Nayars and other advanced communities, the applicants should have studied up to the VI form or passed the Malayalam School Leaving Certificate Examination.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Am I to take it that an illiterate man of the depressed classes will be considered to be more efficient than a qualified man of the so-called advanced communities?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Applicants belonging to the depressed classes who know to read and write are preferred to applicants belonging to the more advanced communities.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether there was any special reason for not selecting any one from two of the three communities referred to in my question?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes. I had clearly stated in my Notification in the *Gazette* that preference will be given to applicants belonging to the depressed classes and to the least represented communities. I got the required number of men even from these communities so that there was no occasion to consider any application from members of other communities.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Am I to take it that the Muslim and Ezhava communities are adequately represented in the Police force?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes; they are better represented than some of the other communities from which men were actually recruited recently.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): The member stated in reply to part (*c*) of the question, that 29 constables were recruited on 26-11-1108. May I know the communities of those 29?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*):

	Appeared.	*Rejected.*	*Accepted.*
Pulaya Christians	51	47	4
Do. Hindus	34	33	1
Paraya Christians	44	40	4
Do. Hindus	10	9	1
Maravars	10	7	3
Velars (potters)	17	15	2
Kuravars	5	5	0
Barbers	59	55	4
Kanians	10	9	1
Arayans	51	50	1
Pathians	2	2	0
Valluvans	9	8	1
Valans	4	4	0
Tandans	19	18	1
Mukkuvars	20	19	1
Idiyans	16	16	0
Vaniyans	38	33	5

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): What is the basis on which those rejections were made?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Want of height, want of chest measurements, and want of general health.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Out of the men selected by the department, was any one rejected by any other authority?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Two out of these 29 were rejected by the medical officer.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): May I know why no Kammalan was recruited?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): As I said, the vacancies were filled up even with the recruits from less represented communities.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Are not the Kammalas less represented in the Police force than some of the communities from which recruitment has actually been made?

PRESIDENT: You cannot go on arguing the question like that.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know the number of Police constables belonging to the Ezhava community?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): I have not got the figures with me now.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Then, may I know the data on which the member based his statement that the Ezhava community was better represented than the communities from which the recent recruitments were made?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): I have not got the figures now.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, without knowing the number of Ezhavas in the Police force, how can the member make a statement that the Ezhavas were better represented than some other communities?

PRESIDENT: What he told you then was that he has not got the figures *now*.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the Government have issued any rules or directions in regard to the principles to be followed in the matter of recruitment to the Police force?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Are such directions issued every time a batch of constables is recruited?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): There is a Government Order on this subject, and that is followed.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member the effect of communal representation on the efficiency of the Police force?

PRESIDENT: That question does not arise.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know why different qualifications were prescribed for different communities?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): That is based on a Government order.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I want to know the reason for that.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): I do not know that; the order was passed before I took charge as Commissioner of Police.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is not the member speaking on behalf of the Government?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Then, may I know the reason which actuated Government to prescribe different qualifications for different communities?

PRESIDENT: The Police Commissioner has already told you that he is not in a position to answer that question.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): I claim notice.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, it was stated that the Brahmin applicant must have higher qualifications than...........

PRESIDENT: Mr. Asan, please do not pursue the question further; the purpose of interpellations is to get information.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know......

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): On a point of order, Sir. The member has already claimed notice.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I am going to ask another question, Sir. May I know whether the Brahmins are less represented in the Police force...............

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഇത്ര ആളുകളെ എടുക്കുന്നതാണ് എന്ന് ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നോ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): അങ്ങനെ പരസ്യംചെയ്യാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പരസ്യം ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞു് അല്പദിവസത്തിനിടയിൽ ഒരു പത്തുപേർ മരിച്ചുപോയാൽ ഗസററ് നോട്ടിഫിക്കേഷനിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഫിഗേഴ്സ് തെററായിട്ടുവരും.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): മേലാൽ പോലീസ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു ആളുകളെ എടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്ദേശമായിട്ടെങ്കിലും ഇത്ര ആളുകളെ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു് പരസ്യംചെയ്യാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാം.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Government will consider the question of withdrawing the Gazette Notification prescribing different qualifications for different communities?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): On a point of order, Sir, the question hardly arises.

PRESIDENT: It is out of order.

Statement by caste of fresh appointments made in the Secretariat from 1-1-1106 to 31-11-1108.

21. **MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a caste-war statement showing the

number of fresh appointments made from each community in the Huzur Secretariat during the period beginning 1st Chingom 1106 and ending with the 31st of Mithunom 1108?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*);

	Brahmins (Malayala)	1
	Do. (others)	8
	Ezhavas	5
	Kammalas	,,
	Kshatriyas	1
	Nadars	,,
	Nairs	13
	Pulaya	,,
	Vellalas	2
	Other depressed classes	2
	Other Hindus	2
	Mussalmans	3
Christians.		
1.	Protestants	,,
2.	Roman Catholics	,,
	(*a*) Latin-rite	,,
	(*b*) Syriac-rite	3
3.	Syrians:—	
	(*a*) Jacobite	6
	(*b*) Mar Thoma	2
4.	Church of England.	,,

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know which community is more represented in the Huzur Secretariat?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have not analysed the figures for the purpose of answering this question.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the member be pleased to give at least an approximate idea?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I expect Nairs and Brahmins will predominate.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether, during the period covered by the question, there were not more than five Ezhava applicants?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There must have been.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Am I to take it that the member is not in a position to give the number of applications?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No I am not, now.

MR. K. MADHAVAN (*Nominated*): May I know the principle followed in the recruitment?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Mainly on the principle of communal rotation.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know whether appointments in the Secretariat are not entirely based on communal representation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I said, *mainly*; in some cases, specially able men may be appointed without reference to communal representation.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Am I to understand that the basic principle adopted is communal representation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The principle adopted is communal representation subject to efficiency.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): So the main principle is communal representation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, subject to efficiency.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know whether considerations of efficiency are allowed to override communal considerations?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Considerations of efficiency are paramount; communal considerations come only later.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Communal considerations are only secondary.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know whether there is any definite order in which communal representation is to be given effect to?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No definite and fixed order. We look up the list of acting hands and select men.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know what the order of communal rotation is?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No specific order has been fixed. We look up the waiting lists and fix it up.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Is it done at the pleasure of Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not at their pleasure. It is done, after looking up the lists, from the point of view of equity and fairness.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതോടുകൂടി ജനസംഖ്യ കൂടി കണക്കാക്കുമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : In answer to a supplementary question, I cannot discuss the whole policy.

Appointment of an officer as Warden of Games.

22. **MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there is a proposal for the appointment of an officer as Warden of Games;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether there is any special reason for the appointment of such an officer at present;

(*c*) the salary proposed to be given to such officer and the duties assigned to him; and

(*d*) the qualifications to be possessed by such officer?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes. A scheme for preservation of game throughout South India has been inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Madras. Similar arrangements are being made in Mysore and in other parts of British India. The present arrangements are meant to be in keeping with the scheme. The appointment is necessary in order to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of game in the Travancore Forests.

(*c*) Rs. 400 per mensem.

To protect and preserve the beautiful and rare fauna of the State, to introduce new and varied forms of fauna and birds, to prevent poaching and other acts of nuisance and to form Game Associations whereever necessary.

(*d*) Intimate acquaintance with the country and its forests. He must be a sportsman and also something of a naturalist.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടിയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ച പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നോ പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളിൽനിന്നോ വല്ല നിവേദനവും ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : പൊതുജനങ്ങളും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളിൽനിന്നും നിവേദനം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ നിയമനം ആവശ്യമായിട്ടോ അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടോ ഏതുനിലയിലാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറു കരുതുന്നതു്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) ; Government consider that it is necessary.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ജോലി ഇതുവരെ ആരാണ് നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുവന്നതു്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : ഇതുവരെ ആരും നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുവരാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അപ്പോൾ ഇതുവരെ ആരും നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുവന്നില്ലേ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന രൂപത്തിൽ ആരും നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുവന്നില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) :ഇതുവരെ ഏതുരൂപത്തിലാണ് നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുവന്നതു്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : ഫാറസ്റ്റ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അധീനത്തിലാണിതുവരെ ഇരുന്നതു്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരതു നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുവന്നിരുന്നു എന്നുവേണോ വിചാരിക്കാൻ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : അവർ നിർവഹിച്ചുവന്നില്ല; അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഒരുദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഇതിൻെറ ആവശ്യകത ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ വന്നിട്ടു എത്രകാലമായി?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : അനേകംകാലമായി.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഉദ്ദേശം എത്രകൊല്ലമായി.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : മൂന്നു നാലു കൊല്ലമായി.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അനേകംകാലമെന്നു മെമ്പർ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു് മൂന്നോ നാലോ കൊല്ലമാണോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : മൂന്നു നാലു കൊല്ലം എന്നുള്ളതു ഒന്നിലധികമാണല്ലോ. അതുകൊണ്ടു അനേകം എന്നുപറയാം.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഈ ജോലിക്കുടി ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു വഹിക്കരുതോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): അതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നു കണ്ടതുകൊണ്ടാണ് പുത്തനായിട്ടു ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചതു്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഗയിം സംരക്ഷണസംഗതിയിൽ ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ശിക്ഷാർഹമായ വല്ല അനാസ്ഥയും കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : ശിക്ഷാർഹമായ അനാസ്ഥയൊന്നും കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഈ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു ഇന്നആളെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറുദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങിനെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : പെൻഷൻപററിയ ഏതെങ്കിലും വൃദ്ധനെ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറുദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : ഇല്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടിയുടെ ആശാസ്യതയെസംബന്ധിച്ച് പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): ഇന്നലെയും മിനിഞ്ഞാന്നും ഈ സഭയിൽതന്നെ ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലോ?

MR. T. P VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഈ നിയമനത്തിൻെറ ആശാസ്യതയെസംബന്ധിച്ച് (അനാശാസ്യതയെസംബന്ധിച്ചല്ല) പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണെന്നറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല എന്നു് ഞാൻ മുൻപുതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചല്ലോ.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഇപ്പോഠം സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനംകൊണ്ടു് വൈഷമ്യമുള്ള ഒരു കാലമാണു് എന്നു് ഗവൺമെൻറിനറിയാമോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനം ഉണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ അതുകൊണ്ടു വലിയ വൈഷമ്യം ഉണ്ടെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റു മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനത്തിനു ശമനം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെഎങ്കിലും ഈ നിയമനം നടത്താതിരിക്കാമോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : On a point of order, Sir, the question does not seem to arise.

PRESIDENT: The question does not arise.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഗെയിംഅസോസിയേഷൻ എത്ര ഫ്‌റസ്റ്റ്‌ സെന്റർസിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നാണു ഗവണ്മെന്റുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag Secretary to Government*) : എത്ര അസോസിയേഷൻ വേണമെന്നു തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അസോസിയേഷന്റെ എണ്ണത്തെപ്പററി തീരുമാനിക്കാതെ ആ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു ശമ്പളം തീരുമാനിച്ചതെങ്ങിനെയാണു?

MR. T. C THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാതെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ കിട്ടുകയില്ല, അതുകൊണ്ടു ശമ്പളം തീരുമാനിച്ചു.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : എത്ര അസോസിയേഷൻ വേണമെന്നു തീരുമാനിക്കാതെ ശമ്പളം തീരുമാനിച്ചതിന്റെ തോതു എന്താണു?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വനങ്ങളിലേ ഇതാവശ്യമൊള്ളൂ. അതുകൊണ്ടു അതുനോക്കി നിശ്ചയിച്ചു.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): വനങ്ങളുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമനുസരിച്ചാണോ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : അല്ല. ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ജോലി തിരുവിതാംകൂർസംസ്ഥാനം ഒട്ടുക്കുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു അതനുസരിച്ചാണു ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): തിരുവിതാംകൂർസംസ്ഥാനംഒട്ടുക്ക എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ എന്താണു മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള വനങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യമാണ് പറഞ്ഞത്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*); വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളുടെ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനാണ് ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള വനങ്ങളുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം എത്രയാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Governm nt*) : ഇപ്പോൾ അത്ര നല്ല നിശ്ചയമില്ല.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : I would like to know from the member whether the suggestion for the appointment of this Officer came from the Conservator of Forests?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I have answered that.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know whether the Government made any attempt to have the game preserved through the Officers of the Forest Dapartment ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The duties were till now being attended to by the Forest Department.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Am I to take it that an attempt was made and it was found futile ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes; but not in a detailed manner.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : May I know from the member whether there are any rules framed by Government for the prevention of indiscriminate destruction of game ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : There are certain rules.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : Have they been tried and found ineffective ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Gov. rnment*) : Yes.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : By which Department ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : By the Forest Department.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : Has there been a report from the Forest Department to the effect that the rules are not effective enough ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : There was a report to the effect not that the rules were not effective but that the appointment of a Special Officer will be more beneficial.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : May I know from the member when approximately the recommendation was mad by the Forest Department ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : He made a report last year.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : May I know from the member whether the Government have any definite evidence of poaching and game-shooting on a large scale during the last three or four years ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : From the report of the Conservator it was found that poaching was going on. It is not known whether it was on a large scale or not.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : Has any case been taken by the Forest Department against the game-shooters ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : May I know whether the number of such cases was larger during the last three or four years than the previous years ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I claim notice. I have not got statistics about that.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I draw the attention of the member to the statement made by the Financial Secretary at page 10 of his speech which runs thus :

> "It is essential that some measures should be devised here also to prevent the wanton destruction of game and it is therefore proposed to appoint a Game Warden with a small staff, whose duty it will be to suggest and take measures for the preservation of game by the creation of Game Reserves at suitable Forest Centres and the formation of Game Associations."

Can the member assure the House that the necessity which called for the appointment of an officer like this will cease to exist when the rules contemplated by the Financial Secretary are framed ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : It is not intended that the appointment will cease when the rules have been framed.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Am I to understand, Sir, that the Game Warden will continue to exist even after the functions detailed by the Financial Secretary are performed ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : That is the present idea.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Will the member be in a position to assure the House that in future there will be no additional expenditure consequent upon the formulation of the Game Rules?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I do not exactly follow.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Now this Officer is stated to be appointed only for the purpose of doing the initial work. After that work has been done and after the necessary proposals have been submitted by the officer, will the acceptance of those recommendations not entail further expenditure by way of appointing further staff?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : It will depend upon the circumstances created by the report of the officer.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : So the member thinks that this item will entail further expenditure?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I cannot say.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Can the member assure the House that the Game Warden will be in a position to safeguard all game throughout the whole State?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That is what is intended.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Can he do it without executive subordinates?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) ; Government have not considered about that.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : So there will be a probability of the Warden not getting any subordinates for the purpose of doing the work?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : That will depend upon the report.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether any loss was sustained by Government due to the absence of such an officer?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The loss of game in the forests is loss to Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is it loss of income to Government?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The loss need not be a loss of income.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Then how is it a loss?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The destruction of beautiful birds and animals is a loss.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is it the opinion of the member that forest trees have been unnecessarily destroyed?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know of what advantage the preservation of game is to this State? Apart from the question of beauty which is a matter of opinion, I wish to know what the loss sustained by the Government by the destruction of such games is.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : If the member says that the loss of the game is no loss at all, I have nothing more to say.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): How is the destruction of game a loss to this State?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I have already answered that question.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know, the object of protecting the game at an annual expenditure of Rs. 6,000?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government consider it necessary to preserve the game.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know the grounds on which the Government consider it necessary?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government are of the opinion that it is necessary.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know if it is a pecuniary necessity or a moral necessity or a religious necessity?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I may say it is an aesthetic necessity.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand then that Government intend to spend money for aesthetic necessities as well at this time of economic depression?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Not necessarily.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Do the Government think that any expert knowledge is necessary for this work?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I would request the member to refer to the last portion of the answer already given.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know if the existing Forest staff is found insufficient for this work?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government think so.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know on what evidence Government came to the conclusion that there is an undue or wanton destruction of game?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): From the Conservator of Forests.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): If so, may I know if the Conservator of Forests has detected such destruction and prosecuted anybody on account of that?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I have already answered that.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether wild birds also come within the proposed jurisdiction of the Warden of Games?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): They do come.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): May I know whether man-eating tigers and rogue elephants come within the description of game?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): They are not to be preserved.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): So am I to understand that the Warden of the Games has no jurisdiction over those animals?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): He has, but not for preservation.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): May I know whether the Government of Travancore have any information about the appointment of an officer for a similar purpose under the Government of Madras?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That is stated in the answer.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): My question is whether this Government have any information about the appointment of an officer for the preservation of games under the Madras Government.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I know there is an officer in Mysore. I have no information about Madras.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether it will be one of the duties of this officer to introduce more wild beasts in the forest?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That is a new question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether Government have caught any elephant or tiger by way of destruction of game and sold it?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളെ കണ്ടമാനം നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ആരുമുഖാന്തിരം ആണെന്നാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് അതായതു് യാതൊരു നിയന്ത്രണവുംകൂടാതെകണ്ടമാനം വേട്ടയാടുന്നതിനു ആളുകളെ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം വരുന്ന ദോഷമാണോ ഇതു്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): ആരാണു നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതെന്നുനിശ്ചയമില്ല. വേട്ടയാടാൻപോകുന്നതു് ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ കണ്ടാൽ അതിനനുവദിക്കുകയില്ല.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാം, പക്ഷെ അതേതാണെന്നറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഇപ്പോഴും അതിലേക്ക യാതൊരു നിയന്ത്രണവുമില്ലേ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : ഉള്ള നിയന്ത്രണം മതിയാകുന്നില്ല എന്നു കണ്ടതുകൊണ്ടാണ് പുതിയ ഏർപ്പാടുണ്ടാക്കുന്നത്.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know why the officer requires three clerks on Rs. 40 each ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. The whole item comes under some definite head in the budget and unless we come to the voting of demands for grants it cannot be discussed here.

PRESIDENT : That question does not arise.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the officer appointed knows hunting to travel in the forest ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Please repeat the question.

PRESIDENT : No officer has been appointed till now.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I want information about the officer to be appointed. May I know whether he knows hunting ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Till now, no officer has been appointed.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*) : വനജന്തുക്കളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ മനുഷ്യർക്ക് മാംസഭക്ഷണത്തിനുപയോഗിക്കാവുന്ന മൃഗങ്ങളും ധാരാളമുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള മൃഗങ്ങളുണ്ട്, പക്ഷേ ധാരാളമുണ്ടോ എന്നു നിശ്ചയമില്ല.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ഇവയെ സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമാണോ ഉള്ളത്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): ഇവയെ മാത്രമല്ല, മററു ജന്തുക്കളേയും സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ഒരു കാലത്തു മയിൽപീലി ഈ രാജ്യത്തുനിന്നും കയററുമതിചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നതറിയാമോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): അറിയാം; എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴില്ലെന്നാണറിവ്.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ഈ വന്യ മൃഗങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നവകയ്ക്കായി ചെറുപ്പക്കാരെക്കാരം നല്ല വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യമുള്ള വയസന്മാരെ കിട്ടിയാൽ അതു് നല്ലതല്ലേ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): The member is speaking by way of recommendation on behalf of an old man to be selected for the office of the Warden of Games and it is not within the purview of the question to be answered. According to him, there is a pretty old man who has all the necessary qualification for the office of the Warden of Games, and Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman is a pretty old man. (*Laughter*). I think this cannot be allowed.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ഒരു പെൻഷൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കാനുള്ള ആലോചനയുണ്ടോ എന്നൊരാൾ ഇവിടെ ചോദിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ ചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കുകയാണു്.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): നല്ലയോഗ്യതയോടുകൂടി ഒരു യുവാവുവന്നാൽ അയാളെത്തന്നെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ഒരു നല്ലകാര്യം, ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും, ഗവണ്മെന്റു ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): ഒരു വിരോധവുമില്ല.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is there not a Regulation in force enacted for the purpose of the protection of game?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is not destruction of games under that Regulation an offence?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Have the Government been able to detect and bring before any of the Courts of the State a case for the wanton destruction of game?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I think no prosecution has been launched till now.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Not a single prosecution?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): What is the Regulation you are now referring to, please?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I am not referring to any Forest Regulation; but I am referring to the Game Protection Act. May I know whether any prosecution has been launched under that.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : No.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know, if any officer has been appointed and authorised to exercise the provisions of the Regulation ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : No.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Are the Forest Departmental authorities exercising the powers vested in them under the Regulation ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I do not know.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Have the Government passed any rules under that Regulation ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I do not know.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Is the member in a position to say how that Regulation is worked ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Does the member know that it is more than 20 years since the Regulation remains unrepealed ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I am not aware.

PRESIDENT : You are cross-examining the member and that cannot be allowed.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : I am asking him these questions to remind him that this is one of the old forgotten subjects which require immediate consideration.

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know from the member whether poaching expressly contemplated in the Forest Regulation is not an offence and that Forest Officers are authorised to prosecute poachers ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Are not Forest Officers prosecuting cases for poaching ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : No.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Does the member think that poaching is not possible to be prevented by an army of forest guards ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : May be.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Does the member think that one officer is sufficient for that purpose ? Does it depend upon the amount of pay he draws or on the powers vested in him?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : That is a new question.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Is poaching treated as an offence under the Forest Regulation ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I have answered that.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does not the member think that if the Forest departmental staff is strengthened and given sufficient facilities, they will be able to prevent poaching?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Government think that a Special Officer is necessary for the purpose.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Does not the Government think that the Conservator of Forests might be appointed as Warden of Games?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Government consider that a separate officer is better for that purpose.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Is it the member's opinion that the Conservator of Forests does not possess the necessary qualification mentioned in the answer ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Government think that a separate officer is required for the purpose.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Will that officer have control over the Forest Department ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I cannot say.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is that officer to fight single-handed all those people who are engaged in poaching ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) ; A small staff is given to that officer.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know where are the Associations to be formed ? Is it in reserved forests ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Outside the reserved forests.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : For which part of the State ? Is it that part of the State commencing from the Trivandrum Municipality ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : In different parts of the State.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Are the associations to be formed in quarters uninhabited by men?

PRESIDENT : You should not ask such questions.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Is it not the opinion of the member that only competent men should be selected as Warden of Games to look after poaching?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Government will consider that point.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Do the Government think that this work would be successfully carried out by forming Game Associations in Municipal areas ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): He will form Games Associations and all the rest of the plan will have to be suggested later on.

PRESIDENT: Question time is over. Mr. Damodaran Asan's question put yesterday will be answered on Monday if time permits.

The general discussion of the budget will now be continued.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : സർ, ധനകാര്യമന്ത്രി ഹാജരാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഒരു ധനവാന്റെതാണെന്നും സാധാരണ കൃഷീവലന്മാരായ ആളുകൾക്കു ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ പറ്റിയതല്ലെന്നും പറയേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ എനിക്കതിയായ വ്യസനമുണ്ട്. കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു യാതൊരുവിധമായ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളും ലഭിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു നവീനവർഷത്തെ സ്വാഗതംചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു സന്ദർഭമാണ് ഇതെന്നു ധനകാര്യമന്ത്രി ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ വിചാരിച്ചില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റുകൊണ്ടു തെളിയുന്നതാണ്. കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സങ്കടങ്ങളെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു എന്താണു അടുത്തവർഷത്തിൽ ചെയ്യാൻപോകുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ള ഒരു സൂചനപോലും ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. അടുത്തവർഷത്തിൽ കൃഷിതന്നെ ഇറക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവിധം കൃഷീവലന്മാർ അശ്രുകണ്ടു കഴിയുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. കൃഷീവലന്മാർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന നികുതിയാണ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ അതി പ്രധാനമായ മുതലെടുപ്പു എന്നുള്ളതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുതന്നെയും നിഷേധിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു കാര്യമല്ല. നികുതിദായകന്മാർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന നികുതിയുടെ ഒരു പ്രധാനഭാഗം അവരുടെ സുഖസൌകര്യാദികൾക്കു വിനിയോഗിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള തത്വംതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു മറന്നുകളഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. കൃഷീവലന്മാർക്കു വേണ്ടസൌകര്യാദികളുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കടമയുമാണ്. കൃഷിസാമാനങ്ങൾ കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതിനുള്ള ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യമാകട്ടെ അവയുടെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു വിലകിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള മാർക്കറ്റുകളാകട്ടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റുണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ സമർത്ഥന്മാരായ ഡയറക്ടർമാരെ പലതവണയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവർക്കു ശരിയായവിധത്തിലുള്ള തുക അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ പദ്ധതിയനുസരിച്ചു നടത്താൻ ഇതുവരെ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധി പ്രധാനമായി ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു കൃഷി, കച്ചവടം, കൈത്തൊഴിൽ ഈ മൂന്നു സംഗതികളെയാണ്. ഒരു ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറിനെ നിയമിക്കാനായി കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടത്തെ (൧൧൦൭-ലെ) ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർത്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും അതു ഒരു വിധത്തിലും ചിലവാക്കിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഈ ആണ്ടിലും ബഡ്ജററിൽ അതുപോലെ ഒരു തുക ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിൻെറ സ്ഥിതിയും ഏതുവിധമാണെന്നു കണ്ടുതന്നെ അറിയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

നമ്മുടെ ഭാഗ്യംകൊണ്ടു് നമുക്കു നാട്ടുകാരനായ ഒരു വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടരെ ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനു വലുതായ ഗുണമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു വലുതായ മോഹവുമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അതിനു തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെൻറു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു നൽകുന്നില്ല. വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നുംമററുമുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ വില്ക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട പദ്ധതികൾക്കായി കഴിഞ്ഞ വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ൧൯,൧൩൦ രൂപാ ചേർത്തിരുന്നു. ഈ തുകകൊണ്ടു് എത്ര സെയിൽസ്ഷാപ്പുകളാണു തുറക്കാൻപോകുന്നതെന്നറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുള്ള ഷാപ്പുതന്നെ ഇതുകൊണ്ടു തുറക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ വർഷത്തിൽ പരസ്യത്തിനായി ൧൫൦ രൂപാ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർത്തിരുന്നു. ഇവിടത്തെ ദിവാൻജിയായിരുന്ന സർ. പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാര്യർ വ്യവസായം, കച്ചവടം ഇവയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധി പ്രധാനമായി ആശ്രയിച്ചുനിൽക്കുന്നതു പരസ്യത്തെയാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടിൽ പരസ്യത്തിനായി നീക്കിവച്ചിരുന്ന രൂപാതന്നെ ചിലവാക്കാതിരുന്നതു് അതുകൊണ്ടു മതിയാകാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു. ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ അതിലേക്കനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു ൩൫൦ രൂപായാണ്. അതും മതിയാകുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. സാമാന്യം പ്രചാരമുള്ള ഹിന്ദുപത്രത്തിൽതന്നെ പരസ്യം ചേർക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ൭൦൦ രൂപാവരെ വേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ പരിഗണനംചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതൊട്ടുംതന്നെ അസ്ഥാനത്താവുകയില്ല.

൧൦൯-ലെയും ൧൦൭-ലെയും നികുതിതന്നെ ഇനിയും ഈടാക്കാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ൧൦൮-ലെ നികുതി പിരിഞ്ഞുകിട്ടുന്നകാര്യം കണ്ടുതന്നെ അറിയേണ്ടതാണ്. ധനശാസ്ത്രത്തി

[Mr. M. K. Madhavan Pillai]

ൻെറ മൂലതത്വങ്ങളിൽ പ്രഥമഗണനീയമായ യാതൊരു തത്വങ്ങളേയും അവലംബിച്ചിട്ടല്ല ബഡ്ജററു തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു പരിഷ്കൃതഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു ചിലവു ചുരുക്കുകയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വരവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ആണ്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ നികുതിഭാരം പലതരത്തിലും വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈഅവസരത്തിൽ വരവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുതന്നെ അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ആ നിലയ്ക്കു ചിലവു ചുരുക്കാനുള്ള വഴിവേണം ആലോചിക്കാൻ. നികുതി ശരിയായി പിരിയാതേയുംമററും വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഒരു യൂറോപ്യൻ ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയരെ വരുത്തുന്നതിനായി ഗവണ്മെൻറു തീരുമാനിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു ഒട്ടും ശരിയല്ല.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർതന്നെ ഒരു യൂറോപ്യനല്ലേ?

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): അതെ. എന്നാൽ വലിയ ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു ഒരു ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയരെ വരുത്തണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു വലിയ സാഹസമായിപ്പോയി. ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ വാദങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് അശേഷം വകവയ്ക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതിന് ഒരു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമാണിതു്. വിദേശികളെ ഇവിടെ വരുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ മുറവിളികൂട്ടിയതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ദിവാനായിരുന്ന മി. രാഘവയ്യാ വിദേശികളെ വരുത്തുന്നതല്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആ നയം കുറെ കാലത്തേയ്ക്കു അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോൾ അതു നിശ്ശേഷം മാറി. ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയരുടെ കഥ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മി. ആർ. രാമൻപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർതന്നെ ഒരു യൂറോപ്യനാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തെതന്നെ ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയറായി സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ രണ്ടുവിധം ഗുണമുണ്ട്. വിദേശികളെ ഇവിടെ വരുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് രണ്ടുവിധത്തിലുള്ള ദോഷങ്ങളാണ് ഇവിടെ വരുന്നതു്. ഒന്നാമതു വിദേശികളുടെ ഇറക്കുമതിസമ്പ്രദായംനിമിത്തം അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ളവർക്കു ന്യായമായ പ്രമോഷൻ ലഭിക്കാതെ വരികയും തന്നിമിത്തം അവരുടെ ജോലിയിൽ ഉന്മേഷക്കുറവുവരികയുംചെയ്യുന്നു. രണ്ടാമതു വിദേശികളുടെ ഇറക്കുമതിനിമിത്തം നമ്മുടെ ചിലവും കൂടുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഈ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം മനസ്സിരുത്തി ഒരു സുസ്ഥിരമായ നയം അനുവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ലോകം മുഴുവനും ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെക്കുറിച്ചാണു്. അതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗം എന്താണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇതുവരെ ചിന്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിനുമുമ്പിലത്തെ പ്രജാസഭയിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നടത്തിവരുന്ന റയിൽവേയിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാരെക്കൂടി നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുകയും, അതിനു അന്നത്തെ ദിവാൻജി അങ്ങിനെ കമ്പനിക്കാരുമായി എഴുത്തുകുത്തു നടത്തി സമ്മതിപ്പിക്കയുംചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ അനുഭവത്തിൽ അങ്ങിനെ കാണുന്നില്ല. നമ്മുടെ പണംകൊണ്ടു നടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന റയിൽവേയിൽ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടുകാർക്കുകൂടി പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു കമ്പനിക്കാർക്കു എഴുതിഅയക്കണമെന്നുകൂടി എനിക്കപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു്.

ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി മിച്ചം കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബഡ്ജററു് സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള ഒരു ബഹുമതിക്കു് അർഹനാണു്. ഈ മിച്ചം കാണിക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയെപററി ദുരഭിപ്രായം പറഞ്ഞേയ്ക്കാം; എന്നാൽ മിച്ചം കാണിച്ചാലും ഈ ദുരഭിപ്രായം വരാതിരിക്കാനിടയില്ല. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായമാണു നമുക്കാവശ്യം. ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽതന്നെ ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് ഒരവസരത്തിൽ മിച്ചം കാണിക്കാതെയുള്ള ബഡ്ജററിനെപ്പററി നിരൂപണംചെയ്തപ്പോൾ അന്നത്തെ ധനകാര്യവിദഗ്ധനായ റാവു ബഹദൂർ കെ. വി. രങ്കസ്വാമിഅയ്യങ്കാർ "മിച്ചംകാണിച്ചു ബഡ്ജററുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഒരു ധനകാര്യമന്ത്രി അയാളുടെ ജോലിയിൽ പരാജിതനായിതീരുന്നതാണു്" എന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായി. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ അഭിപ്രായം സ്വീകാര്യമാണെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണു്.

അതിനാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ കാർഷികരുടെ രക്ഷയെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുള്ള ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കയും, വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംകൊണ്ടു നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളുടെ നിവാരണത്തിനായി എന്തെങ്കിലുംരക്ഷാമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : Sir, I wish to make a few observations expressing my opinions on the budget. On reading through the speech of the Financial Secretary made in introducing the budget, I find indications here and there to show that the Government is making an attempt to pursue a progressive policy so that the State might keep abreast of the advancing times and maintain its name that it is a progressive State. Provision is made liberally and otherwise for

[Mr. J. M. Joseph].

certain progressive measures, for the encouragement of industries, for the improvement of sanitation and public health, for increasing the amenities of people in several parts of Travancore by undertaking capital works and also for certain steps conducive to the more efficient discharge of duties connected with administration. In my opinion the Financial Secretary deserves credit for presenting a budget showing a surplus in these hard times when the country is passing through a financial crisis and economic depression stares the country in its face. It is not only a balanced budget but a budget showing a surplus. In my opinion even if the Financial Secretary had shown a deficit budget he would have been perfectly justified. But on a close scrutiny of the figures in the budget I get the impression, Sir, that the distribution of expenditure is not equitable and fair by which I mean it is not in accordance with the needs of the situation, the people and the departments. The policy, I submit, Sir, therefore has to be revised. It was only the other day that a certain friend of mine, a graduate of the Madras University, who has turned his hand to agriculture, just after hearing the Financial Secretary's speech when he was going along the road remarked "Nero is fiddling when Rome is burning." But I would not put it so strongly. But I would say, Sir, that this is the sort of opinion that prevails among the public especially among the agricultural population. When I scrutinised the figures I expected the figure under income from revenue to stand very low. But it stands so high as Rs. 36 lakhs, a difference of within a lakh from the actuals of 1107. From that I am afraid that no remission of tax is under contemplation by the Government when the people have been crying for it and which members have brought so pointedly to the attention of the Government. I want to submit Sir, that the ryots, especially in South Travancore, are put to very great hardships and are undergoing immense suffering and that South Travancore is also burdened with very heavy taxation. Under these circumstances if the Government is going to call upon the ryots, the agricultural people in South Travancore, to pay down the tax of the year to the last cash, it would be a very great hardship to them. If the Government do not come forward to lend a helping hand, in these hard times, to the ryots who are in the throes of an economic struggle, who else can? And therefore I feel that a remission of tax is an imperative demand of the present situation, not only in South Travancore, but I believe, in North Travancore also. I am greatly disappointed that the revenue figure has not been fixed lower than Rs. 36 lakhs. I would plead that a remission of the taxes that are due from the people to the Government be granted.

I want to say something about water supply. I feel that a separate provision has to be made for water supply. There are certain villages in South Travancore which are entirely in want of good drinking water. In villages round about Muttom for example people are always in want of water. In certain seasons they are put to very great difficulty for want of good drinking water. People there have put in a petition to

Government. But I do not know what action has been taken upon that by the Government. So, a separate provision is absolutely necessary for supplying good drinking water in those villages. A sum of Rs. 7,000 has been allotted for sinking wells and constructing roads in villages belonging to the depressed classes. That sum by itself is not enough. There are other people also who are similarly situated and they also merit the attention of Government.

With regard to the agricultural loans, I find that only Rs. 4 lakhs has been allotted for that purpose. I contend, Sir, that it is not enough at all, not adequate at all, to meet the situation. Rs. 4 lakhs is not enough even for South Travancore. Then, how will that be enough for the whole of Travancore? There are other parts of Travancore which are similarly situated and they require help. I feel that at least eight or ten lakhs of rupees should have been allotted for that purpose.

I would now focus attention upon education. Education is one of the great responsibilities of the State, and our Government has felt that responsibility and has always discharged that responsibility to the best of its abilities and to the satisfaction of the subjects. It is no wonder therefore that this Rs. 45 lakhs, a very big slice from the income of the State, has been set apart for the education of the country. I am also thankful that the Government are alive to the necessity of changing the type of education that we are now getting and for that purpose they have already appointed an enquiry committee and we are all looking forward to the report of the committee. When that comes, I believe the right type of education will be introduced into the country and some of the defects that are now found and that are the cause of so much discontent, and probably unemployment, will be removed. But in this field of education the Government for the last one hundred years has had another partner, I mean, the private agencies of whom the Christian Missions have played a very important role in the country. In fact, it was the Christian Missions that introduced English education into the country. They have very nobly and selflessly served the country; and the Government, from time to time, have shown adequate recognition of the valuable help that they have received at the hands of these self-sacrificing missions who have done much for the educational advance of the country. But, of late, I am sorry to note that this recognition, this interest, has been on the wane. Comparing the figures for maintenance grants, I was simply shocked to find that out of Rs. 47 lakhs only Rs. 12,000 has been set apart as maintenance grants to boys' schools. Of course, the girls' schools fare better and I am too chivalrous to grudge that. But the boys' schools fare very badly at the hands of Government. I want to know, Sir, if this is the sort of recognition that is shown to these private institutions who have played an important part in the education of the State, and who are shouldering a great burden of the Government. I therefore contend that Rs. 12,000 is not at all adequate. It is in my opinion, Sir, if I may be pardoned for using strong language, very unfair to these private institutions who have borne the heat and dust of the day, who have worked

[Mr. J. M. Joseph.]

all along for one hundred years and who are now languishing for want of Government help and support.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the grant-in-aid to boys' schools only Rs. 12,000?

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*): Yes, that is what I find. I am speaking only of English education and not of Vernacular education now.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the speaker is himself the head of a private institution?

PRESIDENT: That question should not be asked.

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*): It is my province and therefore I feel it my duty to draw the pointed attention of Government to this aspect of the matter. Last year, a mission school which plays an important part in education and which has six hundred pupils in it received only one hundred rupees. That works at the rate of 2 annas 8 pies per head. But looking at the Government expenditure the boys get about rupees twenty-one per head. Now, these figures speak for themselves. I need not expatiate upon them.

Coming to Vernacular education, I find that grant has been refused to the opening of new classes and new divisions. The result is that the existing classes are overcrowded, the work becomes inefficient and the lads and young men who pass the Vernacular School Final examination and also the Vernacular Higher do not get employment. And they go simply to swell the army of the unemployed. When the managers appeal to Government for help, they receive the answer "retrenchment." Now, I want to tell you, Sir, that the public opinion about retrenchment is that gnats have been strained and camels swallowed. That is the public opinion that exists about this retrenchment and retrenchment is the answer very often flung at the face of any respectable manager who appeals to Government for help. This state of affairs, Sir, is causing a good deal of heart breaking and I therefore feel that a better allotment should have been made for grants to these private institutions which are scattered all over Travancore and which are carrying on the work of education helping the Government considerably. They should have been treated much better than that. Next, I need not say about the pay of the undergraduate teachers and the Vernacular school teachers. That is a big question.

Just a word about the Co-operative Department. The allotment for the Co-operative Department also must be on the increase, in view of the fact that it is coming into importance. The department is engaged in the activities called the nation-building activities. These activities are now increasing and so I believe that the Co-operative Department in future would fare better at the hands of Government. In the co-operative field there are so many non-official agencies that go by the name of supervising unions doing splendid work and the men composing these unions are men fired and animated with the ideals of service. But these unions, from a personal knowledge I can say, are

greatly handicapped by want of funds and when we appeal to Government for funds they say this is all that is allotted. Therefore, it is my duty to bring to the notice of Government here that a greater allotment alone would make it possible for the department to give a more liberal grant to these supervising unions so that they might carry forward their work unhampered by want of funds.

One word more. In education there is an item called "Orphanages". Only Rs. 2,000 is allotted for this. It is for charitable work which these charitable institutions carry on. They should receive better help and support at the hands of Government. They are also languishing for want of help and if a revised estimate is to take place, they will fare better I hope.

I am afraid that better allotments for the purposes I have set forth here will alone better the present situation.

MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സർ, ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഞാൻ നോക്കിയതിൽ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതായ ചില പ്രധാനസംഗതികളിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടി പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്കാദ്യമായി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തെ ധനസ്ഥിതി ആ രാജ്യത്തധിവസിക്കുന്ന ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ധനസ്ഥിതിയിൽ നിന്നാണല്ലോ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതു്. ലോകമൊട്ടാകെ ക്ഷാമം ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു് ഈ ക്ഷാമം നമ്മെയും ബാധിക്കുമെന്നും, ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും, അതിനാൽ വരവിനങ്ങളിൽ സാരമായ കുറവുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റുകൊണ്ടു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ കഷ്ടതയേയും ധനസ്ഥിതിയേയും ലേശംപോലും ഗണിക്കാതെ കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം അവരിൽ നിന്നും തുക അടുത്ത കൊല്ലവും ഈടാക്കണമെന്നും, അവയെ പതിവുപോലെ ചിലവാക്കണമെന്നും ഉള്ള ഉദ്ദേശമാണ് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിക്കുള്ളതെന്നും കാണാം. എന്നാൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ആദായത്തിൽ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗം കർഷകരുടെ പ്രയത്നഫലത്തിൽ നിന്നാണ് ലഭിക്കുന്നതു്. കൃഷിക്കാൎക്ക് അവരുടെ പ്രയത്നത്തിനു തക്ക സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാതെ കരംമാത്രം പിരിക്കുക എന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് ഒട്ടും ശരിയല്ല. ക്ഷാമം നിമിത്തവും കൂടക്കൂടെ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം നിമിത്തവും കൃഷിക്കാർ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുവലയുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അവരിൽനിന്നു ഈടാക്കേണ്ട കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കയൊ, കുറവാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാത്തപക്ഷം അധികം താമസംകൂടാതെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയും അവരെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കച്ചവടക്കാരുടേയും നില പരിതാപകരമായ ഒരവസ്ഥയിൽ എത്തുമെ

[Mr. M. K. Janardana Kamath.]

ന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധി ആ രാജ്യനിവാസികളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് അവരുടെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിനു തക്കഫലംകിട്ടുന്നതിന് അവകാശമുള്ളതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള അവരുടെ അവകാശത്തെ ഗണിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെയും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ലാൻറുറവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരുടേയും ശ്രദ്ധാപതിയേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഇനി കച്ചവടമെമ്പറെന്നനിലയിൽ രണ്ടു സംഗതികൂടി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. എനിക്കിതിൽ പ്രധാനമായി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് തീരുവയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. കയററുമതി തീരുവ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തല്ലാതെ മറേറതെങ്കിലും പരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യത്തു ചുമത്താറുണ്ടോ എന്നു് എനിക്കു ബലമായ സംശയമുണ്ട്. ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. കയററുമതി തീരുവ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു ഒരു ഭാരമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. കൃഷി ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു ശരിയായവില കിട്ടാതെ കൃഷിക്കാർ വലയുന്നഇക്കാലത്തു് ഈ തീരുവയും അവർ സ്വന്തം കയ്യിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഈ കയററുമതി തീരുവ നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ട കാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല.

ഇനി എനിക്കു ഗതാഗത സൌകര്യത്തെപ്പററിയാണ് പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഗതാഗത സൌകര്യം തീരേയില്ല. കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കു ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ളതിൽ രണ്ടു പക്ഷത്തിനവകാശമില്ലല്ലോ. കുന്നത്തുനാടു, മുവാററുപുഴ മുതലായ താലൂക്കുകൾ സമുദ്രതീരത്തിൽ നിന്നു വളരെ അകന്നു ഉള്ളിലായി തള്ളിക്കിടക്കുകയാണ്. വർഷകാലത്തുമലവെള്ളത്തിന്റെ ഒഴുക്കുകൊണ്ടും, വേനൽക്കാലത്തു ജല ദൌർല്ലഭ്യംകൊണ്ടും ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കുള്ള ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം തീരെ കുറവാണ്. തന്നിമിത്തം ആ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ അധിവസിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളും കൃഷിക്കാരും വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടനുഭവിക്കുന്നു. റയിൽവേ ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ചില ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽകൊണ്ടു ചെടിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നു കുറെക്കാലം മുമ്പു ഒരു കേൾവിയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനുയാതൊരനക്കവുമില്ല. റയിൽവേ ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കു നീട്ടുന്നപക്ഷം ഇപ്പോൾ ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പള്ളിവാസൽ ഹൈഡ്രോ ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് സ്കീം സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ജോലിക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ സൌകര്യമായിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്,

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനമെന്നു മുറവിളികൂട്ടുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു റയിൽവെ തുറക്കുന്നതു് ആശാസ്യമാണെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനമുണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് ആവശ്യമുള്ളവ ചെയ്യാതിരുന്നാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു കഷ്ടം കുറെക്കൂടി വരികയേയുള്ളു.

പള്ളിവാസൽ ഹൈഡ്രോഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് സ്കീം തന്നെ ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു ആവശ്യമില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നു പലരുടേയും മനസ്സിൽ തോന്നിയേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ഈ സ്കീം നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുന്നതു്, ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കും കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കും വ്യവസായികൾക്കും അവരുടെ തൊഴിലിൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു വളരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതാണു്.

വ്യവസായാഭിവൃദ്ധിയ്ക്കായി തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തും ഊട്ടിയിലും ഓരോ സെയിൽസ് ഡിപ്പോ തുറന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു വളരെ ആശ്വാസകരം തന്നെ. ഇതുപോലെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സെയിൽസ് ഡിപ്പോകൾ തുറക്കുന്നതായിരുന്നാൽ വ്യവസായവും കച്ചവടവും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടുവരുമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ സെയിൽസ്ഡിപ്പോ നടത്തുന്നതിൽ ഒരു പരിഷ്ക്കാരംചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതായതു ഇപ്പോൾ സെയിൽസ്മാനു് പ്രതിമാസം ശമ്പളംകൊടുക്കുക എന്നുവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഏർപ്പാടുമാററി വിററുവരുന്നതുകയനുസരിച്ചു് ഒരു കമ്മീഷൻ കൊടുക്കുക എന്നാക്കിയാൽ അയാൾക്കു സെയിൽസ് നടത്തുന്നതിനു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെക്കാൾ കുറച്ചുകൂടി ഉത്സാഹമുണ്ടാകും. ഇതു കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കും ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിരിക്കും.

ആദായനികുതിയെ കുറിച്ചും എനിക്കു രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പേരിനുമാത്രം കച്ചവടം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരാളും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നടപടിയനുസരിച്ചു ആദായനികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിർബന്ധിതനായിത്തീരുന്നു. കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ കണക്കു നോക്കി ആദായം നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതിനു നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ അവരുടെ കണക്കിൽ കാണുന്ന ആദായം ഇന്നതാണെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും തെററുണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നൊ എന്നു തോന്നുമാറു കണക്കിൽ കാണുന്ന തുകയ്ക്കുംപുറമെ അയാൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന തുകയുംകൂടി ചേർത്തു റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നു. മേലധികാരികൾ കീഴ്‌ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെയല്ല നടക്കുന്നതു്. ആവശ്യമുള്ളപക്ഷം, ആദായ

[Mr. M. K. Janardana Kamath.]

മല്ലെങ്കിലും ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം റിട്ടേൺസിൽ വഴിയുണ്ട്. അതായത് "Income derived from other sources" എന്ന ഇനമാണ് ഇത്. ഇങ്ങനെ ന്യായമല്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച അപ്പീൽ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നിരുന്നാലും അതുകൊണ്ട് പ്രയോജനമില്ലാതാണ് കാണുന്നത്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ആദായമുണ്ടോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുമാത്രമേ ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്താവൂ.

MR. K. R. 'ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : ഇങ്ങനെ അനാവശ്യമായി ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നതിന്മേൽ വല്ല പരാതിയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Sir, every year, the Financial Secretary has been at very great pains to produce what is known as a balanced Budget. I think the attempt made is to so regulate expenditure as to leave, out of the collections of the year, a amall margin of surplus. This, it appears to me, Sir, is the principle of Micawber's domestic economy applied to the State. As a matter of fact, what every progressive Government ought to do is, not to determine what its annual collection would be and to distribute it among the various absolutely necessary services, but to determine what the actual expenses should be and then to find out the proper means to meet that expenditure. Any other method of framing the Budget would be absolutely wrong in principle. The Budget placed before us is one based upon the first and not the second principle. It appears to me, Sir, that, besides the ordinary duties of a Government, all civilised Governments now spend large sums of money on such social services as public health, education, amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes, maternity relief and such other matters calculated to promote the general welfare of the community. I propose to examine the Budget for 1109 in the light of this standard. I will take, for example, public health. The amount sanctioned for the Public Health Department is Rs. 2,59,862 ; this amount works out at the rate of 1 ch. 6 c. per head of population. In certain States of America, I have been informed, they spend up to one dollar per head of population for this purpose. Here as I have already pointed out, it is only 1 ch. 6 c. per head, whereas, for feeding some idle Brahmins, a larger amount, a sum of Rs. 2,71,000 odd, has been provided ; and that works out to about Rs. 47 per head of the Brahmin population. Sir, that is the way in which public funds are wasted in this progressive State while the Public Health Department which I consider to be one of the most important departments in the State is literally starved. Now look at the condition of public health in this country. The average expectancy

of life in India is only 32. We have not got the figure for Travancore but we may take it that it will be only less than that in British India. In America, it is 58; it is 54 in England; and 47 in Japan. Sir, this terribly low expectation of life here is due to the ravages of epidemic diseases like cholera and small-pox, filth diseases like hook-worm, diarrhoea and enteric fever, and such disabing diseases like filaria and malaria. Sir, in 1103, 10,090 people are said to have died of cholera; and my friend, Dr. Raman Tampi, anticipates that, next year, there will be a terrible outbreak of cholera unless precautionary measures are taken in due time. Small-pox accounts for 2,000 deaths in 1107. The number of people who are suffering from filaria is 14,709. These figures speak for themselves and show how unsatisfactory is the state of public health in Travancore and why the Government should pay more attention to this Department. My friends spoke appreciatively of the recent amalgamation of the Sanitary and Health Departments and I endorse that view.

Now coming to the question of amelioration of the depressed classes, the allotment for the next year is Rs. 11,300. Of this amounts, Rs. 4,307 is the pay and establishment charges for the Protector of the Depressed Classes, an establishment which to my mind is absolutely useless. It is merely a waste of public funds. Therefore, Rs. 7,000 alone has been really provided for the amelioration of the depressed classes in the State. Sir, the recent floods in Travancore have brought to light the condition of the depressed classes, the need for providing suitable house sites for them and for helping them with materials and money for constructing sheds for their accommodation. Considering all these matters the amount of Rs. 7,000 allotted for the amelioration of the depressed classes cannot but be characterised as meagre. In the small State of Cochin a comparatively large amount is spent for this laudable purpose. I will take your permission, Sir, to read to you a small statement supplied by the Cochin State to the General Secretary (Mr. Thakkar) of the servants of the untouchables society in Delhi. If there is any objection to reading the statement, the statement may be taken as my own.

"The Pulaya and the Paraya children, boys and girls, are given free education in primary, secondary and college classes. Not only is no fee levied but they are given stipends, free supply of books and four clothes per year (girls a little more). Stipend for primary pupils is one anna a week, for lower forms pupils Rs. 2 a month, higher forms, Rs. 3 a month and college classes Rs. 10 a month.

There is a Hostel for girls (cosmopolitan) at Ernakulam in which Pulaya girls are admitted on the same footing as other girls (there is a separate hostel for caste-Hindu girls). Government gives half the rent for the hostel building and Rs. 1-5-0 per head towards establishment charges (cooks etc.). There are now 3 Pulaya girls there, two being given free boarding and the third a college student, pays Rs. 8 out of her stipend of Rs. 10.

An extract from the Government budget given below will give an idea of the volume and the nature of the work done for Harijans.

[Mr. Changanachery K. Parameswaran Pillai.]

Water Supply.	Rs. 2,500
Colonies for Pulayas and Nayadies 23 in all	15,000
B. Educational.	
1. Special Stipends	
(a) Secondary-boys	2,700
(b) .. girls	300
2. Industrial Stipends	260
3. Pulaya feeding and supply of school materials	
1. (a) Secondary boys	1,700
(b) .. girls	200
2. (a) Primary boys	27,000
(b) .. girls	2,500
University Education	600
Grant-in-aid to schools specially intended for Depressed Classes	35,000
Total.	Rs. 87,760

Altogether it comes to Rs. 87,760. That is what is done by a State whose income is about one-third of this State.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is there not provision under other budget heads, say, under land revenue for the acquisition of lands for fishermen in Quilon?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I wish to know whether the Financial Secretary has got the right of giving information by interpellation.

PRESIDENT: The Financial Secretary is in order.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I have not looked up other items of allotment in the Budget to say whether in any other corner of the Budget there lies lurked any item which directly or indirectly bears upon this subject. I shall be very thankful to the Financial Secretary if he will refer to these matters in his reply.

So far as the employment of these people in the public service is concerned, they have to some extent received only a step-motherly treatment. I will cite one instance to illustrate my point. Recently a Pulaya gentleman who is qualified for a Sub-Assistant Surgeon's place came to me and showed me an endorsement that he had got from the Darbar Physician on his application for a place in the Medical Department. He has been told that his rank is 100 in the waiting list. Taking on the average of two vacancies of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in a year, his turn will come 50 years hence. His age now is 37 and therefore he will get a job when he is 87. Now, Sir, out of this one hundred people waiting, 99 must be from well represented communities such as Nayars, Syrian Christians, and Brahmins. Is that not a good reason for affording some preferential treatment to him? Unless the Government choose to do so there will be no chance for these people as every department is likely to have waiting lists as long if not longer.

Another matter which I wish to refer to in this connection is that there is an impression created in Upper India that the South

Indian States, like Travancore, Cochin and Mysore are very liberal in helping the depressed classes in regard to their education. So they refuse to give any help to the depressed classes of our State. Recently I forwarded an application for a scholarship to the General Secretary, Mr. Thakkar, General Secretary of the servants of untouchables Society. for a Thanda boy who is studying in the College here. The reply he got was that the Cochin and the Travancore Governments are making liberal provision for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes and therefore no scholarship can be given for boys from those States. Thus, Sir, not only do the depressed classes here not get sufficient encouragement from the Government here but they are heavily handicapped in the matter of help from outside on account of their birth in this State which is falsely reported to be very munificent towards them.

My time is limited and therefore I shall only refer to another matter before I close and that is the condition of ryots as a result of the economic depression. It appears to me that the Government seems to be more inclined to afford greater protection to wild animals in the forests than to tame animals residing in the plains and contributing to the Exchequer. The economic depression has very severely hit the agricultural classes. They are also habitually indebted, Most of them are paying taxes out of their own pockets. I know my own instance; I pay not only the tax but also the maintenance charges of my estate from my own pocket. This must be the case with several agriculturists. No provision has been made in the budget for affording any relief to these poor suffering people. The Financial Secretary says that there has been a fall in the collections implying thereby that some remission of land tax has been made; but does it mean that Government have given up their claims against those defaulting tax payers and that no coercive steps would be taken for realising those arrears? No such assurance has been given by him. Instead of spending money usefully in these directions for the well-being and relief of the people the Government are wasting funds. The free feeding choultries are merrily going on, officers are imported on exorbitant salaries and allowances, new and unnecessary appointments on high salaries are created, the salaries of high officers are recklessly increased as personal favour and generally the cost of the administration is enormously increased and funds are withdrawn from the general Exchequer by creating new funds like the Kandukrishi fund. It appears to me, Sir, that this is wholly an unjustifiable policy. I was very glad when I read for the first time the Assembly Regulation to see that the State charities were not, as formerly one of the prohibited subjects and therefore I had every hope of turning down the unholy demand for this purpose. But I was not a little surprised to see, when I read the budget, that this item was transferred to the Devaswom Department and marked non-votable. I am sorry I cannot congratulate the Government on this unwise step. This is giving with one hand and taking away with the other. But it is in consonance with the present policy of Government of reducing these representative institutions into a farce.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum— Rural*): Sir, if the Government are sincere in their profession of anxiety to help the people of the State at a time of distress like the present, that sincerity is by no means reflected either in the Budget or in the Financial Secretary's speech. If the Financial Secretary is not in personal touch with affairs in the State or if he is not acquainted with the actual condition of the agricultural population, he must at least read the weekly Gazette and he will be able to see the large number of pages devoted to the notification of auction sales of property by the Land Revenue Department. Sir, what does it signify? Is it perverse refusal to pay or genuine inability to pay? I ask when are the Government going to realise the fact? It was suggested here that it is not customary to take into account the necessity for remission of taxes while framing the budget. I could understand that provided the conditions necessitating remission come about after the budget is framed and not before. But what is the condition of the people now? Why not consider the situation? The situation is clear. Added to the economic depression are the devastating floods. I say from actual experience that Government would be sinning if they do not take into account the condition of the ryots. You are compelled to make a substantial reduction of taxes. The Financial Secretary should have come gracefully forward with a budget estimate after making a 25 per cent. remission of the taxes. Though that has not been done, at least when the demand is put to the House, the Financial Secretary ought to readily accede to the request made by this side of the House.

Sir, as has been mentioned here, I also wish to refer to one or two unauthorised acts that the Financial Secretary has taken the liberty of doing to the detriment of the rights of this House. I may refer to the State Charities. In the Legislative Reforms Regulation, provision has been made allowing this House to discuss the State Charities. I also wish to point out that there is no mistaking the point at all because the prior Regulation provided for the exclusion of the State Charities from discussion here. It was with a full knowledge of that fact that it was included in the list of subjects that can be discussed under the present Regulation. And the advisers of His Highness the Maha Raja knew well what the implications of the non-exclusion of the State Charities from the list of excluded subjects would mean. Now, when the budget is put into our hands, it is said that some of this expenditure is analogous to Devaswom expenditure and has something to do with religious observances and so they have been transferred to the list of excluded subjects.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether from a classification of the preliminary budget heads, it is not sufficient to say that the question of State Charities be discussed here?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): That is what I am driving at. Simply because the Financial Secretary has taken that item to the head of Devaswom and marked it 'non-votable', that does not

mean that we should be precluded from discussing it. I would request you, Sir, to give a ruling on this point as to whether it could be discussed or not. I hope you will allow us to discuss the matter and the item put to the vote of the House and see that the Financial Secretary's legerdemain does not succeed.

In regard to the Kandukrishi Fund newly created, I wish to offer a few remarks. I do not propose to go into the legal aspect of the matter. We know that certain allotments are made for the Palace. It is not clear whether the amount of Kandukrishi receipts included in the general revenues was not taken into account when the allotment was made for Palace expenditure. To me it appears—I am not making an assertion—that at the time when the Civil List of His Highness the Maharaja was fixed this matter might have been taken into account and it transpires that the public are deprived of the benefit of Rs. 1¾ lakhs by the arrangement now proposed.

Yesterday in answer to a question by Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar relating to the creation of the Kandukrishi fund, the Financial Secretary stated that for the purpose of calculating the amount of land revenue and for determining the contribution due to the Devaswom fund, 40% of the Kandukrishi revenue was also taken into account. I would like to know whether this is taken into account merely for the purpose of calculating 40% of the amount of the land revenue or whether the 40% of the Kandukrishi revenue will be diverted to the Devaswom Fund from that revenue and the balance, namely 60 per cent. alone will go to the Kandukrishi Fund. My doubt is whether 40 per cent. of the Land Revenue inclusive of the Kandukrishi revenue will be entirely diverted from the public revenues alone independently of the Kandukrishi receipts. If so, it would be a clear loss to the public. It would be really unfair on the part of Government to divert from the general revenues of the State to the Devaswom Fund 40 per cent. of what according to the new arrangements does not form general revenues. I hope this matter will be fully understood by Government, and that 40 per cent. of the Rs. 1¾ lakhs of Kandukrishi receipts will be calculated and diverted to the Devaswom fund from the Kandukrishi receipts.

I wish to refer to one other important matter. The legislature is not consulted in matters in which it ought to be consulted. For instance, I refer to the appointment of the Settlement Officer. To me, it appears, there is nothing which Government can do which affects the people of the State more intimately than a resettlement. When an officer for formulating the principles on which resettlement is to be effected was appointed, Government did not think it proper to place the matter before this House and get its sanction.

(*A Voice*: There was no House then.)

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Whether there was a House or not, may I ask where was the emergency for appointing such an officer? Probably Section 32 of the Regulation empowers Government to authorise such expenditure, in cases of emergency. But

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

where was such an emergency I ask. I say if the thing can wait for 30 or 40 years after some of the taluks were settled, where was the emergency that prevented waiting for a few months more, placing the matter before this House, allowing it to have a full discussion and then see whether an officer should be appointed and if so what instructions should be given to him. I think it is scant courtesy shown to this House and it is really ignoring the rights of this House and the interests of the people. Government is certainly guilty of the charge of ignoring the existence of this Assembly when they appointed a settlement officer without consulting us. As Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai said, may I request the Government that when the settlement memorandum is published it may be placed before this House for a full discussion and further steps taken *only* after that. Re-settlement is the most important thing that affects the people of the country at large. The Financial Secretary's speech no doubt refers to some of the directions given to the settlement officer. I do not know what is being done by him. This is a time when people are groaning under economic distress. Is this the fittest time I ask for formulating the principles on which resettlement should be effected. A lot of enquiries has to be made by way of finding the cost of cultivation, yield from the land, the margin of profit a cultivator would get and so on. Is this the fittest time, I ask, for the appointment of a Special Officer for the purpose? These are matters to be attended to not in abnormal times.

Then I may refer to the appointment of an educational expert to enquire and report on educational reforms. No doubt the question of educational reforms was very often discussed by the Legislative Council. But the Government thought it fit to appoint in their own way an officer without consulting us. At least the Government could have elicited our opinion in the matter. What the Council urged was the appointment of a committee. The Government have appointed a particular individual, assisted by a subordinate of the Education Department and another who is connected with some private schools. We were not given an opportunity to consider the terms of reference either.

Then Sir, I also find that large sums of money are spent in many other ways without any reference to this House. There is a budget item of Rs. 1 lakh for the Chicago Exhibition; now nothing is heard of it. Was it spent or is it going to be spent I am at a loss to know. The Financial Secretary has not referred to that.

Again, Sir, very urgent works are neglected on the ground of want of funds. Some questions were asked in this House regarding the construction of certain important roads and bridges and the answer given was "want of funds". But I find very unnecessary roads are being constructed even at this time of economic stringency. I think the old Road Board could be restored or at least the works taken up be included in the Budget and placed before the House for consideration. As for unnecessary works taken up, for instance, I may refer to the road

from the Trivandrum-Shencottah road to the Golf Links. To my knowledge there is a very fine road from the Trivandrum-Shencotta road to the Golf Links and there is absolutely no justification for constructing another road at a time like this. But a sum of about Rs. 25,000 is allotted for the construction of a new road from the T. S. road to the Golf Links. I cannot imagine what emergent necessity there is to incur that heavy expenditure at this period of depression. At a time when any number of roads and bridges have to be repaired and constructed, needs which are considered as non-essentials are attended to by Government. I can refer to many matters like that. But due to want of time, I pass on to another subject.

Coming on to the Pallivasal Scheme, as was mentioned by Mr. Karayalar yesterday, last year we were told that that scheme would cost about Rs. 36 lakhs and yield a substantial profit. This year, the scheme appears to have been revised and the cost comes to over Rs. 70 lakhs. Now the area to be served remains the same. In spite of double expenditure, it is now alleged that the scheme would be equally profitable. It is extremely difficult to understand the full implications and the financial result of the scheme. For that matter I would request you, Sir, to have the matter explained either by the Financial Secretary or by any other expert. My difficulty is this. Last time an impression was created in our minds that the scheme was thoroughly investigated. It was also said that the work would be executed in two stages. It was given out that everything was well understood and well thought out. Now it seems, that the scheme was not investigated then properly. There is a good deal of change in the scheme. I am not sure who investigated it a second time; according to whose recommendations changes are now sought to be effected; and whether at any time a competent officer dealt with the matter. So, I request Government to see that before they venture on a scheme of such magnitude, especially at a time like the present, they make sure that the investigations are satisfactorily and carefully made and the scheme started.

Yesterday, a suggestion was made by one of my friends on this side of the House that there was no necessity to transfer the leper asylum from where it is now. I refer to that matter lest that suggestion might weigh with Government. The need for the transfer of the leper asylum is very strongly felt. I know personally that the locality where the asylum exists now is a thickly populated area and that its existence is causing a great deal of harm to the inhabitants of the locality. I know for a fact that several persons in that neighbourhood are affected by that dreadful disease which could be accounted for only by the existence of this asylum there. This matter has been often brought to the notice of the Government, and eventually I believe the Government have now decided to shift it to some other place.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know who are the people affected by that?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): My friend ought to know that it is one of the contagious diseases.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is it the member's view that the contagion will affect the neighbours also ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I was told by the Durbar Physician that it is not contagious.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : I will only request Mr. Asan to have his information for himself and he may have the leper asylum in his taluk. I shall hold my opinion and insist on the leper asylum being shifted from its present site.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Does the member know that I never said that it is not contagious ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Then I can't understand the difference. I said that it is contagious and he also says the same thing.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I only wish to know whether the member agrees with me.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : I have said that the leper asylum should be shifted from its present location.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) ; May I know, whether it is not sufficient to allow private people to open such asylums as is done near Colachel ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : We want a bigger institution run by Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know from the member whether—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : I am very particular that the asylum should be shifted from Oolampara to an unobjectionable place.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Does not the member see that my view also is the same, *viz.*, that it is contagious ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Anyhow, let it go to some place where it will not do harm.

The Assembly adjourned at 1-13 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : മുന്നാണ്ടുകളിലെ പതിവനുസരിച്ചു ഈ ആണ്ടിലും ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിക്കയും ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി ദീർഘമായ ഒരു പ്രസംഗത്തോടുകൂടി അതിനെ സഭയിൽ വിശദമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഞാനും ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ കുറെയെല്ലാം പരിശോധിച്ചുനോക്കുകയും ബഡ്ജറ്റ് പ്രസംഗത്തെ വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും വായിച്ചു പഠിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി എനിക്ക് തോന്നിയ അഭിപ്രായം പറയുന്നതായാൽ ഇതു് ഒരു കോടീശ്വരന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റാണ് എന്നു് സർട്ടിഫൈ ചെയ്യാൻ എനിക്ക് അധൈ

യ്യും തോന്നുന്നില്ല. കുറെകാലത്തിനുമുമ്പ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഒരു കോടീശ്വരന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റല്ലായിരുന്നു. ഒരു ലക്ഷപ്രഭുവിന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റായിട്ടാണ് ഇരുന്നിരുന്നത്. ഉപ്പ് ഇനത്തിൽ സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതായ ൨൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപായും പുകയില, കള്ള്, കഞ്ചാവ്, കറുപ്പ്, എന്നീ ഇനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു ലഭ്യമാകുന്ന ൪൦ ലക്ഷത്തിൽചില്വാനം രൂപയും കയററുമതി, ഇറക്കുമതി എന്നീ ഇനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന ൪൩ ലക്ഷത്തിൽചില്വാനം രൂപായും ഉൾപ്പടെ ൫൫൩ ലക്ഷത്തിൽചില്വാനം രൂപാ വരവുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇതു് ഒരു കോടീശ്വരന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റായിത്തീന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

സർ, ലോകത്തിലെവിടെയും കാണപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും എല്ലാ ആളുകളേയും വിഷമിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും സുദീർഘവുമായിട്ടുള്ള ഈ അധഃപതനാവസ്ഥയിൽ ഉപ്പ് ഇനത്തിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വരവു് കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ എല്ലാ ആളുകളും വയറുനിറയെ തൃപ്തിയായി ഭക്ഷണം കഴിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു് തീർച്ചയാണ്. മടിശ്ശീലയിലും പണപ്പെട്ടിയിലും ധാരാളം പണമുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ മാത്രമെ കള്ള്, കഞ്ചാവ്, കറുപ്പു മുതലായ ഇനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വരവ് കിട്ടുകയുള്ളൂ. പണക്കാർ ധാരാളമായി കയററുമതി ഇറക്കുമതി സാധനങ്ങളെ ക്രയവിക്രയം നടത്തിയെങ്കിൽമാത്രമെ ആ ഇനത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള ആദായം കിട്ടുകയുള്ളൂ. ലോകത്തിന് പൊതുവായും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന് പ്രത്യേകമായും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കുറവുനിമിത്തം കൃഷിക്കാൎക്കുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകളെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി ആശിക്കുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള ആദായംകിട്ടാതെ വന്നേക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. കോടീശ്വരന്മാരുടെ രാജ്യമെന്നു് പ്രശസ്തിസമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അമേരിക്കയിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയും മററുംനിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുകയും അതു് കടക്കാരുടെ ഒരു രാജ്യമായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ലോകത്തിൽ ഏററവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ടതും അനേകരാജ്യങ്ങളെ ഭരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും സൂര്യൻ ഒരിക്കലും അസ്തമിക്കാത്തതുമായ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്സാമ്രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി ആലോചിച്ചാൽ അതു ഒരു ഭയങ്കരമായ അവസ്ഥയിലാണ് എത്തിച്ചേന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ അമേരിക്ക, ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടുമുതലായ രാജ്യക്കാർ അധഃപതനംമൂലം ഭയന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ നിസ്സാരമായ ഈ തിരുവിതാംകൂർരാജ്യത്തിന്റെനില അതിൽനിന്നു ഭിന്നമായിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലല്ലൊ. വനംവകയിൽ

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

നിന്നു ൫൨ ലക്ഷം രൂപായും മുദ്രപത്രത്തിൽനിന്നു ൨൪ ലക്ഷം രൂപായും രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽനിന്നു ൭ ലക്ഷം രൂപായും മാത്രമാണ് ഒരു വക നിശ്ചിതമായ ആദായമായി ഗണിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതു്. ഈ ആദായവും സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തെ ഒട്ടുവളരെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. പിന്നെ ശാശ്വതമായി കിട്ടുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കാവുന്നതു് ലാൻറുറവന്യൂവിൽനിന്നു ൩൬ ലക്ഷം രൂപായും ആദായനികുതിയിൽനിന്നുമുള്ള ൪ ലക്ഷം രൂപായും മാത്രമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഭണ്ഡാഗാരത്തെ നിറയ്ക്കുന്നവരിൽ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ടവരായ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ തല്ക്കാലസ്ഥിതി ആലോചിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ ഈ ൩൬ ലക്ഷം രൂപായും അവരിൽനിന്നു ശരിക്ക് ഈടാക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അവരെ ഞെക്കിപ്പിഴിഞ്ഞാൽ മാത്രമെ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. അല്ലാതെ സന്മനസ്സോടും സന്തോഷത്തോടുംകൂടി ഇന്നത്തെ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്ക് അവർ അതിനു തയ്യാറാകുമെന്നു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ആദായനികുതിയിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടുന്നതിൽ അധികംഭാഗവും കൃഷിക്കാരെക്കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളവയാണ്. നിശ്ചയമായി കിട്ടുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു ഇനം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായനികുതി മാത്രമാണ്. മററുള്ള പ്രതീക്ഷകൾക്കൊക്കെ വ്യതിചലനം വരുന്നതാണ്. ഈ അവസ്ഥതന്നെ മുന്നോട്ടുപോയിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെനിലക്കും ഭേദഗതിവരാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടു്. ലോകത്തിലെ സംഭവങ്ങളും ഓരോരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ നടക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളും ആലോചിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ എല്ലാഇനങ്ങൾക്കും വ്യതിചലനം ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്നതാണ്. അവസ്ഥകൾ ഈവിധമിരിക്കെ ഒരു കോടീശ്വരൻെറമട്ടിൽ ബഡ്ജററു് തയ്യാറാക്കുകയും അതനുസരിച്ചു് വ്യയനിയന്ത്രണംചെയ്യാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ബുദ്ധിപൂർവ്വകമായിരിക്കുമോ? തിരുവിതാംകൂർ പല സ്ഥിതികൾകൊണ്ടും ഒരു ഉന്നതമായനിലയിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. സാധാരണമായി മുകളിൽ ഇരിക്കുമ്പോഴാണ് താഴെവീഴാൻ സൗകര്യമുള്ളതു്. താഴെ നില്ക്കുന്നവക്ക് അങ്ങിനെ ഭയപ്പെടേണ്ടയാവശ്യമില്ല. ലോകം ഒട്ടുക്ക് ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സംഭവങ്ങളെ വിവേകപൂർവ്വമായി വിവേചനംചെയ്തു് അതിന്നനുസരണമായ ഒരു വ്യയനിയന്ത്രണം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാണ് ബുദ്ധിപൂർവ്വകമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങിനെചെയ്യാതെ, എല്ലാം ശുഭമായിത്തന്നെ കലാശിക്കും സംഗതികൾക്ക് യാതൊരു കുഴപ്പവും ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല എന്നുള്ള സ്ഥിരനിശ്ചയത്തോടുകൂടി ബഡ്ജററു് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതു ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ സ്ഥിതി ഇങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ വ്യക്തികളുടെസ്ഥിതി അതിൽനിന്നു ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ വ്യത്യസ്തമായിട്ടല്ല ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. കുരുമുളകിനു് ൧൦൦ രൂപാ കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നകാലത്തു ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ പെപ്പർ രാജാക്കന്മാർ എന്നു പറയപ്പെട്ടുന്ന ഒരു ഇനക്കാർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. റബ്ബറിൽനിന്നുള്ള ആദായം വൎദ്ധിച്ചിരുന്നകാലത്തു് റബ്ബർ രാജാക്കന്മാർ എന്നു് ചിലരെ വിളിച്ചുവന്നു. ദിവസവും ശുദ്ധജലത്തിൽ കുളിക്കുന്നതിനു് ൨൦-൩൦ നാഴികദൂരെ തൻെറ കുഞ്ഞുകുട്ടികളോടുകൂടി മോട്ടാറിൽ യാത്രചെയ്തു സുഖമായി കുളിയുംകഴിഞ്ഞു് മടങ്ങി വീട്ടിൽ എത്തുന്ന ഒരു കൂട്ടരും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നു് അവരുടെനില ഒന്നു ആലോചിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ എല്ലാവൎക്കും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും പൊതുവെ വളരെ കഷ്ടം തോന്നുന്നതാണു്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അവർ ഇപ്പോഴും കുളിക്കുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): തോൎത്തു വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ ചക്രമില്ലാതെ വിഷമിച്ചേക്കുമെങ്കിലും അവർ കുളിക്കുന്നുണ്ട് എന്നുതന്നെയാണു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു നില ഓരോരുത്തൎക്കും ഉണ്ടായതു് അവരുടെ സാമൎത്ഥ്യംകൊണ്ടോ ദുസ്സാമൎത്ഥ്യംകൊണ്ടോ അല്ല. ലോകത്തിലുള്ള സംഭവഗതികളുടെ മാററംകൊണ്ടു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ വ്യക്തികളുടെ നിലക്കു മാററം വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും നേരിടാമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരം ആയവ്യയഗണനയുടെ തയ്യാറാകുമ്പോഴുംതന്നെ മനസ്സിൽ ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഒരു സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ചേൎത്തുകാണുന്നില്ല. "ധനത്തിനു് വേലി ധൎമ്മം" എന്നു് ഒരു മുദ്രാവാക്യമുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. പുരാതനകാലംമുതല്ക്കുതന്നെ ഭാരതീയർ ഇതിനെ മനസ്സിലാക്കി ധനമുള്ളവർ ധൎമ്മനിഷ്ഠന്മാരായിട്ടു കാണപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ മുദ്രാവാക്യമായ ഈ ധൎമ്മത്തിനു് ഒരുതരത്തിൽ പ്രാധാന്യം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എങ്കിലും അതു ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ധൎമ്മത്തിൽനിന്നും അല്പം വ്യത്യസ്തമായിട്ടാണു കാണുന്നതു്. ദരിദ്രരെ (destitutes) പരിപാലിക്ക എന്നുള്ളതാണു ധൎമ്മം. പ്രായാധിക്യംകൊണ്ടും അംഗഭംഗംകൊണ്ടും അവനവനു് ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം വഹിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃ

[Mr. N. E. Varughese]

ത്തിയില്ലാത്തദൈവീകസംഭവങ്ങൾമൂലവുംമററും കാലക്ഷേപത്തിനു യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ലാത്ത അനേകംപേർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു നല്ല ബോദ്ധ്യമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു് ഈ സഭയിലുള്ള മററു സ്നേഹിതന്മാക്കും ബോദ്ധ്യമായിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളതിൽ സംശയത്തിനു വകയില്ല. അവരെ പരിപാലിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു ചക്രംപോലും ഈ ബഡ്ജററിൽ നീക്കിവച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. മററു വ്യക്തികൾക്കു വേണ്ട സുഖസൌകയ്യാദികൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുള്ള ചുമതലപോലെ ഈ സാധുക്കളുടെ കായ്യത്തിലും പ്രവത്തിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു ധമ്മം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ മേലാൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജററുകളിൽ ഒരു തുക ദരിദ്രക്കുവേണ്ടി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു മാററിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഇനി ബഡ്ജററുകായ്യങ്ങളെ വിട്ടിട്ട് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിലിരിക്കുന്ന മറെറാരു ഭാഗത്തെപ്പററിക്കൂടി സ്വല്പം വിമശിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രാഷ്ട്രീയാന്തരീക്ഷം കാമ്മേഘങ്ങളാൽ ആവൃതമായിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി ഞാൻ സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ, ഇവിടെ സംയുക്തസമ്മേളനം കൂടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ, നമ്മുടെ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ട് അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സന്ദേശത്തിൻെറ ചില ഭാഗങ്ങൾ എൻെറ ഓമ്മയിൽവരുന്നു. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ വിദേശയാത്രചെയ്ത് പാശ്ചാത്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രജകളോടുള്ള വാത്സല്യവും സ്നേഹവും ആർദ്രതയുംവിചാരിച്ച് അവിടത്തെ ആത്മാവ്, ഈ സഭാംഗങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രത്യക്ഷമായി കാണാൻ പാടില്ലെങ്കിലും ഈ സഭാമുമ്പാകെ ഉണ്ടെന്നു ധരിച്ചുകൊള്ളണമെന്ന് ആ സന്ദേശത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, his time is up.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Varughese, your time is up.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Sir, please allow me two minutes more.

PRESIDENT: No. Your time is up.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Sir, on a perusal of the preliminary budget and the speech of the Financial Secretary in introducing the same, I am convinced that I should congratulate the Financial Secretary for the practical thoroughness with which he has estimated the revenue and expenditure for the next financial year. Last year this time, Sir, he assured the members of the then Legislative

Council that the current year will close with a small revenue surplus of Rs. 1,15,000. Though there are variations in his estimate of revenue and expenditure under various items, I am happy to see that the actuals of this year will show a revenue surplus of Rs. 1,17,000, which is two thousand rupees more than the has estimated. Sir, one of the most difficult and important tasks of any Financial Secretary is to estimate at least approximately the revenue and expenditure for a certain future period and this important task of the Financial Secretary becomes more difficult in these days, when stability and steadiness are absent from the entire economic world. The satisfactory results of this year are undoubtedly due to the carefulness, experience and, I should say, the over-caution of the Financial Secretary in regard to the financial and the general economic conditions of the State.

Those of us, Sir, who are very intimately studying the financial position of this country cannot escape noticing the foot-note at the bottom of page 7 of the Budget, which appears year after year without any modification. From a strictly accounting point of view, to value the securities, even if they are gilt edged, at their face value, when the market shows a downward tendency, is most misleading. In fact the securities, even the gilt edged ones, should be valued for the books either at their face value or the market value, whichever is less. This is the accepted principle in the science of accountancy. But for years, Sir, our clever Financial Secretaries were calculating the value of these securities at their face value, although the market value was much less and thus we were having inflated assets in the budgets. I must frankly admit, Sir, that the Financial Secretary this year deserves greatly the gratefulness of the country for watching and studying the movements of the gilt edged markets and for effecting a profitable conversion, which he had detailed in his speech.

Turning to the next year, we find that the Financial Secretary estimates a revenue of a little over Rs. 230 lakhs and an expenditure of little over Rs. 229 lakhs and he anticipates a small surplus of Rs. 79,000. From October 1929 onwards, Sir, the whole world has been passing through an acute period of economic crisis, which has hit us very badly in our economic activities. Now, there are signs of these conditions slowly settling down and I consider that the estimates of the Financial Secretary are on the safe side. I am confident Sir, that provided the estimates are not seriously upset or disturbed by uncontrollable features, the budget for 1109 will be a real contribution to the financial stability of the State.

Sir, the neglect or the curtailment of the social services in the name of economy has always been held to be foolish by the far-seeing citizen. Good physical and mental health is the real bulwark of any nation and its preservation has been one of the most high and cherished ambitions of every progressive Government. So I take this opportunity, Sir, to associate myself with my friends who have congratulated the Government for bringing together the two isolated departments of Public Health and Sanitation under one head and I am

[Mr. K. C. Karunakaran.]

certain, Sir, that this is going to be the backbone in our vast national system of health defence.

My friend, Mr. Karayalar, yesterday raised the question of the financial side of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric scheme. Sir, last year, when this scheme was put up before the last Legislative Council, I advocated the scheme. It is true the Travancore Government has undertaken many capital and productive schemes in this State. We all know that a huge amount of money is spent on the Kodayar Project for the agricultural development of South Travancore alone. One peculiarity, which I pointed out last year with regard to this Pallivasal Electric scheme, was that it was conducive to the two great aspects of our economic life, that is, the development of agriculture and industries. Sir, there is no doubt that those who have really studied the economic position of North Travancore must agree that it is replete with great industrial raw materials. I understand that one of the great cotton magnates of Bombay has almost decided to open a cotton mill at Alwaye and I need not say to this House what that means. It means huge employment for our unemployed people. It means a huge income to the Government by way of income tax and also cheap clothes for our poor people. If the Government wills, there is the great prospect of opening a rubber factory in Travancore, in any of the districts where there are rubber plantations, for producing tubes and toys. Then there is the prospect of making coir ropes and other things out of the coir, which is now exported to places like Rangoon and Calcutta, where big factories are situated. These factories pay duty on the coir imported and manufacture coir ropes to be supplied to the world markets. If you want great agricultural and industrial results, electricity will be most useful.

Another factor of economic development is that we want really easy means of communication, not only for human transportation, but for cargo transportation. It will be easy, when this scheme is worked, to run a light railway connecting the Cochin Harbour and Alleppey by means of electricity. That will be cheap, and perhaps a time may come with the electrification of Quilon, when the whole coast can be connected by light railways, with which some of us are familiar.

Mr. Karayalar raised the financial question in this way, that last year the Government asked only for a provision of Rs. 36·75 lakhs. As a businessman, I should say, Sir, that if this huge and gigantic Hydro-Electric scheme can be finished with Rs. 36·75 lakhs, it is a first class business proposition which anybody will be willing to take up. I am not at all surprised that Government now come forward with a request for another Rs. 40 lakhs. For myself, Sir, if this scheme would go to the industrialisation of North Travancore and also for the development of the punja cultivation, I think we need not be surprised even if at a later stage, say next year, the Government demand from us another thirty lakhs of rupees and make it a crore of rupees. I will be the last man to have any surprise even if the Government bring a

supplementary demand or the Financial Secretary asks for another thirty lakhs of rupees for the completion of the scheme. From the financial point of view, I must say that this is going to be one of the best productive schemes for the Government and also for the economic good of the whole country.

Sir, another important point I wish to touch upon is the problem which I have been moving in this House since 1928—that is, the most important problem of separating Customs from Excise. I do not want to spend much time on the elaboration of my ground which I have already put forward to Government with other responsible non-official members. I remember, Sir, that my friend Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai at the last session of the last Legislative Council raised this question and he supported me.

Sir, I believe firmly that, if we had really a responsible officer, trained in customs administration, as the head of this Department, we would not have lost entirely our markets in New Zeland, Canada, America and Europe (Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai : *Hear, hear*). I have authentic reports from Canada that the representation, on behalf of Travancore, at the Ottawa Conference reached there very late, so that we could not have our voice heard there. Sir, as it is, who is going to care for this small State of Travancore? The Tariff commission in New Zeland blindly raised the duty on our coir mats and matting. Sir, which officer of our Government knows it? Who cares to know it? I do not want to cast any reflection on any particular officer of the State. The Excise Commissioner is saddled with too many things now. He has to look after Excise, Salt, Tobacco and Customs; and, naturally, we cannot expect him to do full justice to this most important branch of the administration, on which the Government will have to depend hereafter for a decent portion of their revenue. We all know, Sir, that the income from Abkari is bound to go down year after year. Therefore, Government have to turn their attention to the development of Customs. I submitted a memorandum before the Economic Development Board, which accepted it and forwarded it to Government with their recommendation. Sir, I have always been advocating the complete separation of Customs from Excise. But, considering the present financial position of Government, I have brought my demand down to the appointment of a special customs officer, of the status of an Assistant Excise Commissioner, but in a separate cadre. That officer will be the Customs officer at Alleppey and our Chief Customs Officer in charge of the Sea Customs throughout the State. It is enough if he is under the Excise Commissioner who may be termed, in future, the Commissioner for Excise and Customs. An officer of the Department may be selected and sent up for training, to Bombay or Calcutta, for two or three months. Sir, this proposition will not entail any big expenditure on the side of the Government.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does the member want the Customs Officer to work under the Excise Commissioner?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Yes, but under a separate cadre.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Would the member recommend the constitution of a Tariff Board?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): No; it is very expensive; there is not much need for a Tariff Board now.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*): Sir, let me, at the very outset, thank the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja for nominating me, and my sister Miss Gnanasikamony, to the Sri Mulam Assembly. This I consider is a great honour done to the women of Travancore, and is quite in consonance with the spirit of the constitutional reforms inaugurated by His Highness the Maha Raja. Personally, I deem it a great privilege to be associated in the work of the reformed legislature and I request you, Sir, to be kind enough to convey to His Gracious Highness my feelings of profound gratitude for nominating me as a member of this House.

Coming to the Budget, I wish to speek a few words on some of the features of the administration so far as thay relate to women. I hasten to congratulate the Financial Secretary on his surplus Budget despite the economic depression through which we are passing and despite the larger demands on Government for various increased items of expenditure. I find that no nation-building department has been starved. On the other hand, increased provisions have been made for Agriculture, Industries, Education, Medical, Public Health and Co-operative Departments. This is indeed a matter for commendation.

The Department of Education is one in which, I am happy to note, qualified women are, in recent years, being appointed in larger numbers. For instance, the recent appointment of two distinguished lady graduates, as Professor and Assistant Professor, respectively, in the Maha Raja's College of Science for men, is a matter very much appreciated by women. That shows that, when qualified women are forthcoming, sex will not stand in the way of their being appointed in the higher grade of service; and I take this opportunity to thank the Government for the far-reaching nature of the policy they are adopting in this matter. But, I may be permitted to suggest that this broad and liberal policy may be extended also to the lower rungs of the ladder. I refer, for instance, to the appointment of lady clerks and lady typists in the offices of the Inspectress and Assistant Inspectresses, where, I understand, men are, even now, occupying most of these posts. In view of the fact that, at present, there is no dearth for qualified women, I hope these posts will eventually be set apart for women.

Coming to the Medical and the Public Health Departments, I am exceedingly happy that the Medical Department is now presided over by a distinguished member of our sex. As far as I know, she is the first lady legislator in Travancore, and I believe the whole of India. One suggestion that I wish to make, in regard to this Department, is that more lady doctors ought to be appointed. With regard to the Public Health Department, it is a matter for gratification that the activities of the Department are proposed to be extended. Propaganda for the prevention of preventable diseases, is urgently needed, more

among women than among men and too much attention cannot be devoted to this important subject.

With regard to maternity and child welfare, a scheme for vigorous propaganda is highly necessary, and, therefore I feel that larger allotments could have been made for that, provision being also made for the Health Week Celebrations and Baby Welfare Centres.

The development of the Department of Industries is also being watched with considerable interest by the people of our country. I am glad to find that, in addition to the Sales Depot at Trivandrum, another Sales Depot has been opened at Ootacamund under the charge of a lady. I hope that these two institutions will serve as a medium of advertisement for the industrial products of our country. I wish to make one suggestion with regard to this Department. I find that no provision has been made for the improvement and encouragement of home industries among women. A special institution, for imparting instruction in home industries to women and for the sale of the articles produced therein, will go a long way to improve the economic condition of many a middle class family in Travancore.

In regard to the Co-operative Department, in the interest of the spread of the co-operative movement among women, the appointment of a lady Co-operative Inspector will go a great way in increasing the number of women's co-operative societies.

May I also plead, Sir, for the introduction of some scheme whereby educated women may be more largely employed in Government service than at present ?

In conclusion, I wish to congratuate the Financial Secretary on the financial position of the Government as disclosed by the Budget.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I will begin my remarks on the Budget by saying that the wolf is at the door, and the Game Warden too is there. On going through the Budget Estimate, along with the speech of the Financial Secretary explaining the Budget, I am really disappointed to see that the Government is content by merely plodding along the beaten track. I fail to see, in the speech of Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai, even the remotest trace of any general statement on the financial condition of the State, or that the Budget was framed and adjusted with reference to the prevailing economic condition in the country. I do not find, in the Financial Secretary's speech, anything besides the figures I find in the preliminary edition of the Budget. I do not know whether the Financial Secretary has any explanation to offer for that. There is no general statement of the financial policy of Government. Sir, the appalling fall in the prices of agricultural products and the great increase in the purchasing value of the rupee and the great agricultural indebtedness of the people, these all-important matters do not seem to have been taken note of by the Government in framing the Budget. Coming from one of the constituencies from the south, I have to bring to the notice of the Government the very low price of paddy now obtaining in Nanjinad, which is the most important

[Mr. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai.]

paddy-producing district in Travancore. On account of the low price, the yield is not sufficient even to cover the dues to Government, land tax and water cess. The price of cocoanut also has gone down very very low. These facts do not seem to have been taken notice of by the Financial Secretary. On the other hand, huge provisions have been made, at the expense of these poor ryots who form the backbone of the country, for big schemes of doubtful utility. In the Budget for 1109, provision is made, to the tune of nineteen lakhs of rupees, under the head 'capital expenditure'.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam*): May I know from the member the allotment, in the Budget, for minor irrigation?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I will come to that; I am now dealing with 'capital expenditure'. What I want to bring to the notice of Government is that in undertaking such schemes as the Water Supply or the Hydro-Electric Scheme, the method adopted by all civilised Governments is to float a loan and raise the necessary funds for the purpose. Even in the neighbouring State of Cochin, to meet a capital outlay, they have floated a loan. But in Travancore what is done to raise the necessary funds for such expenditure is to divert a portion of the general revenues, at the expense of the tax-payer who is already over-burdened. Another point I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is that of late there is a tendency to allot expenditure for increasing the amenities of the town at the expense of the mofussil ryots. No doubt, if there are sufficient funds, our towns may be electrified, and water supply may be introduced. These things are no doubt very good. It is very pleasant indeed to sit under the electric fan. But when I think of the suffering of the ryots in the mofussil, every breath of wind I get here is the last breath of the suffering ryot. It will be very pleasant to walk along the streets of Trivandrum, tarred and cemented, under the canopy of a flood of light from electric lamps. That is all very good. But we should understand that that is done at the expense of the poor tax-payer in the mofussil. I do not grudge such schemes being started. But that should be done, as I have already observed, by raising funds by means of a loan.

Coming to the receipt side of the budget, I find that there is absolutely no intention on the part of Government for the remission of any portion of the land revenue. Some relief to the agriculturist is called for at the present time. But there is no indication of any remission in the budget. The forecast under land revenue is Rs. 36·10 lakhs which is Rs. 16,000 more than the revised estimate for the current year. That shows that there is absolutely no intention to grant any relief to the agricultural population. That is ominous indeed. If Government were to proceed at this rate, they will reach a stage when the people would have been bled white and it will be physically impossible for the people to make any more payment.

Another remission of a levy which is urgently called for in these days of economic depression is the total abolition of the market dues, or at least a suspension of the same during the period of depression. This impost falls heavily upon a particular section of the population who can ill-afford to pay this tax. We all know that the price of all agricultural products has gone down very much. Cocoanut and paddy now fetch only one-fourth of what they fetched in normal times. Just imagine a man with a head load of tapioca or cocoanut going to the market to sell the thing and expecting to meet all this expenses with the sale proceeds. This man is called upon to pay a portion, before he has sold the thing, to the contractor of the market by way of toll. This impost is a very heavy burden upon the middle-class people who are now hard hit on account of the economic depression. It will be very merciful if Government either abolish this tax or suspend it during the period of depression. One significant fact that I find in the Budget Estimate is that under receipts which are of the nature of voluntary payments, such as Excise, Forest and Income Tax, there is a steady fall from year to year. But a tax like land revenue is a compulsory payment. Government will take coercive steps against defaulters, and whether they will or not, people are forced to pay this tax. But that is not the case for Excise, Forest or Income tax. That shows that the economic depression is very bad and it is high time that the Government think of some bold steps to increase the purchasing power of the people and to grant some relief to them.

Then coming to the expenditure side, one cannot fail to notice the heavy cost of administration. The cost of administration is out of all proportion to the real benefit conferred by the Government. One of the fundamental principles of finance is that by minimum expenditure the maximum benefit should be derived. But that is not what I find so far as our finance is concerned. Year after year, new appointments are being created to provide for particular persons so much so one is constrained to remark that this Government is nothing but an employment bureau. The function of Government is something more than this. It is not merely to provide employment for certain people. Again taking the two departments of Agriculture and Industries, I have to remark that these two departments are two huge white elephants. I would just refer to page 114 of the Budget Estimate. I find under detailed account 21A there is one Director, one Assistant Director, one Entomologist, one Mycologist, one Bio-chemist, one Assistant Chemist, and so on and so forth. I am really at a loss to see what all these experts are doing. I do not know how many more there will be in the years to come.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു കല്പിച്ചനുവദിച്ചു സ്വപ്രജകൾക്കു പ്രദാനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതും ശ്രീമൂലം തിരുനാൾ മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലെ പരിപാവനനാമധേയത്തെ പ്രഖ്യാതമാക്കുന്നതുമായ ശ്രീമൂലം അസംബ്ളിയിൽ പത്തുലക്ഷം അധഃകൃത

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

രെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനായി എന്നെയും മിസ്റ്റർ കേശവൻശാസ്ത്രിയേയും നിയമിച്ചതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നേർക്കുള്ള നന്ദിയേയും വാത്സല്യത്തേയും ഒന്നാമതായി ഇവിടെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. അത്യധികമായ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംനിമിത്തം വമ്പിച്ച രാജ്യങ്ങൾപോലും വരവുചെലവുകളെ വ്യവസ്ഥപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു ചെറുരാജ്യമായ ഇവിടത്തെ വരവുചെലവുകളെ തുലനംചെയ്തു ഒരു ചെറിയതുക ലാഭവും കാണിക്കത്തക്ക രീതിയിൽ അടുത്ത വർഷത്തിലേക്കു ബഡ്ജററു തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിയെ ഞാൻ അനുമോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്ന തിരുവനന്തപുരം വാട്ടർ വർക്ക്സും മരാമത്തുപണികളും തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനും പള്ളിവാസൽ ഹൈഡ്രോ ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് സ്കീംമുതലായ പദ്ധതികൾ തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനും പണമനുവദിച്ചും വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ചില നൂതനപദ്ധതികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി പ്രവർത്തനം ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതിനും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുംപണം കുറവുചെയ്യാതെ കൂടുതൽ അനുവദിച്ചും ഉള്ള ബഡ്ജററു രൂപീകരണത്തിൽഗവണ്മെൻറു കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ധൈര്യം ഏററവും സ്തുത്യർഹംതന്നെ.

നാട്ടിലെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനസ്ഥിതിനിമിത്തമുള്ള ദോഷഫലങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവർ സമുദായത്തിൻെറ അടിത്തട്ടിൽ ഉള്ളവരാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ഓർക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഈ പട്ടണത്തിൽതന്നെയും അടുത്തകാലത്തുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള വമ്പിച്ച വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംമൂലം കയറിക്കിടക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കുടിലുകൾപോലും നശിച്ചു് അലഞ്ഞുനടക്കാൻ ഇടവന്നിട്ടുള്ള സ്ത്രീകൾ കുട്ടികൾ പുരുഷന്മാർ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള കൂലിവേലക്കാരാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ തടിച്ചുകൊഴുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന മററു സമുദായക്കാരുടെ സുഖസൌകര്യാദികളെ നിലനിറുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതെന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനറിയാവുന്നതാണു്. ഈ അത്യാവശ്യസമയത്തു് അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനവർകളും ദയാവതിയായ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ മദാമ്മയും സാധുക്കൾക്കു് ആഹാരം കൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലും അവരെ സൌകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കുടിപാർപ്പിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലും കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അനുകമ്പ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു് ഒരിക്കലും മറക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു സംഗതിയാണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കു് അത്യധികമായ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു്. ഈ നാട്ടിൽ അധഃകൃതരായ സാധുക്കൾക്കു കയറി

ക്കിടക്കുന്നതിനു ഭൂമിയില്ല. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലെ ഉദാരമതികളായ ചില മാന്യന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണ് അവർ കുടിലുകൾകെട്ടി താമസിച്ചുവന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംമൂലം ആ കുടിലുകളെല്ലാം നശിച്ചുപോകുകയും വെള്ളത്തിന്റെ ഉപദ്രവം തീൎന്നശേഷം ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ചെന്നതിൽ ആ വസ്തുഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ കുടിലുകൾ കെട്ടാൻ അനുവാദം തരാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു. തന്നിമിത്തം ആ സാധുക്കൾ കുടിലുകെട്ടി താമസിക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകൎയ്യമില്ലാതെ റൌണിൽ അലഞ്ഞുനടക്കുന്നു. ഈ റൌണിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റുപയോഗത്തിന് ആവശ്യമില്ലാതെ അനവധിഏക്കർസ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടു്. വിദേശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നുവരുന്ന വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ താമസിച്ചുവരുന്ന ബംഗ്ലാവിനുചുറ്റും അൻപതും നൂറും ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം വെറുതെ കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ബംഗ്ലാവിരിക്കുന്നതിനും അതിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരുടെ മററു സൌകൎയ്യത്തിനും ഉള്ള സ്ഥലംനീക്കി ബാക്കിയുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തിൽ കുറേശ്ശയായി കാളനിയായിട്ടു ഈ സാധുക്കൾക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽ അതു വളരെ ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. ഗസ്റ്റ്ഹൌസിൽ ൩൦ ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം കാടുപിടിച്ചു വെറുതെ കിടക്കുന്നു. അതുകൂടാതെ ബാർട്ടൺഹിൽ, ചാററ്ഫീൽഡ്സായ്പ് താമസിച്ചിരുന്ന ബംഗ്ലാവു്, കമാൻറർഇൻചീഫ് താമസിക്കുന്നസ്ഥലം, പഴയ പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണർ താമസിച്ചിരുന്ന സ്ഥലം എന്നിങ്ങനെ പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുംഗവൺമെന്റുവക സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗമില്ലാതെകിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കാളനികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി സാധുക്കളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകൎയ്യമുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു പത്തുസെൻറുവീതം അധഃകൃതൎക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. അവിടെ ഓരോ കുടിലുകെട്ടുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടതായ ഓല, മുള, മുതലായ സാധനങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും സൌജന്യമായി കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): സായ്പന്മാർ താമസത്തിനായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇത്രവളരെ ഭൂമി ഉപയോഗമില്ലാതെ കിടക്കുന്നു എന്നാണൊ മെമ്പർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അതിനേപ്പററി ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. നാട്ടിന്റെ നല്ലെല്ലായ മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഈ പ്രജകൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു് കുടിപാൎക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും സ്ഥലമില്ലാതിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ വിദേശികളുടെ സുഖസൌകൎയ്യത്തിനായിട്ടുമാത്രം ഇത്രവളരെസ്ഥലം കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമെന്താണെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ സഭയെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നതു്.

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്ന അധഃകൃതക്ക് പുതുവൽഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അവർ പട്ടണങ്ങൾക്കടുത്തു സ്ഥലം അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലും വനപ്രദേശങ്ങൾക്കടുത്തുമാണ സ്ഥലംകൊടുത്തുവരുന്നത്. തൊഴിൽ ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന സൌകര്യമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സ്ഥലം കിട്ടിയതുകൊണ്ട പ്രയോജനമില്ല. തൊഴിൽകിട്ടുന്നതിന സൌകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അവൎക്ക സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ഇതുവരെ പതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളെല്ലാം സൌകര്യമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): മിക്കവാറും സൌകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലല്ലകിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. തൊഴിൽഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ പട്ടിണിയായിപ്പോകും. തൊഴിൽ കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പാൎക്കാൻ സൌകര്യമില്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ വിയൎപ്പുതുള്ളികൊണ്ട തടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാൎക്ക സുഖമുണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. അതിന ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്ന ശരിയായ പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിച്ചു നടപ്പിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഒട്ടുംഅമാന്തിക്കരുതെന്ന അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഇപ്പോൾ അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗസംരക്ഷകന ഏതാനും അധികാരങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻ എന്ന പേരിൽ ഉള്ള പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം അസിസ്റ്റൻറ രജിസ്ട്രാരെക്കൊണ്ട് അധഃകൃതൎക്ക രക്ഷയുണ്ടാകുമെന്ന വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നില്ല. ൪൦൦ രൂപായിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ കൺസർവേററുടെ കീഴിലായി, ഒരു വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിലും സംരക്ഷണയിലും ഇരിക്കുന്നതും സാധുക്കൾക്ക പോയി പുല്ലറുക്കുവാനൊ വിറക ശേഖരിക്കുവാനൊ അനുവദിക്കാത്തതും സൌകര്യമില്ലാത്തതുമായ റിസർവ് വനങ്ങളിലെ വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിന വാർഡൻ അഫ്ഗെയിംസ് എന്നൊരു ഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നതായി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ പത്തുലക്ഷം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള അധഃകൃതരെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ സ്ഥാനം പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റന്റിന്റേതു മാത്രമാണ്. ഈ സ്ഥിതി ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ മഹാരാജാവ് തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഉത്തമസന്താനങ്ങളും നാട്ടിന്റെ നട്ടെല്ലുമായ പത്തുലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന ജനതതിയെക്കാൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ അനുകമ്പക്ക കൂടുതൽ പാത്രീഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത് ദുഷ്ടമൃഗങ്ങളാണ് എന്ന കാണാവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : വന്യമൃഗങ്ങൾ കുറെക്കൂടി ഭയങ്കരങ്ങൾ അല്ലേ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : അതെ. ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ, വ്യവസായം, കൃഷി, പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം എന്നീ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ വകവയ്ക്കത്തക്കവിധം സ്ഥാനവലിപ്പമുള്ള ഒരു അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനാണ് ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇന്നത്തെ സംരക്ഷകൻെറ നില ഉയർത്തി അതിനുതക്ക അധികാരവും കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ തന്നെ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഭാഗത്തു നിന്നും മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരു ചെറിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻെറ ശുപാർശയും ആലോചനയും വലിയ മേലധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ അവഗണിച്ചു എന്നു വരാം. അഥവാ അങ്ങിനെ അവഗണിക്കുന്നില്ല എങ്കിൽ തന്നെയും, പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാർ, സംരക്ഷകൻെറ ശുപാർശകളെ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു അവയ്ക്കനുസരണമായ പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിച്ചു ആ പദ്ധതി അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ആഫീസിൽ നിന്നും വെളിയിൽ പോകുന്നതിനു എത്ര കാലം വേണ്ടിവരും? അധഃകൃതരെ മനുഷ്യരാക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു മനഃപൂർവ്വമായ സന്നദ്ധതയുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു എങ്കിലും അതിൻെറ ലക്ഷണങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും തന്നെ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഇതുവരെ കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): ഏതാനും അധഃകൃതരെ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ പിരിച്ചു വിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : അതെനിക്കറിയാം. ആ ഭാഗത്തിലേക്കു വരുന്നു.

യഥാർത്ഥ സ്നേഹത്തോടുകൂടി പദ്ധതികൾ രൂപീകരിച്ചു അതിനെ നടപ്പിൽ കൊണ്ടു വരുന്നതിനു തക്ക ത്രാണിയും പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വിശാലവീക്ഷണവും അധികാരവും അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു നാനൂറു മുതൽ എഴുനൂറു വരെയുള്ള ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ആകെ ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ അഞ്ചിലൊരു ഭാഗമായ പത്തു ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ സംരക്ഷകൻ എന്നുള്ള നിലയിൽ ഈ ശമ്പളം ഒട്ടും തന്നെ കൂടുതൽ അല്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ലേബർ കമ്മീഷണർ ആക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടും വിരോധമില്ല. ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ ഒരു സീററുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും താമസിക്കുന്ന അധഃകൃതർ അത്യധികമായ കഷ്ടതകൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അതുകൊ

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

ണ്ടു അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനു വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം അധികാരം കൊടുക്കണം. അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ടതായ ഒരു പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. കാളനികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന പദ്ധതി പഴയ കോഓപ്പറേററിവ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ രൂപീകരിച്ചു ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഏല്പിച്ചതു ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ആണ്. അതിനെപ്പററി ഗവൺമെൻറു മൌനം ദീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു് ഒട്ടും തന്നെ ആശാസ്യമല്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിച്ചു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനു് അയച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയൊ പഴയതിനെ പരിഷ്കരിച്ചു അധഃകൃതർക്കു രക്ഷ ഉണ്ടാകത്തക്ക രീതിയിൽ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരണത്തിനുള്ള ആലോചനയിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ അധഃകൃതരോടു കൂടുതൽ അനുകമ്പയുള്ള മാന്യമെമ്പറന്മാരെചേർത്ത് ഒരു കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി അതിലേക്കു ഒരു സ്കീം തയ്യാറാക്കി അതിനെ ഉടൻ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറു യത്നിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു. അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനു ഒരു സ്റ്റാഫിനെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു ബഡ്ജററിൽ കുറെ പണം അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ആ പണം എന്തു വേലയ്ക്കാണു ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു ഇവിടെ കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇഞ്ചിനിയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ സ്റ്റാഫിനെ നിയമിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവരുടെ വേല എന്താണെന്നു കൂടി നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും ആ വേല നടത്തുന്നതിനു പണം അനുവദിക്കുകയുമാണു ചെയ്തുവരാറുള്ളതു്. അതുപോലെ അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻെറ സ്റ്റാഫിൽകാണിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അതു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു മനസ്സില്ലാത്ത ഒരു സംഗതിയാണെന്നു ബോധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

ഇതിനുംപുറമെ വേറൊരു സംഗതി ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു പബ്ലിക്ക സർവ്വീസിലെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചാണ്. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു കല്പിച്ചു അനുവദിച്ചുതന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ശ്രീമൂലം അസംബ്ലിയും സ്റ്റേററുകൌൺസിലും ഒന്നിച്ചു കൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സുദിനത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതരായ ഒട്ടു വളരെ മലയാളം സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടു എന്നുള്ള വ്യസനകരമായ സംഗതിയാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. അധഃകൃതരെ സഹായിക്കുകയും കൂടുതൽപ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന എന്നുള്ള വിധത്തിൽ കൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന

ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ കൂട്ടമായി പിരിച്ചു വിട്ട സംഗതി ഓക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഒരു കളങ്കമായി തന്നെ തീരുന്നതാണ്.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): പിരിച്ചുവിട്ട ആളുകൾക്കു പകരം അധഃകൃതരെ തന്നെയാണൊ നിയമിച്ചതു്? അതല്ല വേറെ ആളുകളെയാണൊ?

MR. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : ആരെയും നിയമിച്ചില്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): എത്ര പേരെയാണ് പിരിച്ചു വിട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ൪൬ പേരെ പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടു.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): അതിനു കാരണമെന്താണ്?

MR. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) ; അധഃകൃതരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ആർഡർ കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ആർഡർ കൊണ്ടു പിരിച്ചു. എന്താണു കാരണമെന്നു അറിയാൻ പാടില്ല.

൧൧൦൦-൧൧൦൩ ഈ ആണ്ടുകളിൽ ആക്റ്റിംഗ് ആയിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളവരെയല്ലാതെ നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്ന് മുമ്പു ഇരുന്ന ഡയറക്ടർ ആർഡർ ഇട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ ഉത്തരവിനു ശേഷം അഞ്ചു പേരെ കൂടി നിയമിച്ചു. അവരെയും പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടു.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*) : Sir, it has been a more or less common practice to preface the general criticism of the budget estimates either by congratulating the Financial Secretary for ushering in a surplus budget or by condemning him for presenting a deficit budget. Members on this side of the House who believe that the prosperity of the country has been assured if, by manipulation of figures *i. e.*, by over-estimating the receipts on the one hand and by reducing ruthlessly the allotments for the essential nation-building activities, the proposals of Government result in a surplus, however small, praise the Financial Secretary as a saviour; while those who look upon a deficit budget as a national calamity assert that the Financial Secretary is a pessimist and that it would not have been impossible with the resources available to one skilled in financial gymnastics so to contrive matters as to produce a balance budget. My sympathies are with the Financial Secretary whose responsibility for the budget estimates is only vicarious and even shadowy, as well as with the Government who, like everybody else in the world to-day, strives to make both ends meet and like creditor nations conceal the possibilities of impending insolvency partly by camouflage, partly by conferences, and largely by purposeless discussion of things that do not really matter. It is not as a result of ignorance or callousness that no reference has been made in the Financial Secretary's speech to the floods which devastated the

[Mr. T. Krishna Pillai.]

whole country recently. It is only symptomatic of the manner in which budgets are framed without any reference to the conditions obtaining among the tax-payers. The Financial Secretariat brings a completely detached mind to bear on the preparation of the budgets.

The one acid test by which to judge the merit of the budget is to examine how far the rosy picture exhibited in the budget approximates to conditions obtaining in the country. The Financial Secretary and the Government are no doubt aware of the existence of the economic depression for they attribute to it the fall in revenues under certain heads; but they would seem to have prophetic insight into the future when it is seen that, in forecasting the receipts for 1109, they anticipate better results. One fundamental defect in the budget is that it does not reflect to any extent the condition of the people and another is that no constructive proposals are envisaged to help to alleviate the prevalent distress due to the phenomenal fall in the values of agricultural produce of all kinds.

As a result of the operation of world-causes for which the Financial Secretary cannot be blamed, of which he may not be unaware and over which the Travancore Government have no control, the economic condition of the people has been tremendously impoverished during the last two or three years. The cumulative effect of months, rather years, of fall in prices has hit the average man and woman very hard. Unemployment of the educated middle-classes is on the increase and the situation has been aggravated by the circumstance that the steady and continued depreciation in the value of raw materials has rendered even the ancient industry of agriculture unremunerative. There is besides, the problem of agricultural indebtedness to which I will refer presently. In that monumental work, the Census Report of Travancore, Rao Sahib Dr. Kunjan Pillai, one of the ablest and most patriotic of Travancore officers, has stated that of the total population of 5·1 millions, 1·5 millions or 29% are earners, 9·29 lakhs or 18·2% are working dependants and 2·69 millions or 52·8% are non-working dependants. It is seen from the Report that 39% of the population are engaged in agriculture and allied occupations. One looks in vain in the budget or Financial Secretary's long speech explanatory of the budget to find evidence of any attempt made by Government to help the development of agriculture in the country or to promote the economic well-being of the ryot. Paragraphs are devoted to expound the wonderfully original scheme for the re-organisation of public health activities and to magnify the importance of a few cottage industries section in the Industries Department which, history tells us, one Director creates, and his successor abolishes. I am not overlooking the fact that the Agricultural Department is not to be abolished or that an allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs is made for agricultural loans in all the 30 taluks together. But what would this avail the agriculturists? The problem has to be faced in all seriousness and it is regrettable that not even the fringe of the question is being approached by the Government in an earnest mood.

The Banking Enquiry Committee estimated the total of agricultural indebtedness in the State at Rs. 25 crores. On an average, the debt per head of the population is between Rs. 40 and Rs. 55, a figure higher than that in any province in British India, except the Punjab. The Census Commissioner stresses the fact, whatever be the average indebtedness, the total indebtedness is not less than Rs. 20 crores, which in itself is a colossal figure. The remedy adopted by Government is the inauguration of a Land Mortgage Bank for which the Financial Secretary would claim credit for issuing loans to the extent of Rs. 3,01,750 out of Rs. 5 lakhs available for issue of loans. If, as proposed for 1109, Rs. 3 lakhs is to be set apart annually for loans from the Bank, the Financial Secretary should enlighten the House as to the date by which the indebtedness of the agricultural population would be appreciably reduced. Incidentally, it would stagger the House to be reminded that the cost of the establishment of the Land Mortgage Bank is Rs. 34,000 and works out to 10% of the annual turnover. If the situation were not potent with almost tragic significance, the attempt of Government would remind one of the old woman in the story, who tried to stop the waves of the Atlantic Ocean by means of a broom. It is deplorable that the Government have not been influenced or inspired by measures taken elsewhere by Governments who claim to be less paternal. In the Central Provinces, in the United Provinces and in Bengal, Acts have been passed setting up Debt Conciliation Boards. These Boards are not meant to provide a decent clothing to repudiation of debts. Apart from the fact that both lender and borrower have to face realities and recognize that, in times of adversity, sacrifices have to be made on all sides, there is the stubborn fact that, because of the unprecedented fall in prices, the creditors have secured a great and even unfair advantage over the debtors, if the debts are to be discharged in these times of undue depreciation of money, for which neither the creditor nor the debtor is responsible. A general rise in the prosperity of the peasantry, through better production and the securing of better value for their produce can alone bring about their real amelioration; but it is up to the Government to initiate and hasten measures directed to those ends, besides affording temporary relief and helping accommodation by setting free substantial allotments, adequate to the needs of the times and commensurate with the volume of indebtedness.

Having made these general observations aimed at impressing the Government with the need for bold and statesmanlike action in what really concerns the people, I would devote the few minutes still left to me, to touch upon a few points which have struck me in the budget proposals.

While the Retrenchment Committee put up proposals for reduction of expenditure by Rs. 15·19 lakhs, Government have given effect only to 20% of them, vetoed 40%, and pigeon-holed the rest by reserving them for consideration. Government, which in the past, have not omitted to raise salaries in view of increased cost of living, have dismissed with a curt "Not accepted" the Committee's proposal for

[Mr. T. Krishna Pillai.]

temporary reduction in salaries, an expedient resorted to in recent years by all Governments and other employers of labour. One wonders whether the Financial Secretary has heard that, in Germany, the Government have even passed a law limiting the salaries of Directors of Joint Stock Companies.

The budget proposals not having been subjected to a preliminary scrutiny by a Finance Committee, the Government had a free hand in re-organizing departments, creating new posts and departments, and otherwise promoting the interests of those in service. One fails to understand why the trinity which controlled the destinies of the Medical Department should re-appear in the new incarnation of a Durbar Physician with two deputies, or why the Sanitary Department, which has been functioning as a separate department, should be placed under the 'nominal' control of a Durbar Physician except to provide another deputy, this time of Public Health. More Deputies, such as a Deputy Director of Public Instruction, seem to be in the making. A new allowance for an Assistant Secretary is smuggled in, but space is not found either in the innumerable foot-notes abounding in the budget or elsewhere to throw light on the question whether the lucky recipient is to be the Assistant Secretary who continues in charge of the Huzur gardens and the Central Vernacular Records or for what other purpose it is intended. While the receipts from the Road Fund are to be capitalised or funded, the receipts from the Cochin Harbour, which is not really customs revenue of the State, are added on to the Customs receipts. With the possibility of Cochin becoming a federal port as proposed by the Davidson Committee, it was a mistake to merge this windfall in the normal revenue instead of funding it for loans to the Port Conservancy Board and the development of Ports in the State. The Financial Secretary has succeeded in being obscure in his explanation of the operations conducted by him in the Government of India Loans Market, and in clouding the fact of his having gone in for less profit-yielding investments by taking credit under revenue receipts for premia on conversions. The reticence in regard to the Sinking Fund in respect of the Quilon-Shencottah railway is ominous by the side of the detailed statements about that relating to the Travancore Debenture Loan.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, a certain amount of official downrightness bordering on dogmatism rendered plausible by a mixture of valid figures and assumptions of doubtful validity is perhaps unavoidable in a document like the budget and naturally tends to excite criticism. Yet it cannot be said that there is no room for valid criticisms against the preliminary budget now presented to the House. Generally speaking, facts and figures go together and enter inseparably into the consideration of questions. In the present instance, the learned Financial Secretary has concentrated so much attention upon figures that he has practically lost sight of facts.

(*Laughter.*) I may illustrate what I have said by a reference to the condition of agriculture in what is known as the Kuttanad region, a good portion of which I have the honour to represent in this House. Agricultural indebtedness has already been referred to by some of the previous speakers. Economic depression has come in for consideration at the hands of almost all the learned members who took part in the discussion. As misfortunes never come single, our taluk experienced three repeated floods this year. The cumulative effect of all these I need hardly describe. While wandering in the Kuttanad region for some recent exploit, I had the misery and the misfortune to witness the condition of the population in that region. Dogs, cats, cattle, men and women, I found huddled together. When the pent waters not only peeped over the threshold but also invaded the ground floor, the people had to find refuge upon the raised portions of their houses, like hearths and bins, passing sleepless nights in consternation, not knowing what was going to happen the next moment, on account of the rising floods and crocodiles on the prowl for calves. Such a miserable situation I have never come across in my life. A prelude of the final deluge was in evidence. As a result, the entire Virippu cultivation was destroyed, not a blade surviving the immersion in water. Seed-paddy was damaged, as also the paddy they had stored to meet the Government demand and the cost of cultivation for the next year. In such circumstances, I expected the Financial Secretary would feel a flash of sympathy, however faint and fleeting, for the people in such suffering.

But there is not a streak of humaneness anywhere to be seen in the estimates that the Financial Secretary has presented to the House. The one consideration which he is keen about, as I gather from the budget he has placed before the House, is the interest of entrenched officialdom. Elsewhere, the distress of the agricultural population has led to various remedial measures. I may refer to the sister State of Cochin where I understand a remission of land-tax to the extent of 12½ per cent. has just been allowed.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I know whether it is suspension or remission?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I am told it is remission. I am not quite sure, since the source of every information is only the newspaper report.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I inform the member.........

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): By all means inform. (*Laughter.*)

In Hyderabad, I see, Sir, that a *firman* of His Exalted Highness has been recently issued to prevent the transfer of holdings of agriculturists as far as possible and to safeguard their interests. The scope of the *firman* may be seen from the *Indian Journal of Economics* available in the Public Library. If such sister States

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

are prepared to take steps in the interests of agricultural industry, which is the mainstay of the people of this State, I wonder why the learned Financial Secretary alone cannot persuade himself to do something on parallel lines. I submitted a little while ago, Sir, that the interests of officialdom alone seem to have weighed in the preparation of the budget. I would have been very glad as much as my friend Mr. Chidambaram Pillai, not only not to depress the officials but also to encourage them if there was any justification to do so. But in the present budget, looking at the departments, what one sees is that the efficiency of every one of them seems to be at a very low ebb. There is no department, so far as I could see, that does not stand in need of extra stimulants and temporary staffs to carry on its work. The Forest Department wants a temporary staff for the adjustment of kudivila affairs. Not only that. Another officer with a special staff is needed for the purpose of game protection, though the Forest Regulation makes specific provision for the protection of game. The Conservator of Forests, as has been mentioned in this House a little while ago, seems to have reported that he is unable to cope with that work. Is it because that there is an increase of poachers and shikarees or there is an increase of the wild beasts themselves?

With respect to the Huzur Secretariat itself, for the disposal of stationery and kindred materials, a special staff is needed. In the Land Revenue Department, every activity seems to call for special staffs. There is an extra survey staff, there is the special officer for jenmikaram and there is also a special officer for resettlement. The same is more or less the case with the other departments. Special and temporary staffs have become the order of the day. This can only mean one thing, that is to say, that the departments have got slack or effete, that their capacity is sub-normal and that their control is relaxed. If in the case of such departments, the Financial Secretary is so anxious to provide whatsoever they may demand, why is he not considerate enough to turn attention to the people and meet them half-way as regards their demand? Certain other experiments have also been now attempted by the learned Financial Secretary by disuniting certain departments and uniting certain others. I see for example that the Medical, Sanitary and Health Departments are all drawn together. Whatever may be said with respect to the advisability of amalgamating the Sanitary and the Health Departments, I really fail to see the justification for placing these amalgamated departments under the Durbar Physician, for the Durbar Physician is, I see, an officer who is to be assisted at least by two deputies for carrying on his business. It is to such an officer that the amalgamated department is to be subordinated. Even in Cochin, recently they have asked the Durbar Physician to confine his attention to the Medical Department. Elsewhere, the practice I am quite sure, does not permit the medical officer strictly so called, to meddle with Public Health work. The Durbar Physician, as the head of a very big and important department, has

many weighty and careful duties to attend to. That he should be called upon to supervise the working of the Public Health Department is to put on him an additional strain, even where his qualification would permit it. It can only mean one of two things, either it must be with an idea to add to the salary of the Durbar Physician or for some other out-of-the way purpose, which would reveal itself so soon as the budget is passed.

Then I see that the Kandukrishi Department is removed from the Land Revenue Department. That of course has been with the object rendered obvious by Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar yesterday. It will naturally tell upon the Devaswom Fund. In view of the press communique accompanying the Royal Proclamation on the separation of the Devaswoms from the Land Revenue Department, it is very difficult to say that the amount of Rs. 16 lakhs therein conceded, as the minimum amount due to Devaswoms is capable of further reduction. I am perfectly therefore at one with my friend Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar in urging it upon the attention of Government that...............

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Then, why did not the Royal Proclamation say Rs. 16 lakhs?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): It has been so computed. The Royal Proclamation has taken into account the income as it stood then and found that not less than 40 per cent. would be represented by Rs. 16 lakhs. This is explained pretty clearly by the Press Communique issued by Government upon the subject. I am not for a moment prepared to say that the Press Communique has ever departed from the spirit of the Royal Proclamation on the subject. The one explains the other. The Government are the trustees and the beneficiaries are the persons who are entitled to participate in the worship. Both the beneficiaries and the trustees have understood it in a particular light and no one else need step in to interpret the language to them. Now in this budget, an uncalled for interpretation is sought to be put upon the Proclamation. I stoutly oppose the idea and I beg to maintain that that attempt is not in keeping with the spirit of the Proclamation.

Sir, the activities of the Public Health Department which have been amplified into various minor items by the learned Financial Secretary are set forth to some extent in the budget. Some of them seem to be pretentious. No doubt they are generally beneficial. But a more essential, though less showy matter was brought to the notice of the House by my friend Mr. Joseph. There are places in Travancore where good drinking water is not available. A big department has been organised for the purpose of hunting out hookworm and for doing similar things. Yet there remains this commonplace necessity. Thousands of people suffer in that respect. They cry for good drinking water. At Thottappally, where Government find it impossible to make a bridge to facilitate communication and we are forced to depend upon *jungars*, the people are clamouring for good water. They get only brackish water. While I was in the Council some years ago,

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

there was a similar cry from the marginal territory between the Kayancolam lake on the one side and the Arabian Sea on the other. An Araya member complained in the House that the people there cannot get good drinking water. The facts are before the Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member know that a resolution was passed in this House regarding this matter?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): From the question, I gather that a resolution has been passed in the House. If, in spite of a resolution passed by the House, no provision should have been made for such an undeniable demand like that, it bespeaks some callousness and a painful omission which calls for immediate attention.

There are various other items also to be dwelt upon in this connection, but seeing that there are a number of other gentlemen who have yet to speak, I feel, Sir, I shall not be justified in taking any further time of this House. But I would again press on the attention of the Government the inability of the ryots to pay land tax as also their helplessness to meet other liabilities, because they have no resources except the agricultural produce. In addition to the land tax, there are other kinds of taxes they are asked to pay, like the registration fee for canoes and boats, tolls and so forth. They find it impossible to pay the school fees for their children. The Government have to take into consideration the pitiable plight of the people generally. That is all that I have to submit.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Member, Sri Chitra State Council, Electrical Engineer to Government*): Sir, I shall make a few observations with regard to the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric scheme which has been the subject of discussion this morning.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): On a point of order, I wish to know whether manuscript eloquence is allowed in this House?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): I am not reading. Before passing on to the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric scheme, I must touch on one or two other matters relating to the Trivandrum Electric supply and the Quilon Electric supply about which Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai had made some observations.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഒന്നും കേൾക്കാൻപാടില്ല.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): With regard to the Trivandrum Electric Supply scheme, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said yesterday that the profits derived from the scheme are mostly those contributed by Government. I beg to correct him in this matter. This might have been so in the earlier stages of the scheme, especially in the first and second year of its working. The

results of 1107 accounts show that the revenue contributed by Government towards the scheme was only less than 30 per cent. and the major portion of the revenue came from the public.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the amount contributed by Government in 1107?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,48,000 derived last year, Government contribution came to somewhere about Rs. 41,000 that is less than 30 per cent. whereas the income from private cosumers was about Rs. 68,000. Even in regard to this amount of Rs. 41,000 it has to be pointed out that a similar amount was spent by Government even before the Trivandrum Electric supply scheme came into existence towards power plants for running the Government Press, the School of Arts engine and for lighting purposes. My information is that, taking the engine installations into account, Government are really making a saving in expenditure by spending only Rs. 11,000 for electric power.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Where was the balance received? The member has accounted only for a lakh of rupees.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): I am coming to that. The revenue from street-lighting is about Rs. 38,000. In the pre-electric days, Government were spending, besides contribution to the Municipality, Rs. 14,000 for maintaining 188 gas lamps. As against that, now, the Electrical Department is maintaining 1,227 lights, covering about thirtyfive miles, with an additional expenditure of about Rs. 9,000; and, further, while formerly the lighting was restricted to three hours per diem for about twenty days in the month, we are having now approximately twentyfour miles more of street-lights for about *six* hours *every* evening, irrespective of whether there is light or not. These facts have to be borne in mind when considering the financial aspect of the Trivandrum Electric Supply Scheme.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Why is it that the working expenses have increased from 1107 to 1109, while the income has not correspondingly increased?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): In 1108, at the time the Budget forecasts were made, owing to the shortage of copra, it was doubtful whether the oil mills at Tampanur would be working during the year; and I put a conservative figure for the anticipated income instead of showing an inflated revenue. As a matter of fact, in Kumbham, just before I went on leave, it was found that, owing to the importation of copra from Ceylon, the oil mills were able to work, with the result that the actuals of 1108 would not show any reduction in our profits from that of 1107. The figures for 1107 show a profit of about Rs. 53,000. I believe the accounts of 1108 will also show a similar figure, although we have budgetted for only a smaller amount for the reason I have explained.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Why is it that it is only Rs. 36,000 for 1109 also?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): In regard to 1109 also, I was not sure that the oil mills will be working.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): But the working expenses have gone up by about fifty per cent.; that shows that the Department did anticipate that all the oil mills would be working during the year.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Eletrical Engineer to Government*): The working expenses have not gone up to the extent of fifty per cent.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In 1107, the working expenses were Rs. 97,000, whereas, for 1109, they are Rs. 1,30,000. That works out to about thirtyfive per cent.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): From 1108 onwards, contributions to our pensions are also being added on to working expenses. That comes to one-sixth of our salaries.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is not a portion of the contribution to the pension of the Electrical Engineer, paid from the Pallivasal Scheme?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Only a portion, only that of the Electrical Engineer.

Then, with regard to the Quilon Electric supply, about which Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai spoke yesterday, I may assure him that the financial aspect of the scheme has been very thoroughly considered; and I have had informal discussions with the President of the Quilon Municipality who has a very intimate knowledge of the needs of the town. He has assured me that my forecast in regard to the revenue is, if anything, conservative. I have not estimated for anything like the revenue that we expect at Trivandrum. I have estimated for only Rs. 3,000 per annum from the Government institutions there, although there are two hospitals and numerous Government Offices.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): What will be the rate at which power will be supplied?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): It will be the same as in Trivandrum, and it will be subject to the same fluctuations as in Trivandrum. It is possible, there also, to introduce a minimum of Re. 1-8 as., as in Trivandrum.

In this connection, I might clear one incorrect impression, if I may say so, about our rates. It was mentioned yesterday that, at Trivandrum, our rates were exorbitant. I think that was the word used. I may point out to the House, Sir, that out of about 56 towns in India, where there is electric-lighting, there are hardly 8 or 9 towns where the rates are lower than ours. And, in all those places, the minimum that the consumer has to pay on the metered basis is much higher than ours. Our minimum is only Rs. 1-8 as., so that a consumer with an

income of Rs. 40 or 50 per mensem can afford to have electric lights. The minimum is Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 in other places.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does my friend suggest that the minimum prescribed will have to be paid even if the consumer does not make use of the electrical energy?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Exactly. I believe, in Madras, the minimum is Rs. 5. I know it was Rs. 5 in Hyderabad. In Madura also, I believe, it is Rs. 3-8as. In Bangalore, it depends on the number of lamps installed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In Madras, what is the rate per unit?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): It was, till very recently, 5 as.; but now, I believe, it is only 4½ as.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Here?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Six annas. But, the minimum here is only Re. 1-8as.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the rate at Bangalore?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Three-and-a-half annas, if I remember right.

In Madras, they are generating at least thirtyfive times the power generated here, so that the cost of generation is very low comparatively.

In course of time, Sir, it will be possible, when Quilon consumption works up to something like an economic basis, that is to say, when the consumption reaches about two million units, to link Quilon with the Pallivasal Scheme. That is the ultimate objective of the Department. Therefore, the proposal is to run the Quilon scheme initially as cheap as possible; and, for that purpose, we are taking two of our small engines from Trivandrum to start the supply at Quilon, so that the actual initial cost of the scheme will be kept as low as possible. It is expected that, with the initiation of electric supply, several of the business houses at Quilon, the tile factories and oil mills, will make use of electricity instead of their old and inefficient steam and oil engines. Taking the Trivandrum experience as the basis, it is hoped that, in another five years, it will be possible to work up to about two million units consumption per annum.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Who conducted the investigation for the Trivandrum Electric Supply Scheme?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): I did it.

Sir, coming to the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, the main criticism regarding –

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Before that, may I ask, whether if it is going to be such a profitable concern, there is any objection to the rate being reduced? There seems to be so much of profit.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Where ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): In Trivandrum now, and in Quilon after it is worked there.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): I do not think the profit is much. Our forecast is only for a return of five per cent. per annum. We have to allow five or six per cent. for depreciation. The profit depends on the consumption. If we get a large consumption, we can reduce the rate. In Trivandrum itself, the question of reducing the rate is being looked into. But, the main point to be considered in this matter is that any reduction of the rate will give only a small relief to the consumers who total more than 1,000. If the rate is reduced from six to five annas, each consumer may have to pay on an average, to the extent of only about 8 as. less per mensem; and this I do not consider a heavy burden for the kind of persons who use electric lights.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I ask whether the member thinks that the value of eight annas is not the same to the consumer as it is to Government ?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): In spite of the present rate, the number of new connections go up to 20 every month. That shows that the present rate is not felt as a real hardship.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the Government will be prepared to hand over the working of the Quilon scheme to the Quilon Municipality ?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): It is too early to give a definite answer to that question. Government are better prepared to undertake the risk which is involved in financial undertakings of this nature.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether the Municipality made a request to Government to leave the working of the scheme to the Municipality ?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Yes; but the Municipality wanted a loan.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Did not the Municipality state that, if the Government were not prepared to sanction a loan, they (the Municipality) were prepared to take the initiative themselves and work the scheme ?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Yes. As I said, the idea is to link up Quilon also with the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme; and that will be somewhat difficult if the enterprise is now left to the Municipality. Further, uniformity of rates could be more easily maintained if the electric supply throughout the the State is under the same control.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): In regard to Trivandrum, is it a fact that the officers of the Electrical Department were given increments of pay from 1108?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Yes; I believe, actually they got increments from 1108.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): So, will not the working expenses go up?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): That is one of the reasons for the increase in the working expenses.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Seeing that the officers of the department will have to be given their increments in the coming years, is it not inevitable that, with the consequent increase in the working expenses, the net profits will go down year after year?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): No; because, we are keeping pace with this increase in working expenses by increased consumption. Every year, consumption goes up by about twentyfive per cent.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): And, with the risk of some of the oil mills not working?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Even if the oil mills do not work, the rate of increase in consumption is sure to be maintained to compensate for the increase in the working expenses due to the increments accruing to the officers and staff of the department.

With regard to the Pallivasal Scheme, the first criticism that I observed was that it was classified as an ornamental work. Sir, there is nothing ornamental about this project. I fear that impression on the part of some of the Members is due to the fact that they imagine that it is primarily meant for the lighting of streets and houses as in Trivandrum. Sir, the Pallivasal Scheme is much more utilitarian than that. The main feature of the scheme is, not to beautify the towns, but for the distribution of cheap electric power for agricultural and industrial needs. Agricultural needs comprise drainage as well as irrigation and the network that is now proposed to be carried out will cover about 300 square miles.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know who was responsible for the first estimate on the Hydro-Electric Scheme?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Sir, I will draw the attention of the House to the note placed in the Legislative Council at the time of the last Budget Session, on the 3rd of August 1932. The figures given there are only a forecast, and then it was specially stated there that only preliminary estimates have been completed. So that figure was only tentative.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether that was based on investigation or substantive data?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Certainly, on substantive data. I am coming to that if you will give me some time. The main feature of the scheme as conceived at the time was an open channel to divert water from the Munnar river to the foreway from where it is taken to the pipe lines. It was rather an ambitious proposal to keep the expenditure very low. But the one great weakness of that proposal was that the country through which the water course was taken was found to be unreliable during the last monsoon and subsequently also. The ground was found slipping badly and expensive steps would be necessary to maintain the water channel. At the same time, it would be difficult to induce very good customers of power to become consumers when the possibility of continuous supply is not assured. It was also mentioned in the last paragraph of that note that Government will proceed with that scheme only after obtaining a second opinion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, it was stated that it is a confidential note. Can the member read it now?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): There is no confidential matter in it now. It was placed before the Council. Accordingly Mr. Truscott was invited and he went through the whole of my investigation and estimate. He came to the conclusion that to take the water along the sides of the channel was enormously risky. He suggested, instead of an open channel, a tunnel about 10,000 feet long. This tunnel is estimated to cost Rs. 10 lakhs over my previous proposal. This is one of the items of excess expenditure.

The second item of expenditure is this. I had proposed to take the line from Pallivasal to Kotamangalam and from Kotamangalam to Kottayam and from Kottayam to Alleppey. Changanachery and Tiruvalla are branch lines. At the ultimate stage a loop line was proposed to be taken to Alwaye and from Alwaye to Shertala. Now investigation has showed that the necessity of this loop line was problematical. So, this had to be given up.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether Todupuzha is included in the circuit?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): There is no need to take it to Todupuzha.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): But that is the easier route. I understand that the Electric Sub-Division Officer is now investigating it in a different line. But the other route will be the shorter and easier one. I do not know why Todupuzha is excluded, while the line will go straight if it is taken through it.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): The Todupuzha distribution will not come in the main line.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the member be pleased to inform whether he will make an investigation now?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): The investigation is going on at present. I was there only eight days ago.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Mr. Menon says that the matter is under investigation. That is enough.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Sir, we had, therefore, to provide double lines for transmission. This costs an additional Rs. 4 lakhs. Double line is necessary for ensuring continuous supply by making provision for cases of interruption to one circuit due to lightning or other interference. In order to secure large customers, who are running business of an out-turn of 20 or 25 lakhs of rupees per annum, it is most essential that we should guarantee a continuity of supply.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What was the net profit expected when the investment was Rs. 36 lakhs?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): I am coming to that.

Sir, in all these capital works, it is necessary to include the interest charges also in the estimate. For the first few years after construction, such works may not be remunerative. It is therefore necessary to provide for the interest charges also. This was not provided before. We have now provided Rs. 3 lakhs for interest charges. It may not be necessary to spend the money, but it has to be shown as an item of book adjustment.

Another item of expenditure is the increased supervision for tunnel construction and double line construction. All these together come up to the figure of Rs. 59 lakhs. These items explain the excess over the original estimate of Rs. 36 lakhs.

As one of the members pointed out, we are expecting a large consumption at Alwaye, and I understand that steps have already been taken in connection with the acquisition of land and construction of buildings. With a view to secure that customer for us, it was essential to guarantee a supply almost from the commencement of our operations. For that purpose, we have to extend the line right up to Alwaye. And for this purpose, an estimate has now been sanctioned amounting to Rs. 11·8 lakhs. That brings up the total to Rs. 70 lakhs. The customer at Alwaye is now making some other arrangement. But when we bring up the line and make the supply available, he will take power from us.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether the estimate is now double the original estimate?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): It is less than double.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does he guarantee that when he actually executes the work this amount will not be doubled?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): I can guarantee that.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Will it cost us a crore of rupees?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): No, I did not say that. All that I said was that in order to be on the safe side we have included all items of expenses. But we have not allowed for a probable rise in prices of materials. If there are no large fluctuations in foreign markets, there is no reason why the estimate should be exceeded at all.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What is the estimated net receipt according to the revised scheme?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): I am coming to that.

One of the points raised yesterday was that, while in the note placed before the Council last year, the consumption was given as 9·6 million units in the early stages of working, in the Financial Secretary's speech it is stated as 7 to 8 million units minimum consumption. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that what was mentioned in the Financial Secretary's speech related to the immediate market. That is very significant. A continuous load giving an annual consumption of 7 to 8 millions will be available immediately.

In this connection, I also wish to refer to the proposal for the establishment of a paper mill at Tattakad. Investigation is going on now by one or two firms interested in that business. When that scheme comes through, an additional annual consumption of ten to twelve millions will be guaranteed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What investment will be necessary for that?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): No special investment will be necessary. It may cost only about Rs. 40,000. And power will be supplied from the sub-station at Kotamangalam. That is why we have located a sub-station there. One of the reasons why this business is likely to come in is the availability of cheap power.

Out of the Rs. 70 lakhs that will be spent on this Project, it is very significant that more than Rs. 20 lakhs should be spent in this State alone by way of wages and materials. Apart from the direct revenue which it is possible to anticipate in the first three years' working, and which will bring a return of 5 per cent. interest and the working expenses, a sinking fund is provided in addition to pay back the capital in 25 years and also depreciation to cover a period of 30 years. In all these schemes, the indirect revenue to be derived should also be considered. If the mill at Alwaye starts its working, it is expected, in the course of five or six years, employment direct and indirect for about two to three thousand people will be obtained, which means, by way of wages and salaries at least Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs per annum.

Another economic aspect of the scheme is also to be borne in mind. At present there is an annual expenditure of 600,000 gallons of kerosene oil for cultivation in the *Punja* area. This costs, at a modest estimate, an amount of Rs. 3 to 3½ lakhs. This drain could be stopped in course of time if all the lands are brought under electric pumping.

Another point that was emphasised during the course of the discussion was that the whole work should be taken up immediately instead of in stages. The cost of the head works has gone up by an additional expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs on account of the tunnel which makes the first stage of the proposal not a profitable business by itself. Moreover, the requirements of the business concern at Alwaye which necessitated the extension of the lines to Alwaye had also to be considered.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government have any assurance of consumption of considerable energy in Alwaye?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): More or less, that is the understanding. But no agreements have been signed.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*); May I know from the member what will be the expected receipts from the undertaking?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): I have already explained that.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I may first be permitted to offer my thanks to those members of the House who have congratulated me for presenting a surplus budget. As usual, there has been some criticism about the variations between the estimated and the actual figures of the budget. I may point out that such differences are inevitable in view of the fact that the budget for any year will be prepared pretty long before the actual commencement of the year. In this connection, I may be permitted to repeat what I had occasion to tell the House last year, as well as in previous years, that such differences between the budget estimates and the actual figures are not peculiar to Travancore alone; but are quite common to the budgets of other countries as well.

Mr. K. Padmanabhan has suggested that the various departmental budget estimates should be first scrutinised and discussed by non-departmental independent local agencies, before it is actually presented to the House. No doubt, the suggestion is an ideal one. But it does not appear to be feasible in practice. Moreover, I would inform the member that the preliminary budget estimates are first scrutinised by a representative body of the Legislature, namely, the Finance Committee, before they are subjected to the formal vote of the Assembly.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Is the Financial Secretary aware that similar practices are obtaining in other countries?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I am not aware: but I am subject to correction. So far as my information goes, there is no such institution anywhere.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Is the member aware that such a practice obtains among the civilised States of America?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May be. Then, the reclassification of the various items of expenditure comprised under the major head "State Charities" has been the subject of some criticism by Mr. S. Krishna Pillai. The reclassification has had to be made for the obvious reasons mentioned in my speech introducing the budget.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know from the member, how is it that the funds under Charity came to be included under Devaswoms?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Because the expenditure under certain items formerly included under State Charities is closely allied to that under Devaswoms.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it the member's opinion that State Charity has become the State's function?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Not exactly that.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What does he mean by that? Does he mean to suggest that his predecessors were at fault for not having regrouped the items as the present Financial Secretary has done?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Some distinction has now been made between Devaswoms and State Charities for purposes of voting. So a regrouping has become necessary.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I take it from the member that regrouping has been resorted to specifically for the purpose of depriving us of the right to vote on that amount?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*); Then, what does the member mean by saying that the voting problem has helped the Financial Secretary in resorting to such method?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): What I said was that the question of re-grouping came up in connection with the distinction between votable and non-votable demands.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it the member's opinion therefore that if this House is given the privilege of voting on this amount, this House will certainly vote it out.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have no such opinion. Anyhow, it is the duty of the Financial Secretary to note in the budget whether an item is votable or non-votable. Formerly both the major heads Devaswoms and State Charities were non-votable.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I take it, at the time the Legislative Reforms Regulation came into force, these amounts retained their original place under State Charities or whether before that date these amounts were transferred.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): When the Reforms Regulation came into force, these particular sub-heads retained their original places under State Charities.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know when did the Financial Secretary attempt to regroup the items under Devaswom and State Charities? Was it after the Legislative Reforms Regulation came into force?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): When the draft budget was being prepared, the necessity arose to mark the items in it as either votable or non-votable.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Was it on the date when the Reforms Regulation came into force that Agrasala Funds were, as a matter of fact, treated as within "State Charities".

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have already answered that question.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): That is not enough. Does the member say in so many words that when the Reforms Regulation came into force, Agrasala Funds were treated as within State Charities?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): All the amounts under Agrasala were under the head "State Charities" on the date on which the Regulation was passed.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it with His Highness' sanction this transfer of items was effected at the time the Reforms Regulation came into force?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The re-classification was made at the time of the preparation of the draft budget.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know, was it with the express sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that this item was taken from State Charities and included under non-votable items?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): That was done under proper sanction.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know, was that done under Government sanction?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Under proper sanction.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I want to ascertain whether a privilege that has been conferred by a Statute could be taken away by an executive order.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): So far as classification of items under budget heads is concerned, the decision of the Government is final.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I am asking the question whether the right once conferred by a Statute could be taken away by the order of the Financial Secretary.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There is no question of any right having been taken away.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S, KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Then, may I take it that we will be permitted to vote on it.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Only the amounts included under the head "State Charities" could be voted on.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I am referring to the amount originally treated as under "State Charities". I believe we can vote on it.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Only the items included in the draft budget under the Major Head "State Charities" are votable.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I take it that it is the decision of Government that amounts under 'Agrasala' and 'Japadakshina' do really form part of the Devaswom Department.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes, that is the decision of Government.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether under the Royal Proclamation, Government are not debarred from expending the amounts out of the general revenues.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The Agrasala and the Japadakshina expenditure is met out of the General Revenues and not out of the Devaswom Fund, constituted under the Royal Proclamation.

MR. PUTUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know wh ther Government are at liberty to spend further amounts on Deva woms from the general revenues of the State.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): That raises a que tion of law and the Financial Secretary has nothing to do with that.

PRESIDENT: That question is disallowed.

MR. R NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*: Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai referred to the disproportionately hi salary that is charged in the Railway accounts in respect of the sala of the South Indian Railway Station Master at Quilon, and to the u favourable bearing that such a high salary would have on the relati share of the expenditure to be debited to this State on account of t Quilon—Shencottah Railway.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Is the Financial Secı tary in a position to assure the House that the pay of the Station Ma ter in the accounts is the pay that is actually paid out to him?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I am not in a position to do that. All that I can say is that whether his pay is Rs. 100 or 500, it does not affect the accounts, so far as Trivandrum—Tinnevelly line is concerned.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Will the member please explain this.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The working expenses of the Travancore Branch, that is, the line from Tinnevelly to Trivandrum, are reckoned as follows:—

> "The working expenses of the Travancore Branch for each half year shall be taken to be such a sum as bears the same proportion to the gross earnings of the said line during such half year, as the working expenses for that half year of the company's undertaking for the time being (including the Travancore Branch) and all other charges (if any) to revenue account properly chargeable to that half year, bear to the gross earnings of the undertaking including the Travancore Branch for that half year".

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Even though the calculation is like that, if we take the percentage of the working expenses of stations like Madura and Trichy with very big staffs drawing high salaries and compare it with ours, will it not ultimately result in a loss to us?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): So far as the charging of expenses for the Tinnevelly-Trivandrum line is concerned, actual expenses are not taken into account at all. The total receipts and the total working expenses of the whole S. I. R. line, including the Travancore branch, are first taken into account and a proportion is then struck between the gross receipts and the gross working expenses. The working expenses of the Travancore branch are put down at this proportion of the gross receipts from the line, irrespective of the actual amounts spent.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : From the nature of the details, is the Financial Secretary in a position to assure us that in that combination we are not losers.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*); I do not think we are losers.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Is he in a position to definitely say that we are not losers by this arrangement?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The question has been answered already.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is it the percentage of the recurring expenditure that is taken into account?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) Working expenses are taken into account. Working expenses include recurring expenses as well.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : So non-recurring expenses will be charged to the capital?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Certain non-recurring expenses will be charged to capital.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether there is any percentage fixed?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The percentage of working expenses is about 60 per cent. of the gross receipts.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether the whole S. I. R. is not working at a loss?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Some of the units of the S. I. R. are working at a loss.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is it to the same extent as ours?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): More or less.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is there any special circumstance which makes it so?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There is now loss on the Travancore Railways *i. e.* on the line from Tinnevelly to Trivandrum. This line is treated for account purposes as one unit, and the opening of the chord line from Tenkasi to Virudunagar has affected the receipts.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Does the agreement between the Travancore Government and the S. I. R. allow new lines to be opened to the detriment of Travancore?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There is nothing to prevent the S. I. R. from opening new lines.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Anyhow does it not affect us adversely?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The opening of a new line has affected us adversely to some extent. This Government are in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Who opened the line?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The S. I. R. Company.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): How does the member say that on account of the opening of the new line there is a fall in the income?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Formerly those who wanted to go to Madras had to go *via* Tinnevelly. But on account of the opening of the new line, they take the chord line route. The fare from Tenkasi to Tinnevelly, which would have augmented the receipts of the Travancore Railway now goes to the credit of the chord line.

Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Iyer has observed that the item "Receipts from Markets" was transferred from Sanchayam to Miscellaneous, last year and, that this year the revenue from Kandukrishi lands is deducted from Land Revenue Receipts.

In para 4 of the Royal Proclamation dated 12th April 1922, it is stated that the Devaswom Fund shall consist of the allotment made in the State Budget every year for the scheduled Devaswoms, such allotment not being less than 40 per cent. of the Ayacut and Sanchayam Land Revenue of the State.

The contribution to the Fund has therefore been fixed at 40 per cent. of the Ayacut and the Sanchayam Land Revenue of the State from 1107 onwards instead of a lump sum grant of Rs. 16 lakhs.

The item "Receipts from Markets" was classified under Land Revenue—Miscellaneous in 1098 and therefore in fixing the 40 per cent. proportion, the receipt from this item was not taken into account. In the general reclassification of receipt items under Land Revenue, with a view to facilitate the reconciliation of departmental and Treasury figures and also to simplify classification, it was classified as an item of receipt under Sanchayam in 1099. As the receipt under this item was not taken into account when the Proclamation was issued, it was again reclassified under Miscellaneous, to facilitate the calculation of contribution to the Devaswom Fund. In regard to the separation of Kandukrishi Revenue and the consequent reduction of contribution referred to by the member, I have already explained that the contribution is calculated on the gross receipts and not on the net receipts under *Ayacut* and *Sanchayam.*

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has sufficient provision been made for irrigation and communications?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The total allotment for the P. W. D. for the next year is higher than that for the current year.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What was it in 1108?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): In 1108 it was Rs 29 lakhs and this year the provision is more than Rs. 30 lakhs. Further there is provision for capital expenditure amounting to nearly 19 lakhs.

MR. A.S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know then whether all the figures found in the budget are not correct?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): They are all correct. I am speaking of the total allotment under P. W. D. and under Capital Works.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does it include the Hydro-Electric scheme and others?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It does not benefit the peodle who are in need of irrigation and roads.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I am speaking only of the total allotment under P. W. D. and Capital Works. The Hydro-Electric scheme is meant for the economic advancement of the State.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it inclusive of the concrete road in Trivandrum?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the expenditure for the concrete road?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The works provided for next year are shown in *Appendix* B of the budget.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the member any idea of the cost of one mile of concrete road?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It will be about Rs. 50,000.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know how many miles of road are intended to be converted into concrete road this year?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have not got the information now. The member may refer to *Appendix B* of the budget.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It is not stated there

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Then that means there is no provision. (*Laughter.*)

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): What is the rule of Government as regards lapsing of funds once sanctioned? Has not the Government the duty to restore it in the next budget?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): As far as funds permit, it is done.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I see that funds ear-marked and provided in the last year's budget are totally left out in this year's budget.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Quite possible There may be some such items.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Is it a good practice?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is all governed by the amount of funds available.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Does the member mean to say that the financial position is absolutely sound ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*). Yes.

PRESIDENT: We will now adjourn to meet at 11 o' clock on Monday.

The House adjourned at 4-30 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION.

Thursday, the 7th August 1933/23rd Karkatakam 1108.

The Assembly reassembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at 11-3 of the clock, the President presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code.

23.* **MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to amend the Criminal Procedure Code Regulation so as to bring it into line with the current British Indian Code on the subject?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESWARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, subject, however, to such modifications as may be necessary to meet local requirements.

Transfer of a Munsiff's Court from Alleppey to Ambalapuzha.

24.* **MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Law's Delays Officer has recommended the transfer to Ambalapuzha of one of the two Munsiffs' Courts at Alleppey;

(*b*) whether the said recommendation has been accepted by the High Court; and

(*c*) whether the Government have considered the proposal, and, if not, why not?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The proposal was considered by Government. As the increase in the number and jurisdiction of the Village Panchayat Courts, recommended by the Law's Delays Commissioner, and the divesting of the Munsiffs at Nedumangad, Shencottah, Changanacherry, Kanjirapally and Thodupuzha of their magisterial powers, in connection with the redistribution of the Magisterial functions effected from the 1st Chingom 1108, are bound to reduce the work of the Munsiffs to an appreciable extent, the High Court have been requested to send up fresh proposals for the redistribution of the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs' Courts.

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Vol. I. No. 5.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : With reference to parts (*a*) and (*b*), may I know from the Government whether there is any obstacle for the removal of one of the Courts from Alleppey to Ambalapuzha immediately ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) Government want to consider the question as a whole because the Law's Delays Commissioner has made many other proposals. Similar proposals have been made in regard to other parts of the State also. So it was thought better to consider the proposals as a whole. The High Court have been asked to consider the re-adjustment of jurisdiction after having given an increased number of Village Panchayat Courts in the State and after divesting some of the Munsiff-Magistrates of their Magisterial powers.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): With reference to one of the Courts at Alleppey, is the contemplated transfer affected by any such questions as the Government wishes to refer to the High Court ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That might, because a re-adjustment of jurisdiction of all the Courts in the State is contemplated.

Ezhava applicants for posts under the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer

25.* **MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) ; Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Ezhava graduates and under-graduates who had applied for posts under the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Graduates.—3; Under-graduates—16.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member the number of graduates and the number of under-graduates appointed by the Jenmikaram Special Officer ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : One Ezhava graduate clerk and three under-graduates.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) ; What is the total number of appointments under the Jenmikaram Special Officer hitherto made ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : 38 clerks, 33 copyists and one typist.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know from the member how many Nairs and Christians have been appointed out of the 38 clerks ?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether there is any proposal to increase the number of clerks and copyists under the Jenmikaram Special Officer ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Some additional copyists were given. But I do not know the number exactly.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Is there any proposal to increase the staff of the Special Officer?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, there is.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): When the staff is increased, will the legitimate claims of the Ezhava community be considered?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The appointments referred to are appointments of Special Jenmikaram Settlement Officers and those appointments require special qualification. Subject to the possession of special qualifications, the Ezhavas will also be appointed.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Am I to take it that, if candidates from the Ezhava community possessing the necessary qualifications are available, their claims will be considered?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Candidates selected for admission to the Engineering College, Madras, during 1933.

26.* **MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the number of candidates selected from each community by the Government for admission to the Madras Engineering College this year (*i. e.* 1933); and

(*b*) the number of Ezhavas who had applied to the Government for being selected for admission to the Madras Engineering College this year (*i. e.*, 1933)?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The number of candidates selected from each community by the Government for admission to the Madras Engineering College during 1933, is:—

A. Engineering Class.

(1) Nair	...	1
(2) Brahmin	...	1
(3) Christians		
(*a*) Roman Catholic Syrian	...	1
(*b*) Syrian non-Catholic	...	1
Total	...	4

B. Upper Subordinate class.

(1) Christians		
Marthoma Syrian	...	1
Syrian	...	1
(2) Hindu (Ambalavasi)	...	
(3) Brahmin (Saraswath)	...	

As the Syrian Christian and Saraswath Brahmin candidates for the Upper Subordinate Course withdrew their applications expressing their inability to join the College, two other candidates having the best qualifications selected from the original list were also allowed admission.

They are :

1 Jacobite Syrian Christian.

1 Syrian Catholic.

There were no fresh applicants for the vacant seats.

(*b*) one.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Am I to take it that this number of Ezhava applicants is for both the Engineering College classes and the Upper Subordinate Classes?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know why the one Ezhava who had applied for selection was not selected ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : He was ineligible under the Rules.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know the exact nature of the ineligibility under the Rules ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : He was overaged.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether the member is aware that the restriction as to age could be exempted under the Rules?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No. The Madras Government required this Government to select only candidates eligible under the Rules.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know whether the Madras Government can exempt backward communities from Rules ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They can exempt only Mahomedans, depressed classes and Oriya candidates.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Is the member aware that, if the Ezhava candidates apply direct to the Engineering College, they can get exempted ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am not aware.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know whether there is only one Engineering College in South India ?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether the Government have any objection to leave the selection of these candidates to the respective Colleges instead of the Government themselves doing it ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Madras Government wanted this Government to do it. Anyhow Government have no objection to consider that question.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : May I know who selected them ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Which machinery?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government with the advice of the Chief Engineer.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Have the Principals of any of the colleges any voice in the matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

Appointment of a Tunnel Expert.

27.* **MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a tunnel expert has been appointed as Assistant to the Electrical Chief Engineer and if so the terms on which he was appointed;

(*b*) whether he has been appointed in the hope that Government would be able to carry on the tunnelling work with his help and whether it has now been found that such scheme is not practicable; and

(*c*) whether they now propose to give the tunnelling work on contract to foreign firms and if so whether there would be any necessity for the continuance in service of the tunnel expert?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Mr. N. V. Dorofeef, A. M. I. E. (Ind.) formerly Tunnel Engineer in the Hydro-Electric branch of the Punjab P. W. D, has been appointed, subject to the following terms, as the Resident Engineer in charge of the Tunnel and Civil Engineering works in connection with the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme for a period of three years with effect from 15th April 1933:—

1. He will be paid a monthly salary of Bh. Rs. 1,400 without free quarters.

2. His appointment will be for three years subject to six months' notice on either side.

3. He should contribute to the State Provident Fund 1/11th of his salary to which Government will contribute an equal sum, the whole accumulating at compound interest at the usual rate *viz.*, 5 per cent.

4. He will be allowed travelling allowance at the rates usually admissible to an officer of his pay according to the Travancore Service Regulations.

5. He will be entitled to first class passages to England for himself and family not exceeding 4 in all in case he leaves India immediately after the termination of his service here.

6. He will be eligible for casual leave under the T. S. R. and two months' privilege leave in a year as a special case in consideration of the unhealthy and strenuous nature of his work in tunnel boring and considering that he will be working all days including holidays. Privilege leave will have to be availed of during the term of his service unless it is refused in the exigencies of service.

Mr. T. C. Thommen.]

7. He will not be entitled to any gratuity or pension.

(*b*) Mr. Dorofeef is appointed to supervise the construction of the tunnel at Pallivasal and the execution of such of the Civil Engineering works as may be found necessary by the Electrical Engineer in connection with the scheme. Government feel definitely assured that the scheme is a practical one and that Mr. Dorofeef with his special training and experience will be able to do the work very satisfactorily.

(*c*) Experience elsewhere has shown that to undertake the execution of works of this description departmentally will, in the long run, be neither economical nor sound. It is therefore proposed to invite tenders from experienced tunnel Engineers and contractors for this work. It is hoped that Government may succeed in getting an experienced contractor who can take up the work at a reasonable rate. Even if such a contract is fixed up, it is very essential to have a thoroughly experienced Engineer like Mr. Dorofeef to supervise the contractor's work which is of a very highly specialised nature. The services of a Tunnel Expert are therefore necessary.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know from the member whether the Tunnel Expert is an Assistant under the Electrical Engineer?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know the salary of the Electrical Engineer?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Rs. 500 to Rs. 700.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether the Tunnel Expert came for carrying on the tunnelling work?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*); May I know whether any tunnelling work has been commenced?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know the probable date on which that work might be commenced?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Then may I know the necessity for his appointment on the 15th April 1933?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The preliminary work had to be done.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) May I know the nature of the preliminary work?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Surveying.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Am I to understand then that no preliminary work was done before April 1933?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No work was done.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Am I to take it that the member means that no preliminary work was carried on prior to April 1933?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I request the member to explain what he means by preliminary work.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I mean the same thing that the member himself means.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I meant the survey.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Am I to take it that the survey work is completed?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Then may I know whether the survey work has been carried on?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes. It is being carried on.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Then may I know the necessity for the appointment of a Tunnel Expert without even ascertaining what exactly the nature of the work would be?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The nature of the work is to cut tunnel and Mr. Dorofeef is to supervise the survey and the cutting of the tunnel.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether it was the Electrical Chief Engineer or somebody else who informed the Government that a tunnel has to be cut?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The Electrical Chief Engineer.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Am I to take it therefore that he made this recommendation without carrying on the preliminary enquiry?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): He investigated and found that a tunnel was necessary.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I therefore take it that this appointment was necessitated because the recommendation was made by the Electrical Chief Engineer?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The appointment was made because a tunnel was found necessary.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Was it based on the Electrical Chief Engineer's report?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Has the Electrical Chief Engineer himself any practical knowledge of this work?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : He has got every qualification for conducting the investigation.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Then may I know whether this Electrical Chief Engineer himself has reported the necessity for the appointment of a Tunnel Expert?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : When a tunnel was found necessary he said that a Tunnel Expert may be appointed.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : May I know when it was found necessary to carry on the tunnel operations—whether it was before April or after April?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Before April.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know from the member whether Government have any idea as to the remuneration of the Tunnel Expert at the time he was employed in Punjab?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : No.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Was he under the service of the Punjab Provincial Government?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Was he in service there by virtue of a special covenant or as an officer in the regular cadre of service?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : He was in the regular service.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know whether applications were invited by advertisement?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : No.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know whether this particular man was sought for this place?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : He was found to be a proper person and he was appointed.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Am I to take it that Government asked him whether he was willing to accept this appointment or whether he was an applicant for this post?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Government found that there was such a qualified man and appointed him.

Tour of the Tahsildar-Magistrate, Parur.

28*. **MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of days from 1-10-1108 to 31-11-1108 the Tahsildar-Magistrate of North Parur was on circuit from his headquarters; and

(*b*) of the above number the days on which he posted criminal cases for trial?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 48 days.
(*b*) 36 days.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Are the Government aware that he attended the court on those days?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): On the other hand it is reported that he posts cases in the morning and goes on circuit only at 3 in the afternoon.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know the minimum number of days he is expected to go on camp?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Forty days in a quarter.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know from the member the time at which he goes to office to hear cases?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no definite information but it is presumed that it is only after 11.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): At morning his work commences only at 11?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Office work commences only at 11.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Or 6 o'clock in the morning?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, not in the court.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Therefore, are we to understand that he commences sittings in court only from 11?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I believe so. But I have no definite information.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I also be told what the evening time will be when he starts on circuit?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): 3 o'clock usually.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): മജിസ്ത്രീരിയൽ വക്ക് ഇല്ലാത്ത തഹശിൽദാർമാർ പ്രതിമാസം ഇത്ര ദിവസം സൎക്കീട്ടു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): മജിസ്ത്രീരിയൽ ജോലി ഉള്ളവൎക്കും ഇല്ലാത്തവൎക്കും ഒരു ക്വാർട്ടറിൽ ൪൦ ദിവസം സൎക്കീട്ടു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടു.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ മജിസ്ത്രീരിയൽ വക്കുള്ളവരും അല്ലാത്തവരുമായി വ്യത്യാസമില്ലേ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : ഇതുവരെവ്യത്യാസം ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) തഹശിൽദാർ മജിസ്രേട്ടിനു പ്രതിമാസം എത്രദിവസം ക്രിമിനൽകേസ്സ് വിചാരണ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : ഇല്ല.

Senior Head Constables and undergraduate clerks acting as Inspectors of Police.

29*. **MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there are senior head constables and undergraduate clerks in the Police Department acting as Inspectors of Police ; and

(*b*) how many of them are there ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) ; (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Six Head Constables and one clerk.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Will the member state whether there is any proposal to confirm these people as Inspectors of Police ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): The Commissioner has made no such proposal.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Is it not advisable that such people are confirmed ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): It is only according to proportion that confirmation will be made.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : What does the member mean by 'according to proportion'?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Twenty-five per cent. only of the appointments will go to the undergraduates in the department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I ask supplementary questions in regard to question No. 6 ?

PRESIDENT : The statement has been laid on the table and you may ask any supplementary questions.

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) May I know whether there are any particular reasons for not throwing open 21 Satrams given in part (*a*) to people of all castes and creeds ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : There are reasons.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know what those reasons are ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know the amount of public funds annually spent for the maintenance of these satrams?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Goverment*): I claim notice.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether as a result of the resolution referred to in my question Government have considered the question of not spending public funds for the maintenance of such institutions which are not open to all classes of the public?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The question is being considered.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether Government began to consider the question only from 2-11-1930?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know the reason......

PRESIDENT: You must not interrupt the other member who has not finished his questions.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): With regard to the roads it is stated that these roads are of small length meant as approaches to Palaces or temples. May I know why the funds belonging to the Palace or the temple concerned are not utilised for the maintenance of these roads?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It has been going on like this for a very long time and no occasion has arisen for a change.

MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the member aware that the resolution referred to in my question was passed in this Council?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secre'a'y to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Was there any representation from any section of the public that that resolution should not be carried out?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Then may I know why these roads were not thrown open to members of all classes?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I have already stated that the question of throwing open the roads is being considered.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Have Government consulted the public up till now?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): There is no occasion for consulting the public as the Government have not themselves come to any decision yet.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Now that it is more than three years, is there any chance of the Government coming to any conclusion in the near future?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I cannot say. It is a very big question which will naturally take time.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand that even as a result of the resolution Government have not been able to throw open during the course of three years even a single road out of the 146 roads given in the answer?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know, is the question of providing funds for the maintenance of the satrams, roads and tanks being considered?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know, which particular community or caste is prohibited from entering the Krishnancoil street and other streets referred to in the second page of the answer?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the Government are aware that there is such prohibition with reference to the Krishnancoil street?

PRESIDENT: You are giving out information.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) May I know whether, there is any community prohibited from entering into the Krishnancoil street?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it not a fact that certain castes can go as far as a particular portion in the street referred to?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I do not know.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member, which castes are *generally* prohibited entry into the street referred to?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*). That is only according to the *mamool*.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) But that is not a right. Then may I know by which officer was this list prepared?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The Maramat Engineer.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the member be pleased to state, on what records are these classifications based?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikápalli I*): May I know, in regard to roads which are not thrown open to the public on account of proximity to the Palace, has the Palace raised any objection?

PRESIDENT: That question does not arise.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether these roads are not thrown open because Government think that the Palace will be polluted?

PRESIDENT : You cannot ask that question.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : May I know whether the opening of satrams, roads, etc., was considered as a whole question or not ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): As a whole.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertula I*) : When the three satrams were thrown open, may I know whether the whole question of opening the other satrams and roads was not considered ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The question of throwing open the satrams and roads is being considered.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : I wish to know, when the three satrams were thrown open, whether the whole question was gone into in its entirety or not ?

MR T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The questions that arose in relation to those satrams alone were considered then.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : Am I to take it then that the throwing open of each satram is being gone into piecemeal.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): When those satrams were opened, Government came to the conclusion about those satrams only and not with regard to the others.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : May I know whether there is any special reason for such a long delay in giving effect to the resolution passed by this Council ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : That is a big question.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : In a question which has been decided by this Council, I can't understand why Government should delay in giving effect to that.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I have answered that question.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know, is the member right in saying that such a resolution was passed by this Council ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : I mean the resolution passed by the Legislative Council ; I want to know why there is such long delay in giving effect to that by the Government.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : What does the member mean by saying 'long delay'.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : This resolution was passed by the Legislative Council more than three years ago.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Three years is no long delay.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know, what does the member mean by saying that the question is a big one ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Because several things have to be considered.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Then may I take it that, when the Government threw open the roads and satrams in question, they never considered the question as a whole?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government considered the question relating to those satrams.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Before throwing open the satrams referred to, am I to take it that the Government considered all the several questions relating to this matter?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Questions relating to those satrams alone were then considered.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Or, may I know whether those satrams were thrown open without consideration of any one of those matters?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I have answered that question.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Am I therefore to take it then, that each one of the satrams and roads is being considered separately or independently of the other or whether this question is being considered as a whole with the general question of opening the satrams?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It has been answered.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): In regard to the three satrams already thrown open, am I to take it that the general question did not receive consideration at the hands of Government and that they had no trouble about that.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That question has been answered.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Now, Government have thrown open three satrams for the benefit of the public. May I know whether Government are willing to throw open the others in the list according to this principle?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That question is being considered.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is the member in a position to inform the House the nature of any one big question which now troubles Government; one important question which the Government are not able to tackle for the last three years?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The position of kitchens in close proximity to temples is one difficulty.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) Suppose we need not cook our meals. We get hotel meals and stay there. May I know what objection has Government for this?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That subject is being considered.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Then, what is the question that has been considered by Government during these 3 years?

MR. T. C THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Every relevant question is being considered by Government.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): In the matter of liability on the part of Government of throwing open the said roads and satrams, is there any difference between one set of roads and another.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes there is difference.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): With regard to the general question relating to opening of satrams and roads maintained by public funds, may I know whether Government have or have not come to a conclusion about the general policy towards this question?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I cannot say now.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Can the member assure the House that the Government have not come to a definite opinion with regard to the general policy of throwing open these satrams and roads?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): They have not accepted any general principle.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know, have the Government accepted the general trend of opinion of the representatives of the people?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government are considering the matter.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know when these satrams *viz.*, Lalom, Quilon and Kottarakara, were thrown open? Did the Government invite the opinion of the public?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): I understand from the answer given to Mr. Krishna Pillai that the Government have decided to throw open the roads and satrams referred to in the list. Can I take it like that?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I have answered that.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): There is a general question of principle involved that all the roads and satrams maintained out of public funds should be thrown open to the public. May I know, has there been any final decision upon that by the Government?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): മുൻപു തുറന്നുകൊടുക്കാതിരുന്ന ചില സത്രങ്ങൾ ബഹുജനങ്ങൾക്ക തുറന്നുകൊടുത്തതു് എന്തു പ്രമാണത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണു്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): തുറന്നുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് കൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു തോന്നിയതുകൊണ്ടു് തുറന്നുകൊടുത്തു.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഇനിയും തുറന്നുകൊടുക്കാനുള്ള സത്രങ്ങൾ തുറന്നുകൊടുക്കാൻ കൊള്ളാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണോ തുറന്നുകൊടുക്കാത്തതു്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): ആ വിഷയം ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ആലോചനയെ നയിക്കുന്നതായ പ്രമാണം എന്താണു്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): പ്രമാണത്തെപ്പററി തീരുമാനപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നു മുൻപു പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ. തുറന്നുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് വിഷമം ഇല്ലാത്തതൊക്കെയും തുറന്നുകൊടുത്തു.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഗവണ്മെൻറു തുറന്നുകൊടുക്കാമൊ പാടില്ലയോ എന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു യാതൊരു പ്രമാണത്തെയും അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയല്ലേ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): സൌകൎയ്യമാണു നോക്കിയതു്; പ്രമാണത്തെപ്പററി വാദിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Are we to understand from the member that the Government have not accepted the policy of throwing open roads and satrams maintained with public funds, to all castes and creeds in the State?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The policy has not been accepted by Government. The question is being gone into.

PRESIDENT: The house will now proceed to discuss the Budget demands. I may remind the members that the mover of the motion and the official member are allowed 10 minutes each and the other members 5 minutes each. The Demand, Land Revenue, is entitled to discussion for a day and precisely at 4-30, the whole outstanding motions will be treated as disposed of, and the demand as a whole will be put to the vote of the House.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.
DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 9,03,114 under Demand I—Land Revenue.

Motion No. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറു വകയ്ക്കായി ഉള്ള ൫൪,൯൯൧ രൂപായിൽനിന്നു

ഒരു രൂപകുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മുഖാന്തിരം അധഃകൃതൎക്കു് ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നതിൽ നേരിടുന്നു വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നതിനാണു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): On a point of order, Sir. This is a motion for a cut of the allotment under 'Establishment'. I wish to know whether the mover can discuss anything which does not relate to that particular budget head. He has now begun to discuss about the assignment of lands to the depressed classes. I want a ruling whether such general questions can be discussed under motions relating to specific budget heads or only under a token cut of the total allotment.

PRESIDENT: The practice hitherto has been to allow considerable latitude in this matter; and I propose to continue that practice. Therefore even under motions relating to specific budget heads, the policy to be followed by the Land Revenue Commissioner, by the Dewan Peishkars, and by the Department generally, can be discussed.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു് ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നതിൽ അധഃകൃതൎക്കുള്ള അവശതകളേയും അതിലേയ്ക്കു ഏതാനും പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെയും ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിയ്ക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതാണു് എൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശമെന്നു് മുൻപു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ? സമൎത്ഥനും കൎമ്മകുശലനും ആയ ഒരു ലാൻറുറവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞങ്ങൾക്കു് ആശ്വാസത്തിനും സന്തോഷത്തിനും വകയുണ്ടെന്നു് വിശ്വസിക്കയും അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ലാൻറുറവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരായി നിയമിച്ചതിലുള്ള സന്തോഷത്തെ പ്രദർശിപ്പിയ്ക്കുയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

അധഃകൃതർ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ കുടിപാർപ്പിനുസ്ഥലം ഇല്ലാത്തവരാണെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു സൌജന്യമായികുറെ ഭൂമി ഇവൎക്കു് പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഉത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ താല്പൎയ്യം അനുസരിച്ചല്ല റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെകീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികൾ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ളതു് ഇത്രയും കാലമായിട്ടും അവൎക്കു് ന്യായമായവിധത്തിൽ ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ അനുമാനിയ്ക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. അധഃകൃതൎക്കു് തൊഴിൽകിട്ടുന്നതിനു സൌകൎയ്യം ഉള്ളതായി ജനങ്ങൾ അധികം താമസിക്കുന്നസ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെ ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ ലാൻറുറവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവൎക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി തിരിച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമി തൊഴിൽ കിട്ടുന്നതിനു സൌകൎയ്യമില്ലാത്തസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണു്

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. പോരെങ്കിൽ ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഒട്ടുമുക്കാലും കൃഷിയ്ക്കുപയുക്തമല്ലാത്തതും നിവാസയോഗ്യമല്ലാത്തതും ആണു. അഥവാ വല്ലസ്ഥലങ്ങളും നല്ലതായിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ റവന്യുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ സിൽബന്ധികൾ സ്വാധീനബലമുള്ള മററു സമുദായക്കാർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടുവരികയാണുചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഈ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളുടെ ഉപദ്രവം ഉള്ളകാലത്തോളം അധഃകൃതർക്കു നല്ല ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകിട്ടുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

അധഃകൃതർക്കായി ഒഴിച്ചിടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമികളിൽ ഉള്ള കയ്യേററത്തെതടയാനായി ഗവമ്മെൻറു പലവിധത്തിലും ശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ഇതുവരെ അതു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അധഃകൃതർക്കുപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാനുള്ള ഭൂമി മററുള്ളവർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തതിന്മേൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു യാതൊരു ആക്ഷേപം എടുക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഇതു സാധിയ്ക്കാതെ വന്നതു എന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. അധഃകൃതർക്കായി ഒഴിച്ചിടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമികളെ മററാർക്കെങ്കിലും പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ക്രിമിനൽനിയമപ്രകാരം അവരെ ശിക്ഷിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ഇതിന് ഒരു ഒതുക്കംവരും എന്നുള്ളതിന് യാതൊരു സംശയവും ഇല്ല.

അധഃകൃതർക്കു പതിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്ന ഭൂമി കൃഷിയ്ക്കുപയുക്തമല്ലായെന്നു ഞാൻ മുൻപുതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചല്ലോ? അവർക്ക് കൃഷിയ്ക്കുപയുക്തമായ ഭൂമിതന്നെ നോക്കിപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ട നിഷ്കർഷകൾ പേഷ്കാരന്മാരോടും തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരോടും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവർ അതുശരിയായി നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുവരുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനു മുൻപുതന്നെ ഗവമ്മെൻറു ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്ക് കൂടുതൽ ഭൂമി കിട്ടുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യം ലഭിക്കുമായിരുന്നു.

വനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിച്ചിടപ്പെട്ട ഭൂമികളിൽ ഇരുപതുശതമാനം അധഃകൃതർക്കായി നീക്കിവയ്ക്കണമെന്ന് ഒരു ഗവമ്മെൻറുത്തരവുണ്ടു്. അതനുസരിച്ചും ശരിയായിനടക്കുന്നില്ലെന്ന് ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അധഃകൃതർക്ക് ഭൂസ്വത്തു് ഇല്ലാത്തിടത്തോളം കാലം അവരെ പൌരന്മാരായിട്ട് ഗണിക്കുന്നതിന് നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽതന്നെ നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സംസ്ഥാനംഒട്ടുക്ക് അധഃകൃതരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഭൂസ്വത്തുള്ളവരായി നാലോ അഞ്ചോ പേർ കണ്ടേയ്ക്കാമെന്നല്ലാതെ വേറെ ആരും തന്നേയില്ല. ഭൂസ്വത്തില്ലാതെ തിരുവി

താംക്രറിലെ പൌരന്മാരെന്നനിലയിൽഉള്ള യാതൊരു പുരോഗമനത്തിനും അവക്ക് വഴിയുമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഇവക്ക് ഭൂമിപതിപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ വേണ്ട നിഷ്കർഷകൾ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. അധഃകൃതക്ക് ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ലാൻറുറവന്യുകമ്മീഷണരെ ഉപദേശിക്കുന്നതിനു തയ്യാറായിട്ട് ചില സഹൃദയന്മാരായ മെമ്പറന്മാർ ഈ അസംബ്ളിയിൽ ഉണ്ട്. അവരെത്തന്നെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തി ഒരു കമ്മിററിയെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻ എന്ന ഒരാളുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്ന് അധഃകൃതോദ്ധാരണ വിഷയത്തിൽവേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനംനൽകി പ്രവൎത്തിപ്പിക്കണം എന്നുകൂടി എനിയ്ക്കപേക്ഷയുണ്ട്.

അധഃകൃതക്ക് സൌജന്യ നിരക്കിൽ ഭൂമി പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും അതിലേയ്ക്കായി പ്രത്യേകം ഭൂമി ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും പ്രഖ്യാപനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു വളരെക്കാലം മുൻപു മുതല്ക്കേ അധഃകൃതർ ഓരോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സ്ഥിരമായ ദേഹണ്ഡങ്ങളും ചെയ്തു താമസിച്ചു വരുന്നുണ്ട്. അവക്കു ദേഹണ്ഡങ്ങളും ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചു പെട്ടെന്നു ഇറങ്ങിപ്പോകാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ താമസിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളോടു പ്രവൎത്തികാരന്മാർ കാണിയ്ക്കുന്ന കടുംകൈ അസഹനീയമാണ്. "നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഈ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചു തരാൻ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല, നിങ്ങൾക്കു വേറെ സ്ഥലം ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്" എന്നൊക്കെ പ്രവൎത്തികാരന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞു അവരെ ബഹിഷ്കരിയ്ക്കയാണ് ചെയ്തുവരുന്നത്. പത്തും നാല്പതും വൎഷം സ്ഥിരമായ ദേഹണ്ഡം ചെയ്തു താമസിച്ചിട്ട് കണ്ണുനീരോടുകൂടി ഇറങ്ങിപോകേണ്ടിവരുന്നതു ഏററവും ദയനീയമായ ഒരു സംഭവമാകുന്നു. അതിനാൽ വളരെക്കാലം ദേഹണ്ഡം ചെയ്തു താമസിക്കുന്നവക്കു ആ ഭൂമി തറവില കെട്ടിവയ്ക്കാൻ ശക്തിയുള്ളവരാണെങ്കിൽ തറവില കെട്ടിവയ്പിച്ചും അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം സൌജന്യമായും അവക്കു തന്നെ പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. വളരെക്കാലമായി താമസിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും ഇറക്കിവിട്ട് വളരെ ദൂരെ പോയി അവർ ഭൂമി സമ്പാദിച്ചു കൊള്ളണം എന്നു വരുമ്പോൾ അതു അവരുടെ ആയുസ്സിനെക്കൂടി നഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാണ്. പേഷ്കാരന്മാരും തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരും പ്രവൎത്തികാരന്മാരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുവച്ചും കൊണ്ടാണ് പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നതു. പ്രവൎത്തികാരന്മാർ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കടുംകൈകൾ കാണിയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇവരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു മാത്രം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പ്രവൎത്തി

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

യ്ക്കാതെ വേണ്ട അന്വേഷണങ്ങളം നടത്തി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു ഏൎപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണം.

ജനവാസം ഇല്ലാത്തതായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അധഃകൃതൎക്കു ഭൂമി പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു ഒരു പ്രയോജനവും ഇല്ല. ഗവൺമെന്റിനു കരംപോലും ഈടാക്കുന്നതിന്നു സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഒരു കുഡുംബത്തിനു കൃഷിചെയ്തു കാലക്ഷേപം കഴിയ്ക്കണമെങ്കിൽ മൂന്നേക്കറെങ്കിലും സ്ഥലം കിട്ടാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എന്നാൽ അവൎക്കു എട്ടും പത്തും സെന്റു ഭൂമിയാണ് മലകളിൽപോലും പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനോ കാലക്ഷേപത്തിനുള്ള മാൎഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനോ യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയും ഇല്ല. ഈ സംഗതിയിലും ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടി പ്രത്യേകം പതിയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം പോയി പരിശോധിച്ച ശേഷമല്ലാതെ പ്രവൎത്തിയാരന്മാരുടെ റിപ്പോൎട്ടിൻമേൽ യാതൊരു തീരുമാനവും ചെയ്യരുതു് എന്നു് വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു് അവസാനമായി പറഞ്ഞു കൊണ്ടു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I wish to second the motion moved by Mr. John Joseph.

PRESIDENT: There is no need to second these cut motions.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): സർ, മി. ജോസഫ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ൫൦ ലക്ഷത്തിൽ പരം വരുന്ന പ്രജകളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ജീവിതസൌകൎയ്യം തീരെയില്ലാതെ—തൃപ്തികരമായി ഉണ്ണാനും ഉടുക്കാനും ഇല്ലാതെ—വസ്ത്രവും വിദ്യയുമില്ലാതെ വളരെ കഷ്ടതകൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതിനും പുറമെ, കയറി കിടന്നുറങ്ങുന്നതിനുപോലും സ്വന്തമായി ഭൂമിയില്ലാതെ അവശത അനുഭവിച്ചു പോരുന്നതു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗക്കാർ മാത്രമാണ്. ഈ സാധുജനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മി. ജോസഫ് തന്നെ ഇവിടെ സവിസ്തരം പ്രതിപാദിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഭൂമി പതിപ്പു വിഷയത്തിൽ ലാൻറു റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നു തുടൎച്ചയായി ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ചെറിയ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഇവരുടെ പൊതുവെയുള്ള സുഖസൌകൎയ്യാദികൾക്കു മതിയാകുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള വിവരം സൂക്ഷ്മവീക്ഷണം ചെയ്യുന്ന

വക്കേവക്കമറിവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്. കർഷകവൃത്തിയുടെ നട്ടെല്ലാ യ അധഃകൃതരുടെ ജീവിതസൌകൎയ്യത്തിന, അതായത്ത ഇവർ അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സങ്കടാവസ്ഥയ്ക്കു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഭൂമി സമ്പാദനവും അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതില്ലാതെ അതിനൊരു പരിഹാരം നിർവിഘ്നം ഉണ്ടാകുവാനുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യത്ത ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു യാതൊരു വിധമായ ആദായത്തിനും മാൎഗ്ഗമില്ലാതെ ധാരാളം ഭൂമികിടപ്പുണ്ട്. ഭൂമിയില്ലാത്തവക്കു ഭൂമി പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്ന ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കല്പനകം പൂർണ്ണമായ രീതിയിൽ നിർവഹിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ള വിവരം നിസ്സംശയം പറയാവുന്നതുമാണ്. ഏതവൽപൎയ്യന്തം കുടിപാർപ്പിന സ്വന്തമായി ഭൂമിയില്ലാതെ സങ്കടങ്ങളനുഭവിച്ചു പോരുന്ന ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച ജനതതിയുടെ പ്രസ്തുത ആവശ്യം യഥായോഗ്യം നിറവേറേണ്ട കടമ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ടെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. മൂന്നും നാലും ഏക്കർ വീതമല്ല, സ്വന്തമായി ഓരോ കുടിൽ കെട്ടി താമസിക്കുന്നതിനെങ്കിലും ഭൂമി നല്കി സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതാണ് ഭൂമി ഇല്ലാത്തുള്ളവരുടെ സങ്കട വിവരം ഒരു പക്ഷേ ഗവണ്മെൻറും അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ ഭയങ്കരമായ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്ക കാലത്ത അന്യരുടെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽപാൎത്തുവന്നിരുന്നവരും സ്വന്തഭൂമികളില്ലാത്തവരുമായ അധഃകൃതർ കുടിപാൎക്കുന്നതിന ഇടമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനായി പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും അലഞ്ഞു നടന്നിട്ടുള്ളത് പലരും നേരിട്ടു ഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതിന കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതാണല്ലോ. അന്യരുടെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ താമസിച്ചു കൂലിവേലകൊണ്ടു കാലയാപനം ചെയ്തു വരവെ അന്യരുടെ സ്ഥലത്ത അവരുണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള വീടുകൾ നശിച്ചു പോയതു നിമിത്തം അവർ താമസിച്ചു വന്നിരുന്ന ഭൂമി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ വീണ്ടും അവക്കു താമസിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകൎയ്യം കൊടുക്കാതെയുമായി. തന്നിമിത്തം അവരനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സങ്കടങ്ങൾ അവർണ്ണനീയങ്ങളത്രേ. പട്ടണങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം നിമിത്തം കുന്നുകുഴിയിൽ ഉണ്ടുകാട്ടാലും, പട്ടത്തും അധഃകൃതർ താമസിച്ചു വരികയും, റവന്യുഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും മററു ഗവണ്മെൻറധികൃതരും ഇവരെ നിർബ്ബന്ധിച്ചും അവിടങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന ഇറക്കി വിടുവാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായും അറിയുന്നു. മൈസൂർ, മദ്രാസ്സ് മുതലായ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ അധഃകൃതരുടെ താമസസൌകൎയ്യത്തിന വേണ്ട ഭൂമി സൎക്കാരിൽ നിന്നും പൊന്നും വില കൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങി അവർക്ക കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമല്ല

[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri.]

കോമളയായ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു അനേകായിരം ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി ഉപയോഗശൂന്യമായി കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം പരസ്യമായ ഒരു രഹസ്യമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഭൂമികൾ ആളുകൾ ധാരാളം കുടിപാർപ്പില്ലാത്ത ഇടങ്ങളിലാണ്. അവിടം അധഃകൃതർക്കു പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്താൽ അവരുടെ ആഹാരാദികൾക്കു വിഷമം നേരിടാവുന്നതാണ്. ആകയാൽ ഇതിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റിലെ ശ്രദ്ധപ്രത്യേകമുണ്ടാകേണ്ടതാണ്. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജാസഞ്ചയത്തിൽ കേവലം പിന്നോക്കം നില്ക്കുന്നവരും ഏഴകളുമായ അധഃകൃതർക്കു ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ സഹായങ്ങളെയും മനുഷ്യസഹജമായ സംതൃപ്തിയോടും കൃതജ്ഞതയോടും കൂടി ഇവരോർക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ കാരുണ്യമേറിയ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ കല്പനയെ ലാക്കാക്കി ഭൂമിപതിപ്പു വിഷയത്തിലും തുടർച്ചയായ സഹായങ്ങൾ അധഃകൃതർക്കു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, in speaking a few words on the motion, I wish to draw the attention of Government about the policy of distributing *puduval* lands to the depressed classes. When land has been set apart for registry in the names of depressed classes, as I understand, the method adopted usually by Government is to entrust it to a missionary organisation. That is to say missionary institutions have been enabled to go and approach the authorities concerned and take charge of the land set apart for distribution. When the Salvation Army is given this duty of distributing the land, naturally they will look to their own congregation and the land is distributed to their people. Of course, when it is given in charge of the Lutheran Mission, they give it to people belonging to their congregation. The same method is taken by the L. M. S. also. Hindu depressed classes are totally ignored when distribution is given to the charge of the Missionary Institutions. As such, in the matter of distributing such areas to the depressed classes, I would request that at least the Division Peishkar should take interest in the matter and see that a fair and reasonable distribution is made to the Hindu depressed classes also.

I find that in the case of lands distributed to the depressed classes and where they cultivate paddy a report is called for from the local Proverthicar by the authorities concerned and the people who cultivate the land immediately are asked to pay tax which they may not be able to pay at the first instance. In such cases it behoves the Government to see that taxes are not realised immediately but only in the course of about 6 years since they have begun cultivation. The depressed class people should be given time to realise the benefit of their cultivation before they are taxed. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചു രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയണമെന്നു ഞാനും വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ടൌണിൽ പബ്ളിക്കു ആഫീസുകളുടെ ഏററവും അടുത്തായി "പുലിക്കുന്നുപാറ" അല്ലെങ്കിൽ "പുലയക്കുന്നുപാറ" എന്നു കുറെ പുതുവൽസ്ഥലമുണ്ടു് അവിടെ സാധുക്കളായ പുലയർ ധാരാളം താമസിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അതു അവർക്കു പതിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നതിനായി ഏറിയോരുകാലമായി വേണ്ട ശ്രമങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും അതു ഇതേവരെയും സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിലേക്കനുകൂലമായ തിരുമാനങ്ങളുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ അറിവു്. പുലയർ ഇവിടെ ധാരാളം താമസിക്കുന്നതിനുപുറമെ അവരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ഒരു സ്കൂളും അവിടെയുണ്ടു്. ടൌണിന്റെ മദ്ധ്യഭാഗത്തായി ഈ സ്ഥലം സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതവർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവരുടെ ഉൽക്കർഷത്തിനു കാരണമാകും. ഈ സംഗതി പറയുന്നതിനാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചതു്.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The department and Government have always been sympathetic towards the depressed classes. They are doing all they could.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): മലയാളത്തിൽ സംസാരിച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാം,

PRESIDENT: Mr. Joseph knows English quite well. You may speak a little louder.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Government are doing all they could to help the depressed classes. It may be that the orders of Government are not sometimes very strictly carried out or it may be that the lower subordinates sometimes commit irregularities in carrying out the orders. But the attitude of Government has always been one of sympathy to the depressed classes. Government have ear-marked something like 15,600 acres of land to be registered in favour of the depressed classes; and so far they have registered about 3,500 acres out of the ear-marked area and nearly 3,000 acres which have not been ear-marked. So that in all, about 6,500 acres have been assigned to depressed classes. Government have registered these lands on concessional terms. They have been exempted from payment of *thxravila* and survey charges. On the applications for registry, they need not affix court fee stamps. These concessions have been granted to the depressed classes in order to help them. But Government have also stipulated that the lands given to the depressed classes must remain with them. They should not go and alienate them to other classes, and Government have therefore laid down that if at any time the depressed classes alienate land to

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

any one other than the depressed classes the land will be resumed by Government. In 1107 there were about 27 such cases covering an area of about 38 acres. Government have to resume these lands because the depressed classes had alienated them. In the course of my tour I have come across several instances of lands alienated by the depressed class people. When alienations come to the notice of the Revenue authorities, action is taken to resume such lands. I have also found in the course of my tours that there are alienations which do not come to the notice of the Revenue authorities because they are not made by registered documents. Depressed class people give lands on lease or *pattom*. The Revenue authorities have no chance of knowing them. The lease may be continued year after year for a number of years so that the benefit which the Government wanted the depressed class people to get really goes to other people because the depressed classes part with their lands for the sake of a few rupees.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does this concession extend to ear-marked areas?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Then why should Government ear-mark any area at all?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That I believe was done at the suggestion of the representatives of the depressed classes in the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, that wherever possible lands available should be reserved for registration to the depressed classes. It does not mean that Government do not register lands not included in the ear-marked area to the depressed classes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Are not Government excluding other people from getting lands by giving lands to the depressed classes out of the ear-marked area as well as those from outside?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, that is because Government want to show special concession to the landless depressed classes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does not the member think that the appointment of a Protector of Depressed Classes has improved matters?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is too early to say so. I think he has taken charge of the work only some months back.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): According to the member, what is the approximate extent of land in the State that can safely be thrown open for registry?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): There are about 550,000 acres of *tharisu* lands.

I cannot say whether all these lands are really useful for cultivation or as house-sites, or whether all of them can be registered. My point, Sir, is that Government have been sympathetic to the depressed classes and that they are doing all they could to help them. It may be that, as Mr. John Joseph said, the extent of lands so far registered is very small when compared with the requirements of the people. He suggested that each member should be given at least three acres of land. I do not know whether it is possible for Government to give all members of the depressed class three acres of land each. The population of the depressed classes is so large, that it may not be possible to give them even a few cents each. But Government are doing all they could and I can assure the members on the other side of the House that I will do my best to see that all legitimate demands of the depressed classes in regard to lands are met. I must say that some of the subordinates of the Department may sometimes commit irregularities. But whenever such irregularities come to the notice of the higher officers, they are rectified. I can give one or two such instances. Recently I had occasion to visit a few villages in South Travancore and there I found that some Sambavars wanted some lands to be registered in their names for house-sites. The local Tahsildar refused registry because of the objection raised by some of the high class people living in the neighbourhood. I found no objection to the registry, and have therefore recommended registry. Then again some other Sambavars encroached upon a tank bed a few years ago and converted it into house sites. Orders were passed for their eviction. I found on inspection that eviction would be a real hardship to the occupants, and therefore decided that the lands encroached upon should be registered to them. These are only instances to show that, though irregularities may be committed by the subordinates, they are rectified when they come to the notice of higher authorities. As far as possible, the depressed classes are given lands wherever lands are available. But I may say that it is not always possible to give them the lands they want. For example, they may apply for road *porambokes*. Our roads are narrow and we may require the *porambokes* for the widening and improvement of the roads. In regard to such encroachments, the matter will be referred to the P. W. Department, and if they object the registry is refused.

Mr. Kesavan Sastri referred to the depressed classes rendered homeless on account of floods in Trivandrum, who have put up sheds on the Barton Hill and who are now being evicted from there. I do not think that action has been taken to evict them. Government have under their occupation some lands in Trivandrum, but they want them for the present as well as for the future requirements. On the Barton Hill is situated the Bacteriological Laboratory. We do not know what all the requirements of the Public Health Department will be in future.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know how many acres there are?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not know.

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

It may be a pretty large area. In the course of the general discussion on the subject some members stated that portions of the premises of the Commanding Officer's Bungalow and the Cotton Hill might be assigned to the depressed classes. These sites may be required for Government purposes in the future.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ബാർട്ടൻഹില്ലിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനാവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലം ഒഴിച്ച് ബാക്കി സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അങ്ങിനെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കരുതോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ആവശ്യംമാത്രം നോക്കിയാൽപോരാ. മേലാലുള്ള ആവശ്യംകൂടി നോക്കണം. അധഃകൃതരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിന സ്ഥലം വേണമെന്നല്ലാതെ ബാർട്ടൺഹില്ലിൽതന്നെ വേണമെന്നുണ്ടോ?

The Trivandrum Tahsildar has reported that in consultation with the Chief Engineer he has selected some lands to the north-east of the Chakkai Railway Station which may be made available to these people. He has also reported that some lands to the east of the Puthenthodu may be assigned to them.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): How will the lands in Chakkai be useful to these people who have to work in Vellayambalam and other places two or three miles away?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is not possible to find lands near their work-spot. The lands may be situated a few furlongs away.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Is it a few furlongs?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): To show real sympathy and not lip sympathy, why not Government acquire some land and give them?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not know whether, during the present financial difficulties, Government can afford to acquire lands for the purpose.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): It is not a question of whether Government can afford to do that.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Government are doing what they could.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): May I know the circumference of the Barton Hill bungalow?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not know. I have not measured it.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Cannot the edge of the Barton Hill be assigned to these people?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): As I said, the Barton Hill and a few other places which are now in the occupation of Government have to be reserved for the future requirements of Government. It is not a wise policy to assign them away now and acquire them later on at heavy cost. Lands are available near Chakkai and Puthenthodu and they may be assigned to these people.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is the member aware that there are members of other classes who are as landless and as poor as the depressed classes?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, there are.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Are the Government prepared to extend such concessions to them also?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): There is a provision in the Puduval Rules to extend such concessions to the really poor of other classes also.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the reason for the pendency of these applications?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I cannot say now.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is there any restriction that these should not be delayed unnecessarily?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, certainly.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the period of pendency is being ascertained?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes. The period of pendency of Puduval applications is being looked into and sometimes Tahsildars are punished for the inordinate delay in the disposal of applications.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the Land Revenue Commissioner any idea of the average period of pendency of such applications?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I say that in the Devicolam Division there was only one application and that was not disposed of in 1107?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It might be because land was not available for registry.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Then could not the application be rejected?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): In this particular case, I shall find out what the cause is.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Are any returns of the pendency of applications for registry being looked into and examined periodically by the Land Revenue Commissioner?

Are there monthly or annual returns?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have not seen any return after I have taken charge of the department.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): What is the policy of Government in giving these lands? Government say that wherever they deem fit they will assign lands to the depressed classes. Do the Government look to the comforts and conveniences of the depressed classes? Do the depressed classes have a legitimate right of having their grievances heard?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Where lands are available Government are willing to assign them to the depressed classes.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know who decides the whole thing? May I know whether it is left entirely to the discretion of the Government or whether the representatives of the people have a voice in saying that these lands are or not convenient to these people?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): If there is no objection to the registry of the lands applied for, they will be registered.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I wish to know whether, under normal circumstances, the objection depends entirely with the Government.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): If a concrete instance is given, I will be able to answer this question.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Take this Barton Hill. Of course, the whole site is not necessary to Government.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Government have to reserve it for future contingencies.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Who will decide whether these lands are necessary for future?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): In cases where Government have reserved certain lands for their own use, they must decide whether they require these lands or not.

Mr. Sivatanu Pillai said that Missionary organisations are being specially favoured and that lands are being given to Missionary organisations for distribution to their own followers?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether in any instance, Government have handed over lands like that?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): There might be instances.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether Government are aware that, even in such distribution certain remuneration is being obtained even from men of their own sect?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): If for example the Salvation Army is willing to take up some lands and distribute them among their own men, I do not see why it should not be allowed to be done. If the depressed classes have the backing of an organised Association, Government will be justified in distributing lands through such associations. It is not fair to say that no land will be given to any Missionary organisation if such organisation comes forward to take land and distribute it among the depressed classes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are the Government assured of the fact that, in such distribution, money is not demanded of those people?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): If there are such instances, Government will look into them.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to entrust such functions to other Associations as well?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Certainly, if they come forward to undertake the responsibility.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): May I know whether these Missionary bodies are able to prevent alienation by individuals?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The rules regarding alienation apply to these lands also.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): What is the nature of the proprietory interest that is conferred upon these people?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) They have all the proprietory rights except that they cannot alienate the lands.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Is such a condition recognised by law?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That condition is inserted in the Puduval Rules which, I think, have been made under a Statute.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Do the Government supervise the distribution of lands by these Associations or is that entirely left to the discretion of these Associations?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Government trust that when an Association like the L. M. S. or the Salvation Army is allowed to distribute the lands they will do it properly. If any wrong has been done and if it is brought to the notice of Government, the matter will be looked into. Until it is proved to the contrary, Government presume that the distribution has been made fairly.

The Tahsildars have told me that some of the depressed class people to whom lands have been granted cannot be found and that tax could not be collected. I will mention one instance. In the Vilappil *pakuthi* in Neyyattinkara, the tax on the lands granted to the depressed classes has not yet been collected because the assignees could not be found and even if they were found they would not pay the tax. In such cases, the lands have to be sold for collecting the arrears of tax In regard to the lands at Vilappil, I have written to the Protector of Depressed Classes to arrange for the payment of the tax, as otherwise the lands will have to be sold.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Do the Government know that these lands are not quite useful for cultivation to the depressed classes?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I do not know.

Lands useful for cultivation at the disposal of Government are limited in extent. Government can only register lands which are available.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know whether when Government consider the question of giving lands to the depressed classes, they will consider that it is advisable to permit the Protector of Depressed Classes to distribute such lands?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I do not think the Protector by himself will be able to register lands throughout the State. But he can certainly give advice to the Tahsildars. I think he has asked for lists of lands available for registry and the lists are being sent to him. Those lands which are useless for cultivation will be excluded and the rest registered.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : What I say is that, instead of entrusting the business to the Missionary organisations, it may be entrusted to the Protector.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I do not know why the organisations should be denied that concession. As long as the Government are convinced that the lands assigned will go to the depressed classes, there is nothing wrong in distributing the lands through such organisations

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether Government are aware that lands are being registered in the names of foreigners?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Special sanction of Government will have to be obtained to register lands in the names of foreigners.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): In view of the fact that there is not sufficient land for registry to the sons of the soil, is it not proper to restrict altogether the registry of lands to foreigners?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : It is not a common practice now. Only in very rare instances it is done. The registry of land for tea cultivation in the High Ranges has been stopped as a result of the Tea Restriction Scheme.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the Government have any objection in registering grazing grounds, occupied and improved by the depressed classes, in favour of the depressed classes?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I think my friend has sent in a cut motion on that subject; and I shall explain the position fully then. I may tell him, however, that there have been repeated representations, both in the Legislative Council and in the Popular Assembly, that Government must, if necessary, even acquire lands in some places and reserve them as grazing grounds. Therefore, I cannot give a general answer to my friend's question now. Anyhow, I may assure him that if, in individual cases, it is found that some lands reserved for cattle grazing have been improved and cultivated, the question of the registry of such lands will be considered.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I ask whether, in the absence of any cattle to graze, there is any use in reserving lands for grazing purposes?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I do not think that there is any part of Travancore where you do not have cattle.

Anyhow, as I said, individual cases will be considered on their merits.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഡിപ്രസ്ഡ് ക്ലാസ് എന്നതിന്റെ വിവരണത്തിൽ ജാതീയമായ വല്ല വ്യവസ്ഥയുമുണ്ടോ? അതോ സാമ്പത്തികമായി താണനിലയിലിരിക്കുന്നവർ എന്നർത്ഥമെയുള്ളോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഡിപ്രസ്ഡ് ക്ലാസ് എന്നു സാധാരണയായി ധരിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഒരുകൂട്ടം ആളുകളുണ്ട്. അവർക്കും മററുജാതിയിൽപെട്ട പാവങ്ങൾക്കും ചില സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ നൽകിവരുന്നുണ്ട്

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : താഴ്ന്നജാതിക്കാർ എന്നുപറയുന്നതു സാമ്പത്തികനിലയിൽ താഴ്ന്നവരാണോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : അല്ല. സാമുദായികമായി ചില തടസ്ഥങ്ങളുള്ളവർ; അതായതു് അമ്പലത്തിലും മററും കയറാൻപാടില്ല എന്നൊക്കെ ചില തടസ്ഥങ്ങളുള്ളവരെയാണ് സാധാരണ "depressed classes" ആയി വ്യവഹരിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know whether all the communities who are denied admission to temples are classified as 'depressed classes'?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : That is the census definition, more or less.

PRESIDENT : That question need not be discussed now.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : There is one more point, Sir, Mr. Velayudhan Pillai referred to the registry of Pulikkunnupara and complained that that has been pending long. I will look into the question ; and if I find that the land can be registered, it will be done.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സർ, അധഃകൃതന്മാർക്കു ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാനായി ഈ സംസ്ഥാനം ഒട്ടുക്കു ൩൩,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും അതിൽ ഉദ്ദേശം ൬,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നു മറുപടിപറയുകയുണ്ടായി. തിരിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തങ്ങളായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളാണോ എന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുവാൻ നാളിതുവരെ കമ്മീഷണർക്കും പേഷ്കാരന്മാർക്കും കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ കുറെക്കൂടി ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു വീണ്ടും അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

കുട്ടനാട്ട് വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കമുണ്ടാകുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കിടക്കുന്നവരെപ്പററി പറയുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ വിട്ടുപോയി. കുട്ടനാട്ടു മുതലായസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന അധഃകൃതർ അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്ന കഷ്ടതകളും മററും ചില്ലറയല്ല. കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന അധഃകൃതരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനായി കഴിഞ്ഞ കൌൺസിലിൽതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ ചില്ലറ പദ്ധതികളും നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും അതു ഇതുവരെ നടപ്പിൽവന്നിട്ടില്ല. അതായതു അധികം പൊക്കമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ നികത്തി വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം ഉണ്ടാകാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കു കുടിൽകെട്ടി താമസിക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നായിരുന്നു ഉദ്ദേശം. കഴിഞ്ഞ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തിൽ ഈ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇതുവരെ അതിനൊന്നും

നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗം ഗവണ്മെൻറുണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. അതിനാൽ കട്ടനാടൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവർക്കു ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

റോഡു പുറമ്പോക്കിൽ ഒരുത്തൻ കിടക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ എൻജിനീയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു ലാൻറുറവന്യുകമ്മീഷണർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു അധഃകൃതരും ശാഠ്യംപിടിക്കയില്ല.

ഇനിമേൽ വർദ്ധിക്കുന്ന ജനതതിയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി സ്ഥലം ഒഴിച്ചിടണമെന്നാണ് റവന്യൂക്കമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞ മറെറാരുസമാധാനം. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ജനതതി വർദ്ധിച്ചുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്കു അവക്കുകൊടുക്കാതെ ഇനി ആർക്കുകൊടുക്കാനാണ് ഇതു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്? അതിനാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ സമാധാനംപറയുന്നതു ഒട്ടുംശരിയല്ല.

ഈ ടൌണിൽ പട്ടം, ബാർട്ടൺഹിൽ മുതലായസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നയാളുകളെ ദയനീയമാംവണ്ണം ഇറക്കിവിടുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു സൌജന്യമായി ഇവർക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മുള മുതലായവ കണ്ടുകെട്ടുകകൂടിചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. അവർക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു സ്ഥാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കാതെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ഒട്ടും അഭിലഷണീയമല്ല. മററു പട്ടണാതൃത്തിയിലുള്ള അധഃകൃതരുടെയും അവസ്ഥ ഇതുതന്നെയാണ്. അതിനാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവർക്ക് ഏതെങ്കിലും സ്ഥലം കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചുകൊടുത്തശേഷമല്ലാതെ അവരെ ഇറക്കിവിടരുതെന്നും ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

അധഃകൃതർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമികളിൽനിന്നു കരം ഈടാക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണ് പിന്നീടു ഗവണ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നു പറഞ്ഞ സമാധാനം. അതായതു സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തശേഷം പതിച്ചുവാങ്ങിച്ചയാളിനെ അന്വേഷിച്ചാൽ കാണുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ് പറഞ്ഞതു്. അന്യരുടെ കൈവശമിരിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമികളെ അധഃകൃതർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കനിമിത്തം ഈ പതിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നഭൂമി അവരുടെ കൈവശം വന്നുചേരുന്നില്ല. ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ അന്യൻ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവസ്തുവിനു അധഃകൃതർ കരംകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആളുകളും കരംകൊടുക്കാതെ മുടക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിനാൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന ഭൂമി അവരുടെ കൈവശമാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കയും കരം യഥാവസരം പിരിച്ചുകൊള്ളുകയും ചെയ്യണം.

[Mr. N. John Joseph.]

അധഃകൃതർ ഓരോരുത്തർക്കും മൂന്നേക്കർസ്ഥലംവീതം പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞു. റെവണിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ ൫൦ സെൻറു സ്ഥലം മാത്രമേ ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ അതുംവേണ്ട, ഒരു വീടു കെട്ടാനുള്ള സ്ഥലംമാത്രമെങ്കിലും കൊടുത്താൽമതി. ഈ വക സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ദയവായിചിന്തിച്ചു വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംനിമിത്തം പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന അധഃകൃതർക്കു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങളെ പരിഹരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അവർക്കു വേണ്ട സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കണം, ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അവരെ ഇപ്പോൾ താമസിക്കുന്നസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു നിർദ്ദയം ഇറക്കിവിടരുതു.

അധഃകൃതരുടെകാര്യത്തിൽ കുറേക്കൂടി നിഷ്കർഷയായി ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാമെന്നു പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും ഇവിടെയുള്ള മററു മെംബർമാരും അവരോടു അനുകമ്പയുള്ളവരായതുകൊണ്ടും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം വോട്ടിനിടണമെന്നും ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2

The following motion, being identical was not moved :—

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) :.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,997 for establishment by Re. 1

Motion No. 3

MR. N. K.KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,997 for establishment by Re. 1.

Sir, my object in tabling this motion is to draw the attention of the Government... ....

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I beg to submit a point for ruling from the Chair. It is stated in the Standing orders that substantially identical motions should not be moved. Standing Order 22 states :

" When substantially indentical motions stand in the names of two or more members, the President shall decide whose motion shall be moved, and the other motions shall thereupon be deemed to be withdrawn."

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : No doubt, that is what the Standing Order says. But, the President has to decide that point. If the mover makes the motion, the other members who have tabled identical motions must have opportunities to speak on the motion, if their identical motions are to be deemed to be withdrawn.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I merely want to have a clear ruling on the point, just to know where we are.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, you may consider and give a ruling later.

PRESIDENT: I shall give the ruling later. But, for the present, Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai's motion deals with an entirely new subject, namely, agricultural loan. So, he may go on

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): My object in tabling this motion is to draw the attention of the Government to some of the hardships and grievances of the public in the matter of the issue of agricultural loans. This is a matter which has been urged on more than one occasion on the floor of the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly; and, even before this House, during the general discussion on the Budget, some of my friends made pointed reference to it. In spite of all our representations during all these years conditions have not improved.

Sir, agricultural loans are intended for the benefit of the needy ryot; and they are to be utilised only for agricultural purposes. But, we know as a matter of fact - and it is an open secret—that there have also been cases of agricultural loans being actually made use of by loanees for prosecuting higher studies in England.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does my friend make a definite statement that an agricultural loan was granted to anybody for prosecuting higher studies?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): I did not mean to say that, with regard to the instances I had in my mind, the loans were granted on the understanding that they were to be utilised for such purposes as the prosecuting of higher studies abroad. I only said that we all know, as a matter of fact, that loans are often utilised for purposes other than those for which such loans are intended. I dare-say my friend knows too well the instances I referred to.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is that not one reason why such people, who misuse agricultural loans, should be compelled to discharge the debt immediately?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Certainly.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does the member seek to suggest such a course of action under his motion?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): When agricultural loans are not utilised for the purpose for which they are granted, it is up to Government to take the necessary action provided for in the Agricultural Loans Regulation.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Will the member recommend the Government withholding payment of the money in such cases?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Certainly, Government must and will do so if they come to know of it.

[Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai.]

Another point to be taken into consideration is with regard to the time that is allotted for repayment of loans. According to the Rules, loans are allowed to be distributed over a period of twenty years. Sir, sufficient time is now not allowed for repayment of loans. In actual experience we see very often that much difficulty is caused to the agriculturists in the matter of repayment. If the Government will be justified in granting the maximum time allowed by law for repayment, now is the time for it when, owing to the damages consequent on the recent floods, the ryots are hard hit and their sufferings aggravated. I wish to draw the attention of Government to the immediate need of granting an extended period for repayment and in doing so they will only be acting in the spirit in which rules are framed therefor. As far as possible, the maximum time limit has to be given. In this connection, I may also observe that it will be better that Government do think of constituting Taluk Boards for the distribution of loans. Such boards should advise the Tahsildar in the matter of the distribution and terms for the repayment of loans.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is the member aware that, in deserving cases, loans are neither got nor do the agriculturists get sufficient time for repayment?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): I don't think so. Such Boards should have as members thereof some of the leading non-officials of the locality or taluk. This, I hope, will obviate many of the difficulties experienced by the ryots. The non-officials will be able to know better who are in absolute need of money and who not. The constitution of Boards or Committees—by whatever name you call it—if formed, would go a long way to help Government and the people in the matter of distribution and re-payment of loans.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): മി. എൻ. കെ. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ൪,൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപയാണു് കൃഷിവായ്പയിനത്തിൽ വിതരണംചെയ്യാനായി ഗവമെന്റിൽനിന്നു നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിൽ ൩,൭൯,൬൯൩ രൂപാ മാത്രമെ ആ ആണ്ടിൽ വിതരണംചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളു. ഇങ്ങനെ ൭൦,൩൦൭ രൂപാ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യയിൽനിന്നുതന്നെയും കൊടുക്കാതെ ബാക്കിവരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായികാണുന്നു. ഈ തുക മുഴുവനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കുപകാരപ്രദമാക്കിത്തീർക്കേണ്ടതു് ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. ഇന്നത്തെ റവന്യൂക്കമ്മീഷണർ എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ള സെൻസസ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ൨൭.൨ ശതമാനം ജനസംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായികാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിൽനിന്നു തന്നെ കൃഷിയെ പോഷിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യകത നല്ലവണ്ണം തെളിയുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഉത്തമമാ

യ കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും വമ്പിച്ച കൃഷിയെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുമായി നീക്കിവയ്ക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ ശരിയായവിധത്തിൽ വിതരണംചെയ്യാത്തപക്ഷം അതുകൊണ്ടുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഫലം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ലഭിക്കുകയില്ല. ൧൧൦൭-ൽ കൃഷിവായ്പക്കായുള്ള ൭൦൦ അപേക്ഷകൾ തീർച്ചചെയ്യാതെ ആണ്ടവസാനത്തിൽ ശേഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽകാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ൭൦൦ അപേക്ഷയും ന്യായമായവിധത്തിൽ തീർച്ചചെയ്തിരുന്നാൽ നിശ്ചയമായും ഈ നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യമുഴുവനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കുപയോഗയോഗ്യമായിട്ടുതീരുമായിരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു വിഷമം നേരിടുന്നതു കൃഷിയെസംബന്ധിച്ചോ കൃഷിയുടെ ഉൽക്കർഷത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചോ യാതൊരുത്തരവാദിത്വവും ചുമതലയുമില്ലാത്തലാൻറുറവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു ഈ വായ്പ വിതരണംചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ കൃഷിവായ്പ കൃഷിആവശ്യത്തിനുതന്നെ വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനോ കൃഷിയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെസംബന്ധിച്ച മേൽനോട്ടംവഹിക്കുന്നതിനോ ലാൻറുറവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു ശരിയായ സൌകര്യം ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ കൃഷിവായ്പ വിതരണം കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു നൽകുന്നപക്ഷം കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യമായിരിക്കും. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചതു്.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, I beg to offer a few remarks in support of the suggestion for the constitution of Taluk Boards for dealing with applications for agricultural loans. In spite of all that is laid down in the Rules, there is at present an absence of proper method in the distribution of loans. There are numerous applications in the taluk office, pending, and the funds granted to each taluk for a year are limited. The Tahsildars will naturally find it difficult to grant loans to all applicants with the limited funds at their disposal. The result is that several applications will be pending at the end of each year and this number swells when new applications are received in the next year. The accumulations of prior years are now kept on as pending in each taluk.

Government had constituted a Committee for the disbursement of loans in regard to *punja* lands. There were numerous applications for the grant of loans. The Committee was able to select the persons who were in absolute need of loans and the loans were granted to them. This arrangement, I think, worked well in the years 1107 and 1108,

[Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar.]

If such a course is adopted in the distribution of agricultural loans also in each taluk, I think there will be a great advantage. Applications which could not be considered in a year may be treated as lapsed and fresh applications may be required to be made in the next year, and they alone must be considered by the Committee. If some such arrangement is adopted, I think much of the difficulty now experienced could be removed. Two non-official members might be selected to assist the Tahsildar, who may be the President of the Committee. I should think, this would improve matters largely. I therefore support Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai's suggestion and commend it for the consideration of Government.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): The main difficulty brought forward by Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai is that the agricultural loans should be conveniently paid back by the ryots. The main trouble is not with regard to the applications for loans but to urge the necessity of giving an extended period for the repayment of loans. These loans are granted on the understanding that the funds are to be utilised for the improvement of cultivation. The ryot takes the loan, utilises it for the cultivation of lands, and with the adequate return from the land, he is expected to pay back the loan by instalments. Now the price of commodities has gone down 50 per cent. If the Government expected the ryot to pay back the amount by instalments, certainly it is also expected that the ryot should get necessary income from his lands. Government know full well that the price of the agricultural products, such as rice and copra, have gone down. Therefore, if extension of time in the matter of repayment of loan is refused, that means, the ryot is driven to the extent of borrowing the necessary funds for the payment of instalments. That necessarily involves a higher rate of interest. Therefore, Government themselves would be defeating the very purpose for which loans are instituted. If concessions are granted and if Government continue to insist on payment by instalments, Government shoul take into consideration the abnormally low price of commodities. The know that a ryot is unable to pay, not even a smaller amount. The how can he be expected to pay back a comparatively big amount a such a time of acute depression? Therefore I am quite sure that th Government would not oppose the motion.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR (*Kartikapalli II*): I also suppo the motion. I am in favour of the institution of Taluk Boards for th purpose of distributing agricultural loans. That can only function a an Advisory Board, because, the responsible officer for the distribution loans is the Tahsildar or Peishkar according to the amount that is t be distributed. Even in the case of the institution of a board like tha it cannot be expected that it will be free from evils and irregularitie Of course, to some extent, the said evils could be minimised. It quite possible that the board can be influenced by persons who appl for loans. Any way, it is good if a Board of the nature suggested b Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai is constituted as early as possible for ever taluk.

It has been suggested here, that the distribution of loans may be entrusted to the Agricultural Department. I think it is not expedient, because it is not available in all the taluks. It is good the Tahsildar of a taluk alone is entrusted with the work of distribution of loans. It has to be admitted that the Tahsildar has multifarious duties to perform. Nevertheless, as a responsible officer, he alone will be able to know the value of the security that is to be offered for the loan.

MR. T.. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു ലോൺകൊടുക്കുന്നതു ഏതു നിലയിലാണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR (*Kartikapalli II*) : That does not appear to me to be relevant. What I have to say is that the constitution of a board of the nature contemplated is advisable.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Velayudhan Pillai, your question is disallowed.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : In supporting the motion before the House, I have to submit that the system of granting agricultural loans is most defective and harmful to the interest of the agriculturists in the State. Very seldom is the amount allowed for the purpose sufficient. Very seldom are the agriculturists benefited as a result of the loan. The applications that are invariably presented to the respective authorities for the grant of agricultural loans in the case of *bona fide* agriculturists are seldom respected. On the other hand, some of the biggest officers in the State, who draw high salaries get very easily agricultural loans from the Taluk Cutcherries. That has been the custom in vogue for the last so many years and I beg to draw the attention of the Government that that system of granting agricultural loans to persons not for *bona fide* agricultural purposes should be put a stop to.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know whether the member is in a position to quote any instance in which an officer of Government has secured an agricultural loan ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Yes. I could.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Will the member be pleased to mention it for the information of the House ?

PRESIDENT : You cannot drag in personalities.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Will the lender or the borrower concede that the loan is not for agricultural purposes ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : In the presence of applications from *bona fide* agriculturists for loans which have been pending *ad infinitum* in the Taluk Cutcherries, the officers who are applicants for agricultural loans, probably not for agricultural purposes, used to get the loans very easily from the respective authorities. That is what I meant.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Are there applicants for agricultural loans from among the members of the Legislative bodies ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I cannot say.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): What is the amount that can be sanctioned by a Tahsildar?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Five hundred rupees, if I remember correctly.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member what the other member asked him? (*Laughter*)

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Further a time-limit, which should be a short one, should be fixed within which the applications for loans should be disposed of, in the case of applications for agricultural loans. Also the time for the return of agricultural loans should be extended from what it usually is.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*); Sir, the Banking Enquiry Committee recommended that agricultural loans might be given with much greater ease than is being done, and that the difficulties arise on account of disbursement. The present allotment of Rs. 4 lakhs towards agricultural loans is much too small. From the way in which the Banking Enquiry Committee reported, it will look as if the Government has got a Golconda behind its back. But what you find from the financial statement is that there will be a Government surplus of Rs 11,300,000 at the end of the current year. But rural indebtedness comes to anything between 25 and 50 crores. What exactly is going to be done with this Rs. 4 lakhs which is but a drop in the ocean there is no knowing. One thing I would like to know is whether Government securities can be operated upon and utilised for the purpose of agricultural loans or whether there are reasons why nothing could be done with these securities. Otherwise, this sum of Rs. 4 lakhs will be a sheer waste. More should be allotted in the matter of giving agricultural loans if you want to tide over the economic situation of the country.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): This question of distribution of agricultural loans was often discussed in the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and various defects were generally pointed out. One criticism that is generally levelled against the distribution of agricultural loans is that the agriculturists who stand in need of money do not as a rule get loans. I do not say, Sir, that the loans are always granted to only *bona fide* agriculturists who stand in need of financial help to improve their lands for cultivation. Probably there may be instances in which the loans ostensibly granted for agricultural purposes have been utilised for some other purposes. I only say that there may be such instances. The policy of Government is to give loans to *bona fide* agriculturists for the improvement of land and cultivation.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know from the member whether after these loans are granted any attempt is made by the Revenue Department to see whether these loans are properly applied?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes. There are standing orders to the effect that before the loan is granted the Tahsildar must inspect the land sought to be improved and he must satisfy himself that there is necessity for improvement. Then invariably the loan is granted in two instalments. After the first instalment is disbursed the Tahsildar must again inspect the land and see whether the money has been utilised for the improvements mentioned in the application. Only then is the second instalment disbursed. And after this is done, the Tahsildar must inspect the land again. Thus there are three inspections by the Tahsildar.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): That is what the rule says. But I am asking what the practice is.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Probably all these inspections are not invariably made in all cases. But I can tell the member that as soon as I took charge of this department—I knew the difficulties and I often heard of the difficulties—the first thing I did was to issue a general circular containing strict instructions that the Tahsildars must carry out these three inspections. I found in the course of my inspection that sometimes the Tahsildars granted loans in one lump, In such cases I have instructed them that this practice must be stopped and that invariably they should grant the loans only in two instalments. They must satisfy themselves by inspection of the land that the first instalment has been utilised for the purpose for which it was given, and only then should they disburse the second instalment. As soon as I took charge of the department, I issued a circular containing these instructions, and I shall see that they are carried out.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Has there been till now any instance in which the Tahsildar reported that the amount has not been spent for agricultural purposes?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes. I think there are instances and in such cases recovery in a lump has been ordered. Of course, objections are raised and appeals are preferred praying for extension of time. I think that the members on the other side of the House will agree that in such cases no leniency should be shown at all. Probably the officer who adopts this course may become unpopular, but in spite of such a contingency, recovery in a lump must be made in such cases and steps are being taken to that effect.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I wish to know from the member whether his circular is in any way more effective than the old G. O.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): My intention is to see that the circular and the G. O. are followed.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Was not the circular issued after the G. O.?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The directions in the G. O. were not being properly adhered to. I knew instances in which it was not done, and hence I issued a circular soon after I took charge of the department.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Is there not a similar prospect of the circular also being thrown into the waste-paper basket?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I will see that the instructions in the circular letter are carried out. More than that, I will myself inspect some of those lands for the improvement of which loans have been granted and, if, in the course of such inspections, I find that the circular letter has not been followed, the officers concerned will be taken to task.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) ; Are there cases in which the Land Revenue Commissioner is satisfied that the Tahsildar has been neglecting to conform to the orders issued on the subject?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : That is the general impression that I have formed; I have not had time to find out actual cases of remissness.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Has not the Land Revenue Commissioner gone out on inspection?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Has he come across any instances at least in which a Tahsildar has deliberately disobeyed the original G. O.?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : No, not yet.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Not even one instance?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : No.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): In cases in which a Land Revenue Commissioner comes to know that there is any remissness on the part of the Tahsildar in regard to these orders, what, may I know, will be the exact nature of the punishment he is going to inflict?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : It depends on each individual case.

There is a general complaint that loans are granted for purposes other than agricultural improvement or cultivation. We want to stop such vagaries. I mean to see that orders are strictly followed and hope

to inspect the lands myself and punish the officers who are responsible for such vagaries. In the circular I have issued, I have insisted on the Tahsildars making three inspections, one before granting the loan, another after disbursing the first instalment and again after disbursing the second instalment. I have also insisted upon the loans being disbursed in two instalments. I will see that hereafter the circular letter is invariably followed.

As regard to extending the time for repayment, extension of time is being granted where of course the authorities are satisfied that the loan has been properly utilised and that owing to the inability of the borrower the money cannot be paid back within the allotted time.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether extensions have been granted in cases where obviously the amount has not been utilised for agricultural purposes?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Not as far as I know.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there are cases where lump sum amounts given to persons who get loans not for *bona fide* agricultural purposes, have not returned the amounts?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): There are.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the member has instituted any enquiry in regard to these particular loans?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Vigorous action is being taken for the recovery of such loans. Properties have been attached and even sold.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it due to the inability of the officers concerned?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It depends upon the officers concerned.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Are steps taken to scrutinise the ability of the persons to repay by independent enquiry?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Certainly, independent enquiries are also made.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Was there any instance in which the party reported to be well able to pay back loans has failed in repayment?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): There are such instances, I think.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLLI (*Pattanamtitta*): Was there any instances in which a party who is unable to pay has been reported to be able to pay and is it the practice that the paper asking for extensions should be disposed of only after the party is heard?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Comnisisoner*): Invariably the application is disposed of only after the party is heard.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is there no inspection ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No inspection is necessary. The Tahsildar can grant the extension himself, or recommend it to higher authorities.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Suppose the Tahsildar reports that a particular ryot is able to pay; and then on receipt of that report, would the officer superior to the Tahsildar care to suffer the party to be brought to him and verify for himself the accuracy of the report ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have not issued any instructions to that effect, but it may be done.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there is in existence any set of rules for granting loans ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue aud Income Tax Commissioner*): Certainly there are rules.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): For the verification of the report by the Tahsildar ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): None.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): About the ability or otherwise of the party to pay ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No hard and fast rules can be laid down for that. It has to be left to the discretion of the Tahsildars to make independent enquiries.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether it is incumbent upon the Tahsildars to make independent enquiries ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Invariably they do so.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Should there not be a specific application for extension of time to be filled in by the borrower praying for extension?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is not the loan amount fixed in accordance with the yield of the property sought to be improved ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it the opinion of Government that the yield of the property has gone down by a very large extent?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are the Government aware that the price of produce has gone down by 30 to 40 per cent?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): During the last three or four years, prices have fallen.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): And in view of that fact, is it not the duty of Government to see that the time for payment is extended and the instalment increased?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Does the question refer to all cases irrespective of the fact whether the loans have been utilised for the purpose for which they were taken or not?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): My question refers only to loans utilised for the purpose for which they are got. Certainly there are provisions in the Regulation enabling realisation of loans in cases where the loans have not been put to proper use.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not quite agree with the member that a general extension of time should be granted in the case of all agricultural loans. There are a certain number of people who can afford to pay and who are willing to pay. But if there is any man who is unable to pay, he can make an application in the prescribed form and invariably extension of time will be granted.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): So, is it the object of Government that only those people who are able to apply to Government should be given this consideration?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Persons who have taken loans know that it is necessary. There is no end of applications coming in for extension of time.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it the intention of Government that, if the department is going to grant extension in all cases in which there is application, even people who are able to pay back the loan will not come and apply?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): What for?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): For extension of time.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is why the Tahsildar makes an enquiry. If the Tahsildar is able to satisfy himself that the party is able to pay, no extension of time will be granted.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand that power is given to Tahsildar to refuse extension of time?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, he has the power to refuse extension of time in the case of loans which he can grant, namely up to Rs. 500. If the party is aggrieved, he can appeal to the Peishkar and then to the Commissioner and so on. Extension of time is invariably granted whenever it is found that the party really stands in need of extension.

Regarding the time for repayment, one member said that the maximum period allowed under the Rules is 20 years and that this period should be allowed for repayment of loans. I do not think that this can be laid down as a general rule. First of all, you must look to the purpose for which the loan has been utilised. If a loan has been granted for the cultivation of paddy or for manuring a cocoanut garden, it is possible to get the return in one or two years. If, on the other hand, the loan is intended for the reclamation of *kayal* into a cocoanut garden the return will come in only in 8 to 10 years and it is not advisable to fix a period less than 10 years in such cases. It is therefore not advisable to fix uniformly a period of 20 years for the repayment of all loans. All these facts are taken into consideration when we fix the period of repayment.

Regarding the constitution of the Taluk Boards which was suggested by some members, I have no objection to recommend to Government that the matter may be considered. But whether it will be practicable or such Boards will facilitate or reduce the delay in the granting of loans, I have my own doubts. One general complaint is that there is inordinate delay in granting loans. If you are going to introduce a new body between the Tahsildar and the applicants you are sure to lengthen the period taken for the disposal of applications. But, if it is the general opinion of the members that it will be advisable to have a body like that to advise the Tahsildar, I have no objection to recommend it to Government.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Is it to introduce between the Tahsildar and the borrower?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not know exactly what the functions of the Boards are, whether they are to investigate the solvency of the applicants or the security offered by them or their *bona fides*.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the member be pleased to look into the question?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is what I said. I will certainly consider the matter and if I find it feasible I will recommend the formation of Taluk Bords.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member the average length of time taken for granting a loan?

May I know the minimum time for granting an agricultural loan?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I cannot fix any minimum time. Sometimes elaborate enquiries have to be conducted. Delay may be caused by the fault of the applicants themselves.

As regards the appointment of Taluk Boards or committees, I have no objection to make a recommendation to the Government if the members think that these Boards or committees will be of real help.

As for entrusting the business of granting loans to the Agricultural Department, I hink there are practical difficulties in carrying it out.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു വായ്പ നൽകുന്നതു ഏതു വിധത്തിലാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): വ്യവസായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കൊടുക്കുന്ന വായ്പ വളരെ കുറച്ചേ ഉള്ളു; അതായതു ൫,൦൦൦൦ -രൂപയോ മററോ മാത്രമേ അവർ ഇതുവരെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളു. അതും ചില ക്ലിപ്തമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം കൊടുത്താൽമതി. കൃഷിവായ്പ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളതല്ല; രാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. വ്യവസായലോണിനും റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നാണ് സെക്യൂറിറ്റിയെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആ നിലയിൽതന്നെ കൃഷിവായ്പയും കൊടുക്കരുതോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അങ്ങിനെയായാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെക്കാളും വളരെ താമസം വേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു വേണ്ട സ്റ്റാഫ് കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരുപക്ഷെ എളുപ്പം സാധിക്കുമായിരിക്കും. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിലക്കു ആ ഏർപ്പാട് കൂടുതൽ താമസത്തിനിടവരുമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

Then Sir, a word about the insufficiency of the allotment. Last year out of Rs. 4 lakhs Rs. 3 lakhs and odd was given out. Some money out of the allotment set apart for *punja* loans lapsed. I can assure the House that there was no lapse under the allotment provided for ordinary loans.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): I beg to submit that last year also when the same point was discussed during the budget discussion some assurance was given by the Government side that they would be more liberal in future. But things have not improved;

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Can the member give any specific instance in which the assurance has not been carried out?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): I can not give them now. I shall do so afterwards if the member is very particular, Sir.

In view of the fact that Dr. Kunjan Pillai, the present Land Revenue Commissioner assures us that the matter will be given careful and due consideration and in order to give him some time, he being rather new to his office, I withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT: Has the member leave of the House to withdraw the motion?

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1·26 P. M.

PRESIDENT: In regard to the point of order raised by Mr. Asan, Mr. Asan is undoubtedly correct according to the Standing Orders. The difficulty about that is that, if many members speak on different topics under one motion, a single issue will not emerge and the debate will become diffused. The practice here has been to allow subsequent motions, identical in wording to the motion already moved, to be discussed,—provided, of course, they deal with different subjects—until vote is taken on the first motion. I propose to allow that practice to continue. But, I am prepared to reconsider this ruling, if members will prefer the other practice, in strict accordance with the Standing Orders.

Motion No. 4.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): ലാൻറു റവന്യു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെൻറ് ഇനത്തിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൫൪,൯൯൭-രൂപായിൽനിന്നു ൫ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു് എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപം. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം റബ്ബർകൃഷിചെയ്തുവരുന്ന ഭൂമികൾക്കു ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തെ അവസ്ഥകൊണ്ടു് ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നു ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സൌജന്യം എല്ലാവർക്കും ഒരുപോലെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല; ആ സംഗതിയിൽ പക്ഷപാതം കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനു തോന്നത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു; അതു് മനഃപൂർവംകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. ചേരിക്കൽ സെററിൽമെൻറുകാലത്തു ചേരിക്കൽ ഭൂമിക്കു കരം നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു പണ്ടാരവകയായിരുന്നാൽ മുഴുവൻ പാട്ടവും കൊടുക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലും, ജന്മിവകയൊ ദേവസ്വംവകയൊ ജന്മവസ്തുക്കളൊ ആയിരുന്നാൽ മുഴുവൻ പാട്ടത്തിൻെറ പകുതിമാത്രം കൊടുക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലും ആയിരുന്നു. ആ അവസ്ഥയെപ്പററി എനിക്കാക്ഷേപം ഒന്നുമില്ല. പട്ടയം കൊടുത്തകാലത്തു റബ്ബർ മുതലായവ കൃഷിചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ വസ്തുവിൻെറകരം കൂട്ടുന്നതിനു അധികാരം ഗവൺമെ

ൻ്റിനു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്ന നിയമത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി റബ്ബർകൃഷിചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമികൾക്കു രണ്ടു് രൂപാ കരംനിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നതു് റബ്ബർകൃഷികൊണ്ടു ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നസംഗതിയെ ഗവൺമെൻറു് സദയം പരിഗണിച്ചു ഒരു രൂപയായി കുറച്ചു. അന്യവസ്തുക്കൾക്കു രണ്ടു് രൂപാ പാട്ടംനിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നതിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി ഒരു രൂപാ കരം ഈടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ പര്യാലോചിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. പണ്ടാരപ്പാട്ടം വസ്തുക്കൾക്കു ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന സൌജന്യം ദേവസ്വം വസ്തുഉടമസ്തന്മാർക്കും ജന്മം വസ്തുഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേകം കാരണങ്ങൾ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ കാണുന്നില്ല. അവയിൽകൊണ്ടു പാട്ടത്തിൻെറ പകുതി ജന്മിക്കും പകുതി സക്കാരിനും എന്നു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. എരുമേലി, പശ്ചിമ ദേവസ്വം വസ്തുക്കളെ ഒരു രൂപാവച്ചു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനു പലകാരണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടു്. സാധുക്കളായ ആളുകൾക്കു ന ൦ പണംവച്ചു പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു. അതിൽ റബ്ബർകൃഷിചെയ്തവർക്കു ഒരു കാശും ആദായമില്ലാതെ വലഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. റബ്ബറിൻെറ സ്ഥിതി നന്നായി റബ്ബർ എടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചിലവെങ്കിലും വഹിക്കത്തക്കവിധം ആദായംകിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ള കാലംവരെ ടി ദേവസ്വം വസ്തുക്കളിലെ റബ്ബർകൃഷിക്കാർക്കും പാട്ടം പണ്ടാരവക വസ്തുക്കളുടേതെന്നപോലെ ഒരു രൂപായാക്കി വീതപ്രകാരം സക്കാരും ദേവസ്വവും ഈടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. പണ്ടാരവസ്തുക്കൾക്കു കരം കുറവുചെയ്തതുപോലെ മറുവസ്തുക്കൾക്കും കരം കുറവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെയാണ് ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. സാധാരണ സ്റ്റേറ്റു് ഒട്ടുക്കു കരം കുറവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഇതിൽ ഇല്ല. രണ്ടായിരത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം രൂപായുടെ നഷ്ടമേവരികയുള്ളു. ഒരു മാതാവിൻെറ മക്കളെ എല്ലാവരേയും ഒരുപോലെ പരിഗണിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള തത്വമനുസരിച്ചു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ പ്രജകളെ വസ്തുക്കളുടെ ഇനംതിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ വ്യത്യസ്ഥപ്പെടുത്താതെ പക്ഷഭേദംകൂടാതെ ഇതിനൊരുപരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടു ഞാൻ തല്ക്കാലം വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruwalla I*) മി: രാമൻപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചു കൂടുതലായി എന്തെങ്കിലും സംഗതി

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

കൾ ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The point urged by Mr. Raman Pillai is this: In the case of Government lands registered for rubber cultivation, the tax per acre was two rupees.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തശേഷം റബ്ബർ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന ഭൂമികൾക്കു രണ്ടു രൂപാ കരം നിശ്ചയിക്കയാണോ ചെയ്തതു്?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Government land in which rubber has been cultivated was taxed at two rupees per acre ; and recently, on account of the economic depression, Government reduced this tax to one rupee per acre. What Mr. Raman Pillai says is that, in the case of *cherical* lands, belonging to Jenmies and Devaswoms, also the tax is two rupees per acre of which one rupee goes to the Jenmi and the other to Government and that reduction of tax granted for Government lands should be extended to Jenmom and Devaswom lands, so that the tax due to Government from these latter should be reduced to half a rupee.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : In the case of Government land on which rubber is cultivated, the tax has been reduced from two rupees to one rupee. So, in the case of Jenmom and Devaswom lands, on which rubber is cultivated, also, the tax must, in fairness, be reduced by fifty per cent. so that the Government dues will come down to only half-a-rupee, and............

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : As I understand the member, Sir, he wants the Government's share of the tax on Jenmom and Devaswom lands on which rubber is cultivated to be reduced by fifty per cent. I do not think that he wants the Jenmi's or the Devaswom's share also to be reduced.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : Sir, my point is this. In the case of Jenmom lands............

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): On a point of order, Sir. Can the member speak in English ?

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : Sir, it is to enable the President to follow me in this important point that I now speak in English. If my friend would insist, I shall speak in English hereafter, (*Laughter.*) though very faulty it may be.

PRESIDENT : Do you propose to speak in English in future, Mr. Raman Pillai ?

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : Yes, Sir.

The *cherical* lands were assessed with a certain amount of *pattom*. While in the case of *pandarapattom* lands, the full assessment was considered as tax due to Government, in the case of lands belonging to Jenmies and Devaswoms, half of the assessment was ordered to be paid to the Jenmi or to the Devaswom, the other half alone being paid to Government. On account of the fall in the price of rubber, the assessment on *pandarapattom* rubber lands was reduced from two rupees to one rupee. My suggestion is that, in fairness, the assessment on Jenmom and Devaswom *cherical* rubber lands should also be reduced from two rupees per acre to one rupee, so that the Government will get half a rupee and the Jenmi or the Devaswom the other half.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : That was exactly how I understood him also, and I was going to explain it.

Sir, this is a matter which has not been brought to the notice of Government till now. I think there is some force in the member's request. Government will consider the question carefully.

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI (*Travancore Jenmies, North*) : സെററിൽമെൻറുകാലത്തുള്ള പാട്ടമിച്ചം......

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : കേൾക്കാൻ പാടില്ല.

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI (*Travancore Jenmies, North*) : പാട്ടമിച്ചം ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്. നാക്കി ബാക്കി ജന്മിക്ക് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു മി: രാമൻപിള്ള അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. പാട്ടമിച്ചത്തിൽ പണയാധാരത്തിൻെറ പലിശ കഴിച്ചു ബാക്കിയെ ജന്മിക്കുകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്ന് ൧൦൯൬-ൽ ഒരു ഭേദഗതി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതനുസരിച്ച് വേണം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I did not hear, what Mr. Jayantan Nambootiripad said. I think he was correcting Mr. Raman Pillai's statement.

As I have already stated, Sir, the question will be considered, now that it has been brought to the notice of Government.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : In view of the assurance given by the Land Revenue Commissioner that the matter will be carefully considered, I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn,

Motion 5.

PRESIDENT : Do you wish to press a fresh point in your next motion, Mr. Raman Pillai ?

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : Yes, Sir. I beg to move the following motion :

5. *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,997 for establishment by Rs. 25,*

[Mr. R. Raman Pillai.]

In sending up this motion, my idea was to bring to the notice of Government that the coercive steps for recovering land revenue should be stayed at least for six months, that is, till the end of Dhanu 1109. My reason is that the ryots are groaning under the economic depression and they are unable to pay the tax. Government and the member in charge of the Department may ask whether the people will be able to pay double the amount next year, namely, this year's and next year's taxes together. But the poor people think that they will somehow or other get over the difficulty. If not they will suffer the consequence, and not the member in charge of the department or the Government.

Another matter I wish to refer to is about the cardamom ryots. They are now suffering on account of the reduction of produce and the unhappy going down of the prices in the middle of this year. Several of the cardamom ryots have written to me to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that after taking the Kanni crop and selling it they may be able to pay up the arrears within the next year. The estates of the poor cardamom ryots are being notified for auction sales. That also may be stayed for a few months. They may be able to pay up the tax by the end of Vrischikam next year. Government will, I hope, consider the matter and stay the coercive steps that are now being taken. With these few words, I beg to resume my seat.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, Mr. Raman Pillai wants the coercive steps taken against the collection of taxes being postponed to the end of Dhanu 1109. Last year a similar motion was made in the Legislative Council and carried, and it was given effect to. I do not know, Sir, whether it is really advisable to stay the collection of tax generally. A mere suspension is really in the long run a source of great hardship and trouble both to the people and the Government. That is what we have experienced this year. The coercive steps were stopped till the end of Vrischigam or so this year. Out of a balance of 7 and odd lakhs of rupees at the end of 1107, we have been able to collect only about 5 lakhs. And there is still 2 and odd lakhs to be collected. The people, as Mr. Raman Pillai correctly anticipated, find it difficult to pay the tax for one year, and so they will find it more difficult to pay the tax for two years together. So I do not know really whether it is wise to stay the collection of tax. I do not know whether the member wants a general stay throughout the year or only a stay in particular cases. I may say that wherever suspension was found to be absolutely necessary, Government have already granted suspension. They have already issued orders suspending the collection of tax on *punja* lands and *kayal* lands in Kuttanad.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery cum Peermade II*): Does the member know that cocoanut and other things are going down in price?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, I do not deny that.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Does the member think that the *punja* cultivators are the only people affected by the depression?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No. We granted this concession to the *punja* cultivators because the yield of their last crop was very much poorer than that in ordinary years, and so they put in a petition for suspension of collection which Government have sanctioned. A report has been called for from the Peishkars as to whether it is necessary to give them further relief. The report has not yet been received. It was because the Government were convinced of the very low yield from *kayal* and *punja* lands this year they thought it proper to give some relief to *punja* and *kayal* cultivators.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): When were the orders issued?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): In regard to the lands in Kuttanad, the orders were issued a month or two ago, and in regard to the *punja* lands in other places, orders will be issued today. This will include Kandukrishi lands also. Where Government were really convinced of the necessity for stay, it has been granted. I doubt whether it is wise to give a general stay.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Does the member think that each and every one of the defaulters should come and apply to the Land Revenue Commissioner for stay?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No, I do not say so.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Does not the member know that Proverthicars are punished by the Tahsildars, the Tahsildars by the Peishkars and the Peishkars by Government for the non-realisation of the taxes?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *PeermadeII*): Is the member prepared to assure me that the Tahsildars will take the necessary steps to stay coercive steps in case they are informed of the inability of the ryots to pay the taxes?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The Tahsildars have no power of suspending coercive action, Government alone have that power.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): That is why I ask whether they should go to Government for asking a remission. Does the member think that a person who is in water till the

[Mr. R. Raman Pillai.]

neck and who will die tomorrow should die today? Is it necessary that he should die today or can he live till tomorrow?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): We tried suspension of coercive action last year, but it cannot be said to have been a success. It will be more difficult to collect the arrears of this year if collection is postponed till next year.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Why should I die today? Why not I die tomorrow?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Let us hope things will improve next year. Government have given a remission of 25 per cent. of tax on the last Kumbhom crop in Nanjinad. The question of granting remission in the case of flood-affected areas will be considered after receiving the reports from Peishkars.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the question of general remission will not be considered for Kuttanad?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I cannot say whether a general remission throughout the State will be granted. But each case will be considered on its merits. As far as I know, in no other State or Province has a general remission been granted.

MR PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether he is in favour of stopping the tax?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): We have not tried the experiment, and I am not in favour of starting it here.

Let me finish my argument.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): I do not think Mr. Raman Pillai referred to the question of remission. It was only a question of staying coercive processes.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Some other members spoke on that question.

In regard to *kayal* and *punja* lands, stay of coercive action has been granted. It is not advisable in the interest of cultivators themselves to give a general stay throughout the State as mentioned by Mr. Raman Pillai.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): I am not at all satisfied with the opinion expressed by the learned Land Revenue Commissioner. He said that I should die to-day. I am not willing to die today. I wish to die tomorrow if possible. (*Laughter.*) So, I leave this matter to the Assembly and I press the motion, whatever be the result.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Raman Pillai presses his motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,997 for establishment by Rs. 25. It is the practice in token motions to reduce by Re. 1, Rs. 10 or Rs. 100. With Mr. Raman Pillai's approval, we will bring the reduction by Rs. 10.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): It does not matter.

PRESIDENT: The issue before the House is with regard to the suspension of the coercive processes.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): I am referring to suspension of tax till the end of Dhanu next Malabar year.

PRESIDENT: The motion is for the suspension of the tax.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Only coercive steps for movables and immovables should be suspended.

PRESIDENT: The motion is that coercive steps should be suspended till the end of Dhanu 1109. Is that clear to the House?

The motion was put and carried.

Motions Nos. 6 and 7

PRESIDENT: The subject of the next motion, No. 6, has already been discussed. So it cannot be moved now. The subject of the next motion, No. 7, is not relevant under 'allowances.'

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

8. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI:

9. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

10. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,976 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

11. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,976 for Land Revenve and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

12. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,976 for Land Revenue and Incomr Tax Commissioner by Rs. 1

Motion No. 13.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I beg to make the following motion.

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,976 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1".

The object of the motion is to discuss the general policy of the department with special reference to the necessity of giving substantial relief to the ryots by remitting taxes in view of the damage caused to

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

crops in general. I wish to specify the object of this motion more definitely before I seek to enter into the subject proper. I wish to make clear that, on account of the economic depression which has been in existence for some time and which has been aggravated by the recent floods and excessive rains and damage caused consequent to that, a general reduction of land tax should be given to the ryots. I fully agree with the view put forward by the Revenue Commissioner that no substantial relief can be given to the ryot by postponing the period of payment. In a way it increases the burden. I need not stress on this point very much to convince the House that the ryots in Travancore are passing through a more acute period of depression than the period through which they were passing. It is admitted by all that their agricultural products get no value in the market. More than that, there is heavy damage caused to the crops in general. On the top of all this, many fields have been submerged and people have to invest substantial capital to make large areas of fields again cultivable. Under these circumstances, it may not be out of place to suggest for a reasonable reduction of 25 per cent. of land tax. I am aware of the fact that the land tax is the only direct charge from which Government expect to get a steady income. But we have our reserves. The reserves are carefully stored up to meet emergent circumstances. If this is not an emergent circumstance, if this is not an acute period so far as the ryots are concerned, we cannot imagine what will be the nature of an emergent circumstance. In a period of depression, there is greater need for reduction of expenditure. At present we cannot imagine a more acute situation which necessitates substantial Government help. When we propose a reduction of 25 per cent. that figure may be staggering to Government who has to carry on the administration. We realise that. But they have sympathetically to consider the plight to which the ryots have fallen; and they have to take a courageous step in the matter of remission which is needed for the peasantry. Only if the peasantry is allowed to exist, Government can collect taxes in future also. It is no argument to say that none of the neighbouring Provinces have granted this remission. We have been setting examples in many directions of progressive administration and benevolent administration. Why not we set an example by giving this reduction, the need about which nobody can question, nobody can raise any substantial argument in opposition. The Government should take a bold step and apportion from the reserves a reasonable sum for this purpose. Reserves can be justified and are necessary for such purposes only. Whenever they have to be utilised, it must be in times of necessity. Such an occasion is come. I request the Government to accept this course and order a general reduction of 25 per cent. on account of the general economic depression and the suffering which has been aggravated by the flood damages of crops. With these few words, I move the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : May I ask whether among the ryots there are not people who are able to pay?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May be.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Should they also be given a remission?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Yes.

It will be practically difficult and the time and energy spent on findingout the men who can really pay and those who cannot will not be commensurate with the result.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Should not the highly paid officers be exempted from that?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I don't wish to make any distinction. It is the general question of tax-payers who have to pay land tax.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : People who own many lands—should they not be exempted?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Have they not to pay more taxes?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Taking into consideration that they have to pay, what does the member say about that?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : They also should be exempted from payment.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : Does not the member think that 25 per cent. of the remission is conducive to the economic prosperity of the country.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I do think so. It is a suicidal policy to collect taxes from the ryots at a time of acute depression.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : I strongly support the motion of Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai. I wish to refer to page 11 of the departmental Administration Report for 1107. There, under the heading, particulars of coercive processes issued for the realisation of dues, under demand notice in 1105 the number was 4,42,000; in 1106 it was 5,58,000; in 1107 it was 6,66,000. About distraint and attachment notices, they have also gone up about 8 times and the sale of lands has gone up to three times. What do all these figures show? Coercive processes are increasing regularly on account of the economic depression. Let me also refer to the budget estimate. In 1108 it was Rs. 38,47,000 and the revised estimate was Rs. 34,50,000. The budget estimate of 1109 discloses the figure at over Rs. 36,00,000. Government themselves must be convinced of these facts. As a matter of fact, the ryot has become unable to pay. Exceptional circumstances justify exceptional remedies. We have a large amount, a surplus, of about a crore and odd, in the budget. On account of the exceptional circumstance, I should suggest that 25 per cent. of the tax should be remitted unconditionally.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I support the motion, in view of the hard condition of the ryots in Travancore. Their crops are destroyed, very many buildings are washed away as a result of the recent floods and they are not in a position, a majority of them, to pay land tax. I am of the view therefore, that at least 25 per cent. of the tax be remitted.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I need not tell the House that this is a question which affects both the official and non-official benches of this House. During the budget speech, I referred to some figures to show that the agriculturist cannot even bear the expenses for his cultivation and pay tax out of the proceeds he gets out of cultivation. So far as South Travancore is concerned, Government think that they could even control the whims of nature. Government say, if on account of floods there is heavy loss, the ryots should not be allowed a reduction of tax. This flood was an event which affected Travancore, from Cape Comorin to Parur. According to rules, Government find it difficult to give concessions to South Travancoreans. For that, the people are not responsible. When putting these facts before you, I wish that this motion is passed unanimously by the officials as well as the non-officials.

One of the official members observed that some of the ryots at least are in a position to pay tax. I would frankly and boldly tell him that if he is able to pay tax it is not out of the proceeds or income that he gets from lands, but out of something else. I can assure the House that even the richest landlord is not easily able to pay his tax. When paddy and copra does not fetch any reasonable price, he cannot pay tax from the sale proceeds of what he gets. There may be exceptions, but that is not general. There is difference in the fertility of soil. You cannot get a single individual who in the present circumstances is able to pay without difficulty what is due to Government.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): One finds himself in a very grave difficulty, in dealing with this question. Personally, I feel my difficulty are greater. To oppose a motion of this nature appears at first sight to be very hard. We have had so many floods and various other causes which led to ruin. The people are suffering heavily so that when the question before the House is whether the land tax should be remitted, it requires considerable courage on the part of one to come forward and oppose it.. But I wish to make some observations on this question, which will enable the House to understand the question in some of its additional bearings. We have got one-sixth of our revenue roughly, collected by way of land tax. We are spending heaps of money on education and other nation-building activities. The payments usually made to educational and other institutions have to be made in future as well. We have to maintain our hospitals.

We have got to maintain our roads. The day before yesterday, I heard various members on this side of the House lamenting over the fact that we are continuing to spend more and more monies year after year from the reserves. The present proposal seems to be that some more money should be taken out of the accumulated savings. Sir, that is rather an inconsistent attitude. In this particular question the members on this side of the House are anxious to help the agriculturists even by taking out of the savings.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Was there any such complaint in this House or in the previous Councils?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I am not bound by what took place in the previous Councils. I do not carry all the reports of the previous Councils in my head. I distinctly heard the members of this House to complain that the accumulated savings are becoming less and less. Responsibility requires that we should consider the question of taxation in all its aspects. I certainly recognise that the agriculturist needs help. But if a man who has to pay five rupees is to pay only five rupees minus Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ or if there is a remission of 25 per cent. it will not materially add to his convenience. Much less the man who pays a yearly tax of one rupee.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapurum*): May I know from the member what kind of help he would recommend?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Certainly I am prepared to say that. The present proposal is no good. On paper we will be doing an excellent thing. We may get the plaudits of people but actually I doubt whether it will benefit the cultivator. What I would propose is that in cases where there is actual hardship, where there have been devastating floods, where the crops have been destroyed and the people have been unable to pay, I would advocate any kind of help to those people. I would advocate the maximum help. But I would certainly object to any help being given to people who are rich, who are in affluence and who can afford to pay.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Will the learned member be willing to recommend remission of taxes on the cocoanut trees which are ruined in this State? The learned Revenue Commissioner who was also the Agricultural Director and the present Director of Agriculture will bear testimony to the fact that people now have to pay taxes for cocoanut trees that have now ceased to exist.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I have seen cocoanut gardens myself and I do not require the testimony of any officer. I have the fullest measure of sympathy with owners of cocoanut trees, whose trees have been destroyed but not with owners of cocoanut trees which are thriving even though the price has become a little less.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): How are we to ascertain the deserving cases for purposes of remission?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): That is what the Land Revenue Department ought to do.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): But it is only the local officers who have been asked to enquire, and have they not already reported that everything is very fertile?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Sir, the officers, especially the officers in the lower rungs, are drawn from among the people of this country. And if anybody accuses these men, I should be very sorry. They are not imported from any foreign country. They are of the people. If there is anything wrong with these officers, no doubt we must correct them.

I am sorry, Sir, that I took some little time in answering this question. But let me make my proposal. The whole question may have to be considered in detail. The difficulty arises when we have to find money for various purposes, known as the nation-building activities and other activities. If, therefore, we give help which is of doubtful value, it will be giving help not only to those who deserve it but also to those who do not deserve it. It may not help the poor.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Is not the land tax to be paid out of the produce of the land?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I am coming to that. It is not the land tax alone that people are paying. They have to pay a lot of indirect taxes and I do not see any special virtue in giving a reduction in land tax alone for the sake of giving a reduction. If you are able substantially to help the people, nobody can be warmer than I with regard to this proposal. But considering the consequence which may not be after all in the manner it is expected, this kind of remission may not be of use, especially at a time when there are various items of revenue and various items of expenditure. But for the present proposal the Government may give more substantial help. I therefore find myself unable to accept this proposal in its present form.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, I am in full sympathy with the motion of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. I am sorry to disagree with my friend Mr. Velu Pillai, who taking the cue from my friend Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.........

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Sir, I did not take the cue from anybody.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): As I thought, he wants to draw a distinction between persons who are able to pay and persons who are not able to pay. A more impracticable test cannot be thought of, for who is the authority to decide whether a particular person is able to pay? What is the standard which will decide whether the capacity to pay exists or not? Where is the line to be drawn at which the capacity to pay and the incapacity to pay may be fixed? On the other hand, the main criterion of a rule or law should be universality and certainty. If the Government are satisfied that in

the grip of economic depression, amidst the dance of unfavourable circumstances, the population, called the ryots, has suffered and stands in need of relief, to say that a line of demarcation should be drawn between those who, in the imagination of some people, are able to pay and those who are unable to pay, is a proposition which cannot be easily acceded to. The calamity caused by the economic depression, accentuated by the floods in south, north and central Travancore, made no such distinctions. It has hit everybody alike. What does it matter that some men happen accidentally to be rich and are able to withstand the onslaught of the season? Is not the rich man entitled to protection to the extent he has himself suffered? Why should his riches be taken into calculation in the universal suffering to which he is also a party? So, the ground urged by Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai is a ground which *prima facie* is unacceptable.

I feel however one difficulty with respect to the suggestion made by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai in his speech, though in the motion as it appears in print, that suggestion does not occur. He suggested that there should be a 25 per cent. remission all round. I certainly do not find my way to accept such a suggestion. It should be a reasonable suggestion and I would leave it entirely to a sympathetic officer like Dr. Kunjan Pillai. For in the case of the paddy cultivators, the suffering, so far as I know, has been greater while in the case of cocoanut plantations and other cultivations the matter might not have led to any such deep suffering.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know the percentage which the member would himself suggest?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I am not in a position to suggest anything. I am therefore leaving it to the Land Revenue Commissioner to settle it in a reasonable way.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I suggest that 20 per cent. might be acceptable?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Anything reasonable may be accepted.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is 25 per cent. remission unreasonable according to the member?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I am not saying that it is invariable, so I am not fixing it as a universal standard.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I want to ascertain where exactly the question of unreasonableness would commence?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I am very glad to answer that question. I answer that the unreasonableness lies in this—the suffering or the loss sustained by the owners of cocoanut gardens generally is not the suffering or loss sustained by the paddy cultivators in flooded areas. It is in that respect I would draw the distinction.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Has it come to the notice of the learned member that several cocoanut tree owners have been paying tax for the last 15 or 20 years due on cocoanut trees which are already destroyed and which number thousands and thousands ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I am not quite certain about the number, but I know that as a matter of fact cocoanut trees which were assessed at the last settlement have some of them disappeared while others not assessed then have reached the yielding stage now.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Will not a re-settlement rectify that defect ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Certainly, but after the rectification the mistake would repeat itself. That is one of the reasons, declared openly, why there was a re-settlement in 1012 and another in 1058 and probably why we are promised one in the near future.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Is the member advocating remission only for the flooded areas ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): For the flooded areas certainly, and for any other area where there was under-production or ground for under-rating.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am asking whether the member is in favour of remission for the whole State or for the area which has recently been flooded ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I have witnessed some flooded areas and to that extent I am emphatic. With respect to other areas, since many of the members say that the income was down grade, I accept their view and I endorse what they press for consideration.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it the member's opinion that there may be a general remission of tax throughout the State with a total remission of tax in regard to flooded areas only ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): The member may take it in that sense by all means, if that is the sense of the House, in which case I have no hesitation in lending my support to the demand made by the House. As I said, I would rather leave it to my friend Dr. Kunjan Pillai to consider the matter to make a reasonable reduction in appropriate proportions with such variations as the facts would justify and to afford adequate relief to the population generally. With these few words, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and in opposing the counter proposition of Mr. Velu Pillai.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*). I wish to say a word of personal explanation. My position is not at all different from Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai's.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Then I do not oppose him at all. (*Laughter.*)

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): I rise to support the motion before the House. This year's flood havoc has reduced all the poor agriculturists, who are the mainstay of the Government, almost to a point of bankruptcy. In my place five repeated floods have occurred and we have received no help either from the public or from the Government. On the one side half-starved ryots are suffering and on the other the revenue officers are taking coercive measures to recover arrears of land tax. Unfortunately we are far away in the north of Travancore and our grievances are not remedied in time by Government. Recently I heard from some of the Proverthikars that the Land Revenue Commissioner had given instructions to them to take coercive steps in order to collect all the arrears if possible and no sort of reduction or remission will be made in the collection of land tax. So I plead for a general reduction of land tax at least by 20 per cent.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, I support the motion before the House. To me it appears that the plea for a remission of tax has to be based on the general condition of the tax-payers at present apart from the question of floods. So far as the flood-affected areas are concerned, especially with reference to paddy fields that have been rendered absolutely unfit for cultivation for the next crop, I should urge that complete remission of tax be allowed. I have myself tabled a motion to that effect. But this motion, I understand, is in view of the general economic depression prevailing and the great economic difficulties to which the ryots are put. Now, Sir, it must be realised that even though the economic depression has been in evidence for the last two or three years, the coming year is going to be much more difficult than the last two or three years.

That is a fact which Government ought to take into account. Now at the beginning of a period like this, it may be possible for the people to pay up the tax. But two or three years after the commencement of the depression, the situation would become more difficult. So in view of the general situation of the ryots, substantial reduction of tax should be allowed. I fully agree with Dr. Kunjan Pillai in the view that it is no good allowing a suspension of tax because it would only add to the future difficulties. As for the 25 per cent. I have to agree with Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai because that figure has been placed before the House. But if left to myself, taking into account the position of Government, I would be satisfied with 20 or even 15 per cent. If an agreement is come to between the official members and members on this side of the House, personally I would be satisfied with 15 per cent. But as the figure now before the House is 25 per cent. I have to agree with Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

As for drawing funds from the reserve, and the objection raised to that, I ask in all earnestness why are the reserves owned,

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

what are the reasons why they should not be used at a time like this. I believe it will be well realised that for schemes like the Hydro-Electric Scheme, Government may think of borrowing. But can we think of borrowing to meet a situation like the present one. These reserves are meant for difficult situations like the present. I cannot understand the objections to utilising the reserves on occasions like this. I think this is a fit occasion for reserves being drawn upon. I fully agree that money is required for nation-building activities. But money is required for nation-sustaining needs before it is required for nation-building activities. We must think of living first. Now the situation is that people cannot find money even for their daily necessities. I do not think Government have realised the difficulties of the people. Again, objection is taken that it is a drastic step and that it should not be resorted to. I do not understand that either. Have the Government done everything in their power to reduce the State expenditure? Have they even given effect to the very moderate recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee? If the reductions in the Land Revenue now proposed would reduce the Government receipts by Rs. 9 or 10 lakhs, why could not the Government make adjustments by reducing expenditure to meet the situation that would arise in consequence? Why not make a cut in the salary of officers? That may result in a saving of Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs a year. The Retrenchment Committee suggested proposals which if accepted, would cut down the annual expenditure to the extent of Rs. 16 lakhs a year. I ask why not accept the proposals? I am not at all satisfied with the objection taken by the Government benches to the reduction now proposed. I fully support the motion of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Would the member advocate the reduction of grants-in-aid to the schools which are given as a temporary measure?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Then how could schools go on? Is education to be suspended? I do not think a situation has arisen when we should allow the education of our children to be suspended. I do not think the situation has arisen when we cannot allow this kind of relief to the agriculturists without suspension of our educational activities.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sircar Vakil*): Can the amounts on Public Works Department be curtailed?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, if after effecting all the possible economies in expenditure, the remission would necessitate a reduction in the public works expenditure, I would be for it. But I am far from holding the view that such a situation has arisen. Why should the Law member ask such a question? Has reduction been made in the salaries of officers? Sir, it is a very sad thing to hear such questions from the official side and also from some of the members on this side of the House.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I also rise to support the motion brought forward by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. To me it appears that there is no difference of opinion between the official bench and the members on this side of the House, because both agree that remission may be made in fit and deserving cases. My impression is that this is the fit occasion when remission can be made. It is not a question of certain areas being affected by the floods. Of course, certain areas have been devastated and heavy damages have been caused. But in other areas, the value of our raw products has been considerably reduced. The price of cocoanut has been considerably reduced. It fetches only a nominal price. Similarly the price of pepper and rubber has considerably fallen. So the question is simply whether the people are in a position to pay the tax that is levied on them. The fact that some people are affected by the floods does not mean that they are the only people unable to pay the tax. The Land Revenue Commissioner may also agree that people in general do not find it easy for them now to pay the tax that they used to pay. The Administration Report shows that there has been an increase of demand notices and sale by Government of land for arrears of tax for the last three or four years. This year the matter can only be worse. If Government are pursuing the coercive steps, I think the land tax could not be realised from the owners themselves. The only result of the continuance of the coercive steps, I believe, would be the transfer of the ownership of property from one person to another. That would lead after some time to a stage when the lands would be owned by a few capitalists, leaving the vast majority of the people absolutely without any land of their own. This morning the question of giving lands on concessional terms to the depressed classes was discussed on the floor of this House. My opinion is that, if we are not going to allow the remission and if Government is going to pursue the coercive steps, ultimately it may result in a large portion of the inhabitants of the State being put on the level of the depressed classes, if not from a social point of view, but from an economic point of view. A vast portion of the population will be without lands at all. Then the question may arise whether Government should not give lands to them also. It would be wise for the Government to allow a remission of land tax at this stage and save such a state of affairs. Then the only question that was raised by the official benches and the Deputy President-elect.....................

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I wish I should not be adressed as the Deputy President because that has not been sanctioned.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): I said the Deputy President-elect. It was purposely said.

The question is whether it would be desirable and practicable to allow a remission of land tax. That question reduces itself to this; whether the Government can run the budget proposals as put forward

[Mr. K. Sankaran.]

by the Financial Secretary. It is practically a balanced budget with a nominal surplus. If we are to allow a remission of 25 per cent. of the land tax, there will be a reduction of Rs. 9 to 10 lakhs in the income. Where are we to get that income from? My suggestion is that there is a sure source of such an income. There must be a reduction to that extent in the expenditure. The Retrenchment Committee assures us that Rs. 13 lakhs could be reduced. That is not the recommendation of a purely non-official committee. It included Government officials also.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Does it not also include levying of fees in schools?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : It may include. I do not say that the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee should be accepted as a whole. At least in fairness and in sympathy to the suffering ryots, the officials who draw big salaries should have conceded to a reduction of their salary. That is my contention. It is not a novel idea. I think in Madras the high officers voluntarily consented to a reduction in their salary. I think our Dewan President is one of such officers who is suffering from such a cut. A 10 per cent. cut has been effected and when they knew that the economic depression was slightly improving they have reduced it to 5 per cent. Why not our officers also do like that by making a 5 per cent. cut in their salary to save the poor ryots. That would go a great way to promote the welfare of the people. Then there are a good many other ways in which the expenditure of the State could be reduced.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Should the pensions also be reduced?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : That can also be reduced if Government so desire.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I am asking the member's opinion.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) I am for reducing the pensions also. If a reduction in pension is necessary to meet such a situation, I am agreeable to that. But I do not think that such an extraordinary situation has arisen.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Does not the member think that the general increment given to Government officers should also be stopped?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Yes, certainly I do.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : Does not the member think that there is a difference between pay and pension?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Yes.

I fully agree with the proposal put forward by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. There is no difficulty in balancing the budget by resorting to the reductions recommended by the Retrenchment Committee and thus the deficit on account of the remission of tax can be balanced. I fully agree with the mover of the motion.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Sir, as one coming from Nanjinad, the motion of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai appears to me to be very moderate. I was under the impression that he would go at the Land Revenue Commissioner, lock, stock and barrel. But here is a very modest attempt made by him, that is a reduction of 25 per cent. in the land revenue. The question, if I may say so with respect, is not whether there are certain persons who are able to pay taxes or not but whether the lands in Travancore, whether paddy fields or cocoanut gardens, are in a position to pay the wages of cultivation, some profit to the agriculturists, and some tax also to the Government. That is the question.

Sir, it is not a question as to whether the people, the owners of the lands, are willing or not willing to pay, or able or not able to pay. This confusion, if I may say so, arises from the fact that the land revenue system in Travancore is based on two economic fallacies. I find it even from the latest Administration Report, where it is stated

> "In the case of *Pandaravaka* lands held directly under the Sirkar, the tax due to the Sirkar is really *pattom* (rent) and it represents the share of the produce of the land which the Sirkar is entitled to."

Sir, it is an exploded theory, in political economy, to say that the "Sirkar dues from land" is 'rent 'as if the Sirkar is the landlord. Long, long ago, this idea was given up by the Madras Government, for instance, in the year 1856, when the Madras Government, then under the East India Company, wrote to the Home Government recommending permanent revenue settlement, they wrote to say:—

> "It must be remembered that the right of Government is not a *rent* which consists of all the surplus produce after paying the costs of cultivation, the profits of agricultural stock, but a land revenue only which ought if possible to be so lightly assessed as to leave a surplus or rent to the occupier whether he in fact let the land or retain it in his own hand."

And, Lord Salisbury, Ex-Prime Minister, also upheld the theory that "the dues" to Government was not rent. This is how he put it :

> "To the modern statesman the refined distinctions of the economical school are a solid living reality from which he can as little separate his thoughts as from his mother tongue. To us it may seem indifferent whether we call a payment revenue or rent so we get the money; but it is not indifferent by what name we call within his hearing."

Sir, the theory that is accepted all over the civilised world, namely that the dues to Government is not rent, was propounded by Professor Marshall, one of the greatest economists of all time. He said that the relationship of land-lord and tenant was one of sharing the profits and that the relationship of Government and the land-owner is one of partnership as of an industrial firm. Now in Travancore, what is the condition of this firm? The indebtedness of the land-owners is to the extent of about fifty crores of rupees. Professor Marshall has described the Government as the "sleeping partner" and the agriculturist as the "working partner." I submit, Sir, it is absolutely illegal and inequitable for one partner, the sleeping partner, to go and sell the assets of the business for his share of the profits, especially at a time when there

[Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai.]

is no profit at all and the firm stands heavily indebted. (*Hear, hear.*) As things stand at present, it would be sound policy for the Government of Travancore to declare a moratorium, more or less, in regard to the dues to Government. Of course, even before the discussion on this motion was started, the Land Revenue Commissioner has stated that he was not going to recommend any remission for the next year and that he was hoping for things to improve. Of course, I also wish it. But the question is this. Why not the Land Revenue Commissioner give some encouragement at least to the broken-hearted agriculturists of Travancore so that he may have some enthusiasm for his work? If we are going to get a bumper crop next year, Sir, we are not going to run away with it. We will certainly pay all the dues to Government including arrears. Therefore I appeal to the Land Revenue Commissioner, who knows the situation in the country much better than any other officer, and ask him why he should not sympathise with the poor agriculturist of Travancore and give him some encouragement. My friend Mr. Thanu Pillai suggested that this was a time when the Government should fall back upon their resources and not squeeze out the very last pie from the agriculturist. I do not go to that extent. All that I suggest is that something like a moratorium may be given to the poor ryot so that, if, as the Land Revenue Commissioner hopes, and as we all wish, the situation gets better next year, we will all pay the dues to Government in full. I therefore fully support the motion of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai who has been very moderate in his demand.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I move that the question be now put.

PRESIDENT: I think the debate may continue a little longer.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ എതിൎക്കുന്നതു വളരെ ഭയത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ്. ഭൂനികുതിയിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും കുറവു ചെയ്താൽ അതുനിമിത്തം ഭൂമിയുടമസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കല്ലാതെ രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള മററു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പറയത്തക്ക ഗുണമൊന്നും ഉണ്ടാകാനിടയില്ല.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): പിന്നെ ഏതിനത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതു് കുറച്ചാലാണ് ആ ഗുണം കിട്ടുന്നതു്?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ഭൂനികുതി കുറച്ചാൽ അതുനിമിത്തം ചുരുക്കം ആളുകൾക്കുമാത്രമേ ഗുണം കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): കൃഷിപ്പിഴകൊണ്ടുള്ള നഷ്ടം ആൎക്കാണ് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): കൃഷിക്കാരായിട്ടുള്ളവൎക്ക്.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): ഭൂമി ഇല്ലാത്തവൎക്കു നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ഇല്ല.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): ഭൂനികുതി കുറക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കൃഷിയുടെ നഷ്ടം തീരുകയില്ലെ?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ഇല്ല.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENEON (*Shertala I*): ഭൂനികുതിയെപ്പററിമാത്രമല്ലെ ഇവിടെ വാദം നടക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): അതെ.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): ഇതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു അടുത്ത ഉപക്ഷേപം മെമ്പർതന്നെ ഹാജരാക്കുമോ?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഹാജരാക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ ഇതിനുമുമ്പേ ഹാജരാക്കുമായിരുന്നു.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): കൃഷിനിമിത്തമുള്ള ആദായം ഭൂമി ഇല്ലാത്തവർക്കും പ്രയോജനകരമായിതീരുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ഭൂമി ഇല്ലാത്തവർക്കു കൃഷികൊണ്ടു സാരമായ പ്രയോജനമൊന്നും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല.

ഭൂസ്വത്തുള്ളവരുടെ എണ്ണം വളരെകുറവും ഭൂമിഇല്ലാത്തവരുടെ എണ്ണം ഇലോം കൂടുതലുമാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഭൂമി ഇല്ലാത്തവക്കു ഭൂനികുതികുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് പ്രയോജനമില്ല.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): വസ്തുഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരെകൊണ്ടു ധാരാളം സാധുക്കൾ ജീവിതംകഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് അറിയാമോ?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): അങ്ങിനെ അല്ലാത്തവരാണു അധികം.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): കുറെ ആളുകൾക്കുപോലും രക്ഷകിട്ടരുതെന്നാണോ മെംബറിന്റെ ആശ?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): അങ്ങിനെ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): ഭൂമി ഇല്ലാത്തവരും അവരുടെ ജീവിതം കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): എത്രയോകാലമായി ഭൂമി ഇല്ലാതെ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. അധഃകൃതരായ ൧൨ ലക്ഷം ആളുകൾ എത്രയോകാലമായി ഭൂമിഇല്ലാതെ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നവരാണു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) അധഃകൃതർ പിന്നെ ഭൂമി ചോദിക്കുന്നതു് എന്തിനാണു്?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): അഞ്ചു് രൂപയിൽകൂടുതൽ കരംതീരുവയുള്ളവർ അവരുടെ ഇടയിലും ഉണ്ടാകുവാനായിരിക്കാം. അവർക്കു് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമികൾകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു പ്രയോജനവും അവർക്കില്ലെന്നു് അവർ പറയുന്നതു. ആ ഭൂമി കൃഷിചെയ്തു് ആദായമെടുക്കാൻ കൊള്ളരുതാത്തവയാണെന്നു് അവർതന്നെ പറയുന്നു.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): പ്രായപൂർത്തിയുള്ളവർക്കെല്ലാം വോട്ടവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): വോട്ടിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വരികയില്ല. ൫൧ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ അഞ്ചു രൂപായിൽ കൂടുതൽ കരമുള്ളവരുടെസംഖ്യ ഒന്നരലക്ഷത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഇല്ല.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *PeermadeII*): അഞ്ചു രൂപായിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നവരല്ലേ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളും?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): അഞ്ചു് രൂപാ നികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നവർ വളരെ കുറവാണു്.

ഒരുരൂപായ്ക്കുതാഴെ കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നവരാണധികവുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ലാൻറുറവന്യൂ കൊടുക്കുന്നവരായി ആകെ എത്ര ആളുകൾ കാണും?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): അതു ഞാൻ നോക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തു കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം കൊടുക്കാത്തവരുടെ എണ്ണത്തേക്കാൾ തുലോം കുറവാണു്. കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നവരിൽ അധികംപേരും കുറഞ്ഞ നിരക്കിലുള്ള കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നവരാണു്.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): ഒരുകാര്യത്തിന്റെ ഗുണദോഷം നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു ജനസംഖ്യയനുസരിച്ചാണോ?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ഗുണദോഷങ്ങളെ പര്യാലോചിക്കുന്നതിൽ ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ കാര്യം മുഖ്യമായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു കാര്യമാണു്. ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സങ്കടകരമായ സംഗതികൾക്കാണു് ഉടൻ നിവാരണം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു്.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): കുറെ ആളുകൾക്കമാത്രമുള്ള സങ്കടമാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ സാവധാനത്തിൽ പരിഹരിച്ചാൽമതി എന്നാണോ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള പ്രജകളിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ സുഖത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയാണു രാജ്യഭരണം നടത്തുന്നതു്. ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടപരിഹാരത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയായിരിക്കണം ഗവർമ്മെൻറു വളരെ സഹായംചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): കൊല്ലത്തു ഇലക്ട്രിക്കലൈറ്റുപദ്ധതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്താൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനുണ്ടാകുന്ന കൂടുതൽ ആദായം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ ഗുണത്തിനു വിനിയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാണു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു ആദായമുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഗുണത്തിനായി ഗവർമ്മെൻറു് അതു വിനിയോഗിക്കുമെന്നാണെൻറെ വിശ്വാസം.

MR. E. K. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*):- കരംകുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കരമില്ലാത്തവർക്കു ദോഷമുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): കരമില്ലാത്തവർക്കു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ദോഷമൊന്നുമില്ല.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ രണ്ടരക്കോടിരൂപാ മുതലെടുപ്പുണ്ടു്. ഭൂനികുതി നൂവ്വ ലക്ഷമെ ഉള്ളു. ഒരുകോടി പതിന്നാലുലക്ഷം രൂപാ മററു നികുതികളാണു്. അതു ഭിക്ഷക്കാർപോലും കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണു്. അതുപോലെ എല്ലാവരും ഭൂനികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നവരാണെങ്കിൽ ഭൂനികുതി കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു എല്ലാവർക്കും പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാകും. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ അങ്ങിനെഅല്ല.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, അഞ്ചുമിനിട്ടുസമയം മാത്രമെ ഒരു മെമ്പർക്കു് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. അതു കഴിഞ്ഞു.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I beg to rise to a point of order. I submitted to the President that the question be put; but, in spite of my submission, discussion is going on.

PRESIDENT: It is entirely within the discretion of the President to accept such closure motions or not. I said I thought that the debate might continue a little longer.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): ഭൂനികുതിയിൽ ൧൫ ശതമാനം കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള മി: കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. മി. സി. വി. കുഞ്ഞുരാമൻ അതിനെ എതിർക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. സാധുക്കളായ ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാരല്ലാത്തവർക്കു അതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനം കിട്ടുകയില്ല എന്നാണു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ വാദം. ആ അഭിപ്രായം ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വാദം. ഭൂനികുതികൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ ഇപ്പോൾ വലിയ സ്വത്തുകാർപോലും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് എനിക്കു് അനുഭവത്തിൽനിന്നു് അറിയാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പത്തുരൂപാ കരംകൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരാളിന്റെ വസ്തു ലേലത്തിൽ വിററുപോകുമ്പോൾ അയാൾക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന പരിഭ്രമം എത്രമാത്രമുണ്ടെന്നു നേരിട്ടു് അറിഞ്ഞെങ്കിൽമാത്രമെ മനസ്സിലാകുകയുള്ളു.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): പത്തുരൂപാകരക്കുടിശിഖക്കുവേണ്ടി എത്രരൂപാ വിലയുള്ള വസ്തുവാണു് ലേലത്തിൽ വിററുപോകുന്നതെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): പത്തുരൂപായുടെ കരക്കുടിശ്ശിഖക്കു് ൧൦൦ രൂപാവരെ വിലയുള്ള വസ്തു ലേലത്തിൽവിററുപോകുന്നു. സെൻറിനു ൧൫ രൂപാ വിലയുള്ള വസ്തുവിനെ ഭൂനികുതിക്കുവേണ്ടി ലേലം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ൫ രൂപാലേലത്തിലാണു പോകുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാർ നല്ല നിലയിൽ ജീവിക്കുന്നുഎങ്കിൽ മാത്രമെ സാധുക്കളായ മററുള്ളവർക്കു് ജീവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. സ്വത്തുകാരെ ആശ്രയിച്ചു ജീവിക്കുന്ന അനേകംസാധുക്കൾ ഉണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ഭൂനികുതി കുറച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽ ഭൂസ്വത്തില്ലാത്തവർക്കു പ്രയോജനമില്ലാ എന്നുപറയുന്ന വാദം ശരിയല്ല.

ഇപ്പോൾ ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു വില തീരെ കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. നാളികേരത്തിന്റെ വില ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ കുറവാണു്. ആയിരം നാളികേരത്തിനു ൭൫ രൂപയേ വിലയുള്ളു. ഒരു രൂപക്കു നാലുപറനെല്ലു കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ കണക്കിനു ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വില കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു വലിയനഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണു്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു കഷ്ടസ്ഥിതിയിൽനിന്നു് അവരെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നുപറയുമ്പോൾ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നുപറയുന്നതു് വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണു.

ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചു ശതമാനം ഭൂനികുതി കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള മി. കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം വളരെ മിതമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്, അതിനാൽ അതിനെ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. C. NARAYANAN BHATTATIRIPAD (*Travancore Jenmies, South*): ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻപിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഭൂനികുതിയിൽ അല്പം ഇളച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതു ഒരു മിതമായ അപേക്ഷമാത്രമെ ആകുന്നുള്ളു. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനോ ആഹാരം കഴിക്കുന്നതിനൊ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. ജന്മിക്കരം സെററിൽമെൻറു നടത്തുന്ന കാലമാണു ഇതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ മേടമാസത്തിൽ കിട്ടേണ്ട ജന്മിക്കരം കൂടുതൽഭാഗവും ഇതുവരെ പിരിഞ്ഞുകിട്ടീട്ടില്ല. അല്പമായി പിരിഞ്ഞുകിട്ടുന്ന നെല്ലുകൊണ്ടു ആഹാരം കഴിക്കുന്നതിനും കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കാത്ത ഒരുനിലയിലാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു പലജംഗമസാധനങ്ങൾകൂടി ജപ്തിചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഭൂനികുതി ഏതാനുംപേൎക്കു് കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നും ഏതാനുംപേർക്കു കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടാഎന്നും പറയുന്നതു ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. സാധനങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കുറവും വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംകൊണ്ടുള്ള നഷ്ടവും സാധനദൌർല്ലഭ്യവും പരിഗണിച്ചു എല്ലാപേർക്കും ഒരുപോലെ കരം കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*) : Sir, I support the motion. My taluk has had heavy floods. Even in places where there were no floods, fields have been heavily damaged. Owing to the excessive rains, all crops have been destroyed. The price of crops has gone down by 50 per cent. So, the remission suggested is very reasonable. I support the motion.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : I rise to associate myself with the general principle underlying the motion of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. I am aware, Sir, that as a result of the economic crisis and the recent floods, the agricultural population of certain particular areas of Travancore is very much affected indeed. Especially the places I come from, particularly the Kuttanad region, after the experience of the last two great floods, are really going through a very bad time. All these people have approached Government and Government were sympathetically considering their prayer and are doing what they could. I remember last year Government came forward and helped these people financially. Even in this year's budget, Government have allotted a good amount for loans to be earmarked for the Kuttanad people. But I cannot see my way to join with my friend, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, in

[Mr. K. C. Karunakaran]

asking for a general remission for the whole of Travancore. If my memory is right, I am glad to see that my friend Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai is very consistent with one general principle. If I am rightly informed, when the question of full concession of school fees to the Ezhava students came up before the House on a former occasion, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai rightly said that a general concession to Ezhava students should not be granted. I think he was quite right and I am glad that he gave me an opportunity to enable me to give the fees for my children and thus indirectly contribute to Government and see that my civic responsibilities are realised. I would have felt ashamed if Government had taken some action by which I would be precluded from paying school fees to my children. In the same way, Sir, there are people who are able to pay the land tax. As many people have pointed out, the whole block on that side (*pointing to the southern wing of the House*) is in a position to contribute the land tax. I am also sure that a friend of mine like Mr. Damodaran Asan or Mr. Narayana Pillai is able to contribute to the land tax and indirectly see that the revenues of the State are kept up for other nation-building departments. So, I am very glad to join with Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai in asking Government to give a reasonable remission to those parts which are really suffering from this economic depression. This matter should be left to the good sense of the Revenue Commissioner with whom I had the good fortune to travel recently from Cape Comorin to Parur. He has really seen the difficulties of the people in some of the taluks. From my talks and experience with him in these few weeks, I am convinced that he is prepared to recommend to Government that some help should be given to the people who are affected by the economic depression and the floods.

Sir, another matter I want to mention is that we are getting great difficulties from outside. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai emphasised the difficulties of paddy cultivators. Here I think the whole difficulty is the result of the dumping of outside rice and paddy into Travancore. Those who are in touch with the world economic conditions know very well that Japan is now making systematic preparations for dumping the whole Malabar coast, including Travancore, with their rice and paddy.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai referred in his motion to a general remission of 25 per cent. of land tax and also to special remission on account of the recent flood damages. I hope that I will be in order if I refer to both these subjects.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I wish to correct the member before he proceeds. I said that the suffering of the ryots on account of the general economic depression, aggravated by the floods, necessitates a general reduction of 25 per cent. That is the only point I made.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I thank the member for the statement. Anyhow he said that the floods have aggravated the economic depression and on that ground he urges a general remission of 25 per cent. of the land tax. Regarding the floods I may just point out that Government are considering very seriously the question of giving some relief to the ryots whose crops have been damaged. A circular has been issued to all Peishkars and Tahsildars to note down the survey number and area of lands on which crops have been damaged and of lands covered with sand on account of the breaches ; and I am expecting consolidated reports from the Peishkars in the course of the next few months. It will be only fair in cases of areas in which the crop has been damaged to give a remission of tax. Where the crop has been completely damaged, the whole tax may have to be remitted and where it is partially damaged, partial remission may have to be given. The question of repairing flood damages and of remission of taxes on lands affected will be considered by Government. I am only waiting for the reports from Peishkars. Remission on account of flood damages was specifically urged by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. Regarding general remission, I have to make a few observations. The demand now made is for a general remission of 25 per cent. of land tax. It means Government will have to lose something like 9 lakhs of rupees.

If this request of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai is granted, Government will lose a revenue of about 9 lakhs of rupees. In the course of the discussion, Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman brought to the notice of this House that the number of persons who will be substantially benefited by such a remission of 25 per cent. of land tax is comparatively small compared with the number of persons who will not be benefited. I have some figures to place before the House about the number of persons who pay land tax in Travancore. The total number is about 12 lakhs. Of these, nearly 7 lakhs or 55 per cent. pay a tax of one rupee and less. It may be anything like from four cash to one rupee. 56 per cent of the total number of tax payers come under this category. Those who pay a tax of Re. 1 to Rs. 5 come to about 3 lakhs so that the total number of persons who pay a tax ranging from a few cash up to Rs. 5 is nearly 10 lakhs out of 12 lakhs of people, that is to say about 87 per cent. of the tax payers pay a tax of Rs. 5 and less. What is the benefit that these 10 lakhs of people will get, if a remission of 25 per cent. is granted as recommended by Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai. The benefit will be from a few cash up to Re. 1-4-0 per head per annum. Is that going to help them to any extent? A reduction of Rs. 1-4-0 in one's income in a year in the case of 87 per cent. of the tax payers is after all not much. How far it will be of help to them, I do not know.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I ask the member whether there is any harm in raising the minimum tax to one rupee in every case?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I am only speaking on the motion of Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it his view that the relief granted to the 10 lakhs of people is inadequate ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The benefit will be from a few cash to Re. 1-4-0 per head per annum. The cumulative effect on the Government is a loss of 9 lakhs of rupees and on the people the maximum loss to an individual will be about Re. 1-4-0 in the case of 87 per cent. of the tax payers. You can understand that the loss to a tax-payer is insignificant and that to the Government is as much as 9 lakhs of rupees. A question may be asked, is not Re. 1-4-0 something in the case of poor people. I have some other figures to show that the people are not stinting expenditure in directions other than payment of land tax. I find from the figures published in the Government Gazette.........

MR PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does the member refer to payment in other directions as not payments for purposes of land revenue.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): From the figures published in the Government Gazette, I find that, up to the end of Edavom this year, revenue from abkari and tobacco, increased by Rs. 4 lakhs from what it was during the corresponding period last year. I also find, there is a small increase in the receipts of the Education Department.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether it is obligatory on the part of the ryot to contribute to the abkari or tobacco revenue, while it is not obligatory to pay the land tax.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I only say that people who are stinting expenditure in other directions come forward and say that there should be reduction in land tax.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Is the member aware that the increase is due to the fact that the duty has increased.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I only say that more money is being spent in directions other than in payment of land revenue.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Does the member mean to say that the paying capacity of the people has increased ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I am only saying that people spend more money in other directions.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): പുകയിലയുടെ ഡ്യൂട്ടികൂട്ടിയതുകൊണ്ടല്ലേ ആദായം വർദ്ധിച്ചതു്?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അതിന്റെ തൂക്കം കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): പുകയില ഉപയോഗിച്ചു വരുന്നതു വേണ്ടെന്നാണോ അഭിപ്രായം?

RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): വേണമെന്നും വേണ്ടെന്നും വിചാരിക്കുന്നവരുണ്ട്. ആ ഇനങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ പണം ധാരാളമായി ചിലവാക്കുന്നു. കരംകൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യം വരുമ്പോൾമാത്രം കുറവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു.

The remission that you are asking for is only to benefit some from a few cash up to Re. 1-4-0.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*), വസ്തുഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ മാത്രമെ പുകയില ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നുള്ളുവോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): പലരും പുകയില ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are the Government prepared to forego the additional 4 lakhs of rupees?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) I cannot say.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Has the member a scheme which would enable the ryot to get substantial benefit by a reduction of any of the items of revenue.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*). I am only discussing the motion brought forward by Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): When the member says that the benefit is small, may I know, is there anything which the member could suggest that will give substantial help to the ryot?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have nothing to suggest. People are spending money in other directions and are asking for a remission of land tax. If the remission will benefit a substantial number of people, I can understand the reasonableness of the request. After all it is only from a few cash to Re. 1-4-0 which 88 per cent. of the tax payers will gain. I do not at all say for a moment that all people are in a position to pay land tax, and that the ryots do not stand in need of help. Far from it, I know that the people are put to great difficulty on account of the present economic depression.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Is the member aware that the Cochin Government have granted a remission?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It was said a little while ago that our Government should set an example and should not follow the example of Cochin. Why should we follow Cochin? After all what the Cochin Government have done is the suspension of collection of one-eighth of the land tax for 1109. They have not sanctioned any remission. I wired and got an authoritative information, that that Government proposed only to suspend the collection of one-eighth of the land tax for 1109.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know from the member, what is the difference between a recommendation for the acceptance of suspension and that for remission?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have nothing to say except that what is adopted in Cochin is a suspension of the collection of land tax.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is the member going to say that he will again wire and get a reply?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

This House has already passed a motion to suspend all coercive steps in the collection of tax. This is all the relief the Cochin Government have promised to give to their people. Our Government have not been unaware of the present hardship of the people. They have been doing all that they could for the last three years. Every year a motion comes up either for the suspension or remission of tax and it is invariably carried. Whatever is possible is being done by Government. Take, for instance the Kandukrishi tax. During the last three years, Government have granted substantial concession to Kandukrishi ryots. The commutation rate for paddy originally fixed was 24 chuckrams per *para* but now Government are realising only 12 chuckrams per *para*. Government have lost at least 2 to 3 lakhs of rupees by this concession.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): What about the market price of paddy now?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is about 12 chuckrams per *para*. I have the price list furnished by the Travancore Chamber of Commerce. It shows that the price of paddy is Rs. 3-8-0 per bag at Alleppey, which comes to about 12 chuckrams per *para*. If this is the wholesale price of paddy at Alleppey, it will surely be more in the interior parts. I take it that the price of paddy at present is not more than 12 chuckrams per *para*. In Nanjinad, in addition to the fall in the price of paddy, the yield of the last crop was very poor on account of the widespread attack of pest. The yield which used to be 10 or 12 *kottas* per acre, was hardly 4 *kottas*.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the people of Nanjinad attempted to have a no-tax campaign started?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not know.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): And as a result, 25 per cent. remission has been granted?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): 25 per cent. remission was granted, but not on account of a no-tax campaign.

The yield was very poor and hence a reasonable remission was granted.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I may inform the member that there was no such idea of any no-tax campaign.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): It is admitted by the member that there is hardship felt by the people and he says a lot of money is spent in directions other than land revenue. How does the member reconcile those statements? Will he please explain that?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): In Nanjinad, the yield was affected to a very large extent by the pest. This fact was represented to Government and a remission of 25 per cent. of the tax on the Kumbhom crop was granted.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether there is any discremination shown between the rich and the poor, in the matter of remission?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No distinction; all tax payers get the benefit of remission. Similarly, *punja* and *kayal* cultivators have petitioned to Government that their yield was also poor, and prayed for a remission of the tax on their lands. The matter is now under the consideration of Government. In the case of lands on which crops have been damaged by floods, Government are considering very seriously the question of a complete or partial remission. In regard to a general remission of 25 per cent., we have to bear in mind that Government will lose Rs. 9 lakhs. Well it may be laid that there is reserve and that the loss could be made good from it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I wish to draw the attention of Government to the time limit.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The Economic Depression Enquiry Committee recommended that large Public Works schemes should be undertaken during the period of economic depression to provide employment for the unemployed. Government have now undertaken several such schemes, such as the Pallivasal scheme, water supply, electric supply, etc. These are schemes which will provide employment to a large number of people and at the same time they are profitable schemes also. Government are financing such schemes from the reserves. They are not borrowing money as has been done in Cochin. The Cochin Government have floated a loan of about Rs. 50 lakhs which bears interest to the extent of Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum. What does that show? No such loan has been floated by the Travancore Government. They are financing capital undertakings from their reserves.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether that is an authoritative statement that these schemes are being financed from the reserves?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have not made an authoritative statement. I have only expressed what I know of the matter.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Is it the member's view that because the Cochin Government have floated a loan that it is following an unsound financial policy?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I have not said so.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Why not save Rs. 12 lakhs by giving effect to the Retrenchment Committee's proposals?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Some of them have been given effect to. But other recommendations have not been given effect to for various reasons, and I am not concerned with them now. My only point is that Government are prepared to do all that is possible and view the question of remission with sympathy. They certainly are at one with the members on the other side of the House when they say that the people do stand in need of help and Government are convinced that relief is necessary. They have given relief as necessity arose and will surely continue this policy.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Sir, Government dare not say that there is no need for relief. That has been admitted. Then what I want to say is that out of Rs. 2,38,88,000 which we the people contribute to Government, we want to reduce from land tax Rs. 8,00,000. There is no purpose served by creating differences between the land-holding classes and the landless classes. The specific question is with regard to the fall in price of agricultural produce and the difficulties caused to the ryots. Remission is sought on account of them.

Then with regard to the very curious argument brought forward that Government can find out who is able to pay and who is not able to pay, I think the general maxim ought to be accepted that even if some people who are capable of paying escape the liability, it is far better than forcing even one man who is really not able to pay, to pay and which I find the learned Deputy President is not willing to accept. I do not add anything more. I press the motion, to a division, Sir.

PRESIDENT : The motion proposed by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,976 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1, to press that there should be a general remission of 25 per cent. of land tax. I hope the House realises the implications. It is a much more serious matter, of course, than the suspension of coercive processes. It means that the ordinary rules for remission are not considered sufficient and that the remission must apply to all lands which pay land tax, whether in the plains or in the hills, whether the crops have been damaged or whether they have not been damaged. It has been pointed out by the Land Revenue Commissioner what the result will be. What I want to say is that before voting on this subject the House should not be led away by sentiment and should be sure that the motion, if they support it, is both reasonable and practicable.

I put the motion to the vote.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—35.

1 Mr. T. K. Alexander
2 „ S. Chattanatha Karayalar
3 „ P. Chidambaram Pillai
4 „ A. S Damodaran Asan
5 „ A. Easwara Pillai (Kalkulam II)
6 „ A. Easwara Pillai (Kottarakara)
7 „ K. R. Elenkath
8 „ S. J. Nair
9 „ T. S. Jayanthan Namboothiri
10 „ K. M. Krishnan
11 „ K. P. Krishna Menon
12 „ Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
13 „ E. V. Krishna Pillai
14 „ N. K. Krishna Pillai
15 „ Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
16 „ T. Krishna Pillai
17 „ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
18 Mr. K. M. Kuriakose
19 „ M. K. Madhavan Pillai
20 „ K. Mahomed
21 „ M. N. Nair
22 „ P. K. Narayana Pillai
23 „ S. Nilakanta Pillai
24 „ K. Padmanabhan
25 „ Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
26 „ Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
27 „ Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
28 „ V. Ramakrishna Panickar
29 „ K. Sankaran
30 „ R. Sivasubramanya Nadar
31 „ A. Thanu Pillai
32 „ P. K. Thomas
33 „ N. E. Varughese
34 „ V. K. Velappan Nair
35 „ T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES—19.

1 Mr. K. C. Abraham
2 „ V. T. Chacko
3 „ C. V. Chandrasekharan
4 „ Antony George
5 „ K. George
6 „ L. H. Jacob
7 „ N. John Joseph
8 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
9 „ Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
10 „ C. V. Kunjuraman
11 Mr. C. O. Madhavan
12 „ B. Narayana Pillai
13 „ G. Nilakantan
14 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
15 „ N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
16 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
17 „ T. C. Thommen
18 „ John Whiteley Tolson
19 „ T. K. Velu Pillai

NEUTRALS 8.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony
3 Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef
4 „ J. M. Joseph
5 Mr. T. C. Joseph
6 „ K. C. Karunakaran
7 Srimathi T. Narayani Amma
8 Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar

PRESIDENT: We have scarcely any time for taking up any other motion for discussion.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): How many hours is reckoned as a day?

PRESIDENT: Are you raising a point of order?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Yes.

PRESIDENT: Then, please state it.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I wish to know how many hours make up a day of sitting in this House.

PRESIDENT: From eleven to half past four.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) With what interval?

PRESIDENT: Three-quarters of an hour.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): In the last Council, five hours made a day, but in this House we get only four and three quarters of an hour, that is we get fifteen minutes less.

PRESIDENT: I do not think it is necessary that a day should be taken as five hours. It may be taken as from eleven to half past four and the time for the debate will depend upon how long the question time takes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I wish to know how half a day is calculated.

PRESIDENT: Two and a half hours will be considered as half a day although strictly speaking it will be a little less.

The time allotted for the Demand being over the following motions were deemed to have lapsed :—

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

14. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,976 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 5.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

15. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,100 for Divisional Treasury Officers by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:

16. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 2.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

17. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 92,667 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH:

18. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 92,667 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. E V. KRISHNA PILLAI:

19. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 92,667 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

20. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 92,667 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI:

21. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 92,667 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH

22. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 92,667 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 2.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:
23. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 92,667 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 10.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI:
24. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,600 for Tahsildars by Re. 1.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR:
25. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,600 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN:
26. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,600 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR:
27. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,100 for improvement of markets by Rs. 5

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER:
28. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,29,183 for Taluk Cutcherries by Re 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:
29. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,29,183 for Taluk Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR:
30. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,29,183 for Taluk Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI:
31. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,29,183 for Taluk Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI
32. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,29,183 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs 10.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*):
33. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,29,183 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

MR. A. S DAMODARAN ASAN:
34. To reduce the allotment of Rs, 3,02,694 for Proverthy Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR:
35. To omit the allotment of Rs. 19,140 for Revenue Supervisors.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:
36. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,278 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB:
37. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,966 for Taluk Settlement officers, etc., by Rs. 693.

MR. T. S. JAYANTHAN NAMPUTIRI:
38. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 575 for travelling allowances by Rs. 2.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR:
39. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,623 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI:
40. To omit the allotment of Rs. 11,067 for Revenue Settlement.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:
41. To omit the allotment of Rs. 11,067 for Revenue Settlement.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI;
42. To omit the allotment of Rs. 11,067 for Revenue Settlement.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:
43. To omit the allotment of Rs. 11,067 for Revenue Settlement.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:
44. To reduce the allotment of Rs 11,067 for Revenue Settlement by Re 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:
45. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,067 for Revenue Settlement by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

46. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,067 for Revenue Settlement by Re. 1.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI :

47. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,03,114 under Demand I by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

48. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,03,114 under Demand I by Re. 1.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI :

49. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,03,114 under Demand I by Rs. 5.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

50. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,03,114 under Demand I by Rs. 100.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

51. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,03,114 under Demand I by Rs. 100.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

52. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,03,114 under Demand I by Rs. 100.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

53. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,03,114 under Demand I by Rs. 100.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

54. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,03,114 under Demand I by Rs. 9,03,113.

Demand I—Land Revenue for Rs. 9,03,114 less Re. 1 and Rs. 10 was then put to the vote of the House and carried.

The demand was granted.

The House adjourned at 4·32 P. M. to meet the next day.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS
OF

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday, the 8th August 1933/24th Karkatakam 1108.

The Assembly re-assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at eleven-one of the clock, the President presiding.

Questions and Answers.

Submergence of the Pandalam junction during floods.

30*. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the fact that there is great dislocation of traffic on the Main Central road even during normal floods, due to the submergence of Pandalam junction under water, has been brought to their notice?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know when this fact was first brought to the notice of Government?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I cannot exactly say when it was brought to the notice of Government; but the department has noticed it and has actually started an investigation.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know when the investigation was started?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It was started while I was in charge of the Quilon Division, in about January last.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): January 1933?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes. We have been taking levels and trying to find out the cause of flooding in that area. Investigation is still going on.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the investigation is in regard to the manner in which dislocation of traffic could be prevented, or is it to find out proper drainage for the flood water?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The investigation is to see how best the flooding round there generally can be dealt with.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has it been brought to the notice of the department that a large number of houses and a large area of crops are being submerged under water during floods?

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MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes, we are aware of that.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Did the department begin investigation with regard to that also only in January 1933 ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand that the department was not aware of these difficulties, experienced by the people of the locality, before January 1933 ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): We were aware of it; but we wanted to investigate as to the best means of giving relief to the people. We had an idea, first, to raise the level of the road all round there, above flood level; but that was dropped as the flood water may then damage the neighbouring property. The question was then considered whether it would not be better to put up bunds in some gaps on the river banks in order to prevent the inrush of flood water in the locality.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does not the member think that the reconstruction and lengthening of the bridge will be the proper solution for the difficulty ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I do not think that would be of much use. I think it would be better to close certain gaps in the river banks so that the flood water would confine its course to the river itself.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): കൊല്ലകടവ് എന്നസ്ഥലത്ത് ഒരു പാലം കെട്ടുന്നപക്ഷം ഗതാഗതവൈഷമ്യം കുറെ എങ്കിലും തടയാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It all depends on the height of the floods. Up to a certain flood level, that would be of help; but, if the other side of the road also, between Kollakadavu and Chengannur, gets submerged under water, it may not be of much use.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): കൊല്ലകടവിൽ പാലം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I rise to a point of order, Sir. That question scarcely arises. The question relates to the M. C. road; Kollakadavu is not on the M. C. road.

PRESIDENT: I think it is all right, as that is also a suggestion to remove the trouble on the M. C. road.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes, the question of a bridge there is under consideration.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): മെയിൻസെൻട്രൽ റോഡിലുള്ള ഗതാഗതവിഷമങ്ങളെ തടയുന്നതിനാലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ കൊല്ലകടവുറോഡുംകൂടി ഇൻസിഡൻറലായി അതിൽവരുന്നുണ്ട്.

PRESIDENT : I think that is enough, Mr. Velayudhan Pillai.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Are the Government aware that certain other portions of the Main Central road are similarly affected as at Pandalam?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

Appointment of a Clinical Assistant.

31.* **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the time at which the necessity for appointing a Clinical Assistant was felt by them;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Clinical Assistant's place is to be given only to a person who has undergone training in Bio-Chemistry;

(*c*) whether any person, who was undergoing the above course in Madras, has put in applications for the same in December 1932 and in subsequent months, and, if so, the dates of such applications;

(*d*) whether any person has been deputed by the Government for undergoing training for the above course, and, if so, the date on which it was decided to send a person for the purpose, the date on which the person was chosen and the date on which the matter was communicated to the person concerned; and

(*e*) if the person referred to in part (*d*) was deputed after receipt of the applications referred to in part (*c*), the reason for deputing such a person?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) About June 1932.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No application for the post of Clinical Assistant was received in December 1932. One person who was undergoing training in Madras applied for the post on 28-2-1933 and on 13-3-1933;

(*d*) Yes; in Chingom 1108 (August 1932) it was decided to send a person for training in Bio-Chemistry. The person was selected by the Darbar Physician on 28-11-1932. The order was communicated to the person selected on 8-3-1933.

(*e*) The selection of the candidate was settled on the date mentioned in part (*d*) long before the applications referred to in part (*c*) and the person selected was permitted to undergo training in Bio-Chemistry.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): With regard to the answer to part (*d*), may I know why there was so much delay in communicating the decision made in December 1932 to the gentleman concerned?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Because, the Madras Government had been requested to arrange for his training, and their reply was received only in March.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the fact, that the decision arrived at in December 1932 was communicated only in March 1933, did not entail any expenditure to Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether Government interests have been in any manner prejudiced by their consideration of the application of a person who was undergoing training at Madras, without communicating their decision to him?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No. Government had committed themselves to the selection of a particular person by addressing the Madras Government about his training.

MR. A. S DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether, if eventually the Government did not select the gentleman about whom they had addressed the Madras Government, they would have had to pay some damage or penalty for changing their mind?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No. Government had already made the selection long ago, and they did not see any reason why that decision should be changed. The Darbar Physician had selected the person after interviewing a few candidates; and the Government had confirmed the selection by the Darbar Physician. Therefore Government did not see any reason for a change.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I take it that such confirmation of the selection, by Government, was not communicated to the person concerned?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It was communicated on 8th March 1933.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Before that, was any communication addressed to the candidate?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does not the deputation of a person in service involve some loss to Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In the present instance it is at his own expense.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does he not get his pay?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether before the Assistant Surgeon was deputed to undergo training in bio-chemistry, any application for the post was received from persons qualified in bio-chemistry?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No such application was received before the Government made their selection and addressed the Agent to the Governor-General about his training.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): In view of the fact that there was an application from a man qualified for the post, was it not possible for the Government to appoint him straightaway and to cancel their decision to train an officer in service?

MR K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It might have been possible; but Government did not consider it fair to the officer selected to go back on their decision , and there was no reason why they should do it.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Was not the fact that there was a qualified man available for the post sufficient reason for the Government to cancel their decision and to appoint him ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secr. tary to Government*) : No. A tried officer who had put in seven years' service had been selected by the Darbar Physician after personal interview, and Government had approved of that selection. Government did not consider it justifiable to change their decision, especially because it did not involve any expenditure to them.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether the post has been filled up ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Have the Government looked into the history of the service of the officer who has been selected for training ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The candidate has been in service for seven years and he has been selected, as the best candidate, by the Darbar Physician.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the Government or the Darbar Physician the history of the candidate's service ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The very fact that he is in service shows that there is nothing in the history of his service that prevents Government from nominating him.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the Government whether he was punished for any dereliction of duty ?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the member whether, for the post of a Chemical Assistant, the same candidate applied ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I do not know.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANIKKAR (*Shertala II*) : May I know from the member the reasons which weighed with the Government in making the selection ?

PRESIDENT : That question has already been answered.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know from the Government whether the clinical branch has already begun to work.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It has not.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Am I to understand then that this branch will begin to work only after the deputed member returns ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : After he returns, and after the clinical laboratory is fitted up.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member whether, on the date of the Darbar addressing the Madras Government, the application of the trained man had been received by the Darbar Physician?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഡാക്ടർ രക്തത്തിൽനിന്ന് പതയെടുത്ത് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധികാരിയോടു അതുമലംപനിയുടെ അണുവാണെന്ന് ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അതു പിശകാണെന്ന് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധികാരി പറകയുംചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമൊ ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know.

Construction and management of the Shencotta-Quilon and Quilon-Trivandrum Railways.

32.* **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of agreements they have entered into with the South Indian Railway Company with regard to the construction and management of the Shencotta-Quilon and Quilon-Trivandrum Railways?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): This Government have not entered into any agreement with the South Indian Railway Company for the construction and management of the Shencotta-Quilon and the Quilon-Trivandrum Railways. The contracts, in regard to these lines, are between the Secretary of State and the Company. This Government have settled the terms, of working on the lines, with the British Government?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are the Government aware that, on the first day, it was stated that, in the agreement between this Government and the South Indian Railway Company, the South Indian Railway Company was not bound to submit accounts for auditing by this Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not between this Government and the Railway Company.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand that there is no communication between the Travancore Government and the South Indian Railway Company except through the Secretary of State for India?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We may correspond, on matters relating to the working, to elucidate points, to sanction estimates and all that. But in regard to matters of agreement, we have no agreement with the South Indian Railway Company. They work under a contract entered into between themselves and the Secretary of State.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know when the contract between the Secretary of State and this Government was entered into with regard to the Quilon-Trivandrum line?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is no signed agreement. Certain terms were settled in correspondence.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know when that was settled?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In about 1914.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the Government could not hold the South Indian Railway Company responsible, for any damages, to this Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not under the terms of any agreement; but if the South Indian Railway Company causes any damage to our interests we can represent the matter to the Government of India.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) May I know from the member whether the terms of contract with regard to the Chackai-Tampanur Extension are the same as the terms of contract for the line between Quilon and Chackai?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The terms of contract for that section have not been settled as yet.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether there is any suggestion from the Company to make a distinction with regard to the line between Chackai and Tampanur?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the Government will be prepared to place this correspondence on the table?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is better to treat them as confidential until some decision is arrived at.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government think it necessary that the opinion or the wishes of this House will have to be consulted before they come to any definite agreement with regard to that line?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not as matters stand at present, because we are in correspondence on that subject and nothing definite has been arrived at. It is premature now to place anything on the table.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the Government whether they think it necessary, in view of the recurring losses (on account of railways) that we are suffering, to go into the whole question and move the Secretary of State for India in the matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have already begun some correspondence in the matter.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether the Secretary of State for India entered into an agreement with the Company on behalf of the Travancore Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Not exactly on behalf of the Travancore Government. The Secretary of State entered into an agreement with the Company without mentioning that the Travancore Government comes in, but, as between the Travancore Government and the Secretary of State those matters that affect the two Governments were settled by correspondence.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) ; So, am I to understand that we are bound by the terms of the agreement between the Secretary of State and the Company, even those terms which are in their favour and which are against us?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There are no such things as provisions for and against. We are bound by the provisions in so far as we have agreed to them in our correspondence with the Secretary of State for India.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : May I know who financed the Shencotta-Quilon Railway?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Secretary of State.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commorce and Industery, South*): What is the amount?

PRESIDENT : I think you are getting a bit away from the question.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether Government have any objection in placing on the table whatever agreements they may have entered into with anybody regarding these two railways?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : As a matter of fact, there is no agreement that has been entered into.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Any document?

PRESIDENT : Let the Chief Secretary finish, please.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The whole thing was finished by correspondence over a period of some years; and, so far as the Trivandrum-Quilon railway is concerned, we have certain definite terms of settlement.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Will the Government be pleased to place those terms of settlement on the table?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They are contained in several volumes of correspondence which it may not be possible to place on the table.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know from the member whether it may not be possible to give us some idea by consolidating the whole correspondence?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It will be considered.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether the Chackai-Tampanur Railway extension was commenced without fixing the terms on which the work was to be conducted?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes; that is to say, the work was commenced with the idea that it would form part of the main line; but I cannot now recollect what happened.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): So, are we to understand that this Rs. 27 lakhs odd of Government money was spent without any idea as to the exact terms on which this work will have to be conducted?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): This work was taken up because it was necessary for our purpose. As to the terms, even if the worst comes, it will only be that we will have to meet any loss incurred on that line.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is this the way that Government enter into all such capital undertakings?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

Transfer of Mr. S. Nilakanta Aiyar, Second Judge, Parur.

33*. **MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when Mr. S. Nilakanta Aiyar, B. A., B. L., was relieved of his duties as Second Judge, Parur District Court;

(*b*) when his successor was appointed; and

(*c*) for how long after Mr. S. Nilakanta Aiyar was relieved, the second bench in the Parur District Court was left without a Judge?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) (*a*) Mr. S. Nilakanta Aiyar, B. A., B. L., Temporary Second Judge, Parur, handed over charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 32nd Edavam 1108, to proceed on privilege leave.

(*b*) Mr. J Eapen, B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Kanjirapalli, was appointed Temporary Second Judge, *vice* Mr. Nilakanta Aiyar and he joined duty at Parur on the 26th Mithunam 1108.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know the reason for such a delay in appointing a Second Judge?

MR K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): To some extent the delay was due to the fact that the officer had to be given joining time; and part of the delay was also due to the fact that there was some correspondence between the High Court and the Government.

Abolition of taxation in kind etc., in the Edapalli Edavaka.

34*. **MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any correspondence in connection with the Dewan's visit to Edapalli to appoint a Committee to settle the question of the abolition of taxation in kind and other hardships felt by the people;

(*b*) if so, what is the decision arrived at; and

(c) whether the Government propose to appoint a committee for the purpose?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) (a) No.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a), this does not arise.

(c) No.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Is the member aware of a D. O. dated 23rd April 1932 from the Edapalli Chief?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Have the Government replied to it?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know whether the Government are prepared to take any necessary steps with regard to it?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have done as much as they could, and they do not propose to take any further action in the matter at present.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Section 2 of Regulation V of 1068 says that owners of land in Edapalli and Kilimanur "shall have the same rights and privileges in respect of their holdings as the holders of land under Our Government." Does not this Regulation apply also to us who are under the Edapalli Chief?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Rent Recovery Regulation referred to by the member does apply to the Edapalli Edavagai.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Are we not entitled to have the same rights and privileges that are enjoyed by the subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore?

PRESIDENT: These questions do not arise on your original question.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Have the Government any control over this matter?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise either.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know then why the Dewan did not visit Edapalli and consider this question?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He visited the place.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know then why the Dewan visited the place?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Because certain grievances were represented to him.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether he visits all places wherefrom grievances are represented to him?

PRESIDENT: That is a general question which does not arise on this particular question.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha II*): May I know whether Government are in any way benefited by the revenue from the lands of the Chief?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If it comes in the shape of cash into the coffers of the State, then the Government are benefited. Revenue from the Chief, if any, is as much revenue as from other sources.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha II*): Does the member say that the Government directly collect the revenue, or is it the privilege of the Edapalli Chief to collect the revenue?

PRESIDENT: I do not think this arises any more than the other questions.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the Government whether they have received any representation from the land-holders under the Edapalli Chief to the effect that they are put to severe hardships by the way in which the taxes are collected?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, Government have received a few representations to that effect.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether Government have taken any action on that representation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They have taken a lot of action.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Am I to take it that those grievances have been redressed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Chief says that the holders of land under him pay tax in money at the market rate.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Have the Government any control in fixing the market rate for the Edavagai?

PRESIDENT: You cannot go into details.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member whether the Proverthicars who collect tax from the lands under the Chief are appointed by the Chief himself or by the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not by the Government.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Have the Government any control in the matter of appointing such officers?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

PRESIDENT: You cannot go into a detailed discussion on this question.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It was stated by the Chief Secretary that the Government have done all that could be done. I wish to know what has been done.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A letter was sent to the Chief detailing the trouble and inconvenience caused to the Edavagai tenants on account of the collection of taxes in kind and the

[Mr. K. George.]

heavy arrears in *pokkuvaravu* cases. The Chief was asked to go into the matter and inform Government what steps he had taken to alleviate the hardships of the tenants. After protracted correspondence, the Chief wrote to say that the tax was collected in money at the prevailing *nirak* rate and that if any other steps were taken that would be highly prejudicial to his interests.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Were not other points also raised in the letter addressed to the Chief ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I mentioned other points also.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What was the reply of the Chief in regard to them ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Chief replied that the delay was due to the fact that copies of documents relating to registry in the Edavagai were not being received by the Swaroopam direct, but that that was being done now. A special staff has been appointed for clearing up the arrears, and it is expected that the work would be completed in about six months.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Was it not represented that the commutation rate for the tax in the Edavagai should be the same as the rate for the Government tax ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Chief has stated that that will be prejudicial to his interests.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Are the Government satisfied that that is a sufficient answer ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Chief has his own interests; he has to maintain his Swaroopam and various temples. So his interests have to be considered.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Not the interests of the subjects ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The subjects pay tax at the prevailing rate.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Was there any time at which the Chief collected the taxes at a higher rate than the market price ?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Was it represented that the Edavagai people represented to the Chief that they would give lands for constructing roads ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I cannot say; they might have.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : In regard to roads, was it not possible to get land to construct roads ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It might have been possible.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the conversion from kind to coin was decided upon by the Chief before the Dewan's visit or after the Dewan's visit?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think that is the practice there. The Chief has a right to collect tax only in money if a tenant does not pay him in kind when the taxes fall due.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does the Chief collect the tax only in coin?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secrctary to Government*): He collects tax in cash as well as in kind.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Formerly, was he collecting the tax in money or in kind?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He was collecting partly in cash and partly in kind.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Will the Chief Secretary specify the authority under which the Government thought of addressing the Chief in matters relating to the Chief and his tenants?

PRESIDENT: That question does not arise.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I asked that question with the purpose of ascertaining how far the Government may interfere or whether the Government have got any authority in interfering in the affairs of the Chief.

Supply of water in the Rajakamangalam Village.

35. ***MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR** (*Agastiswaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any memorial or resolution from the villagers of Rajakamangalam for the supply of good drinking water;

(*b*) whether the place was inspected by any officer of the Sanitary Department; and

(*c*) if so, the nature of the report submitted by the Sanitary Department regarding the same and the action taken by the Government thereafter?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Definite proposals for a suitable scheme of water-supply for the village have been called for, by the Chief Engineer, from the Division officer, Nagercoil, at the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner. An estimate for the acquisition of land has been sanctioned and the Land Revenue Commissioner has been asked to take steps to acquire the lands.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastiswaram*): அடுத்த பஜெட்டில் இதற்காக ஏதாவது புரவிஷன் உண்டா?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): There is no provision in the Budget next year. We must acquire lands first.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastiswaram*): குடிப்பதற்கு நல்ல தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிற ஜனங்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டாமென்பது கவர்மெண்டின் கருத்தா?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): They are taking steps to do so.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastiswaram*): அப்படியானல் அதை பட்ஜெட்டில் சேர்க்காதிருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I think that does not arise.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): When was the first representation submitted to Government by the people of that place?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): In 1932.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether there was any provision for expenditure on this item in the budget for 1107?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I do not know.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the Government be pleased to expedite the matter so that the people of that locality may have sufficient supply of good drinking water?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): We will do all that we can.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to take it that there is no provision in the next year's Budget?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): No.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know the reason why it was omitted?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): At present we are spending money on the acquisition of land.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Could not the Government prepare the estimate at the same time?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It will be prepared after provision is made in the budget.

Drainage facilities in the Kodayar area.

36. ***MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of the fact that owing to want of proper drainage facilities, the water at the tail-race of the Kodayar channels is reducing the fertility of the area affected by the same: and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether the Government have taken any steps to prevent the same?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise.

Jagg ry Industry.

37. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether any application has been received by the Excise Commissioner for promoting jaggery industry, by making sweet toddy, in North Travancore, especially in the Parur taluk?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The answer is in the negative.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know from the member whether any steps have been taken to promote this industry in North Travancore?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): There are Rules passed under the Abkari Regulation under which free licenses will be issued for the tapping of sweet toddy, if people apply for the same. So, it is for the people to take the necessary action and apply for licenses.

Appointment of a Steward in the General Hospital, Trivandrum.

83. *MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Sivatanu Pillai, Steward, the General Hospital, Trivandrum, now retired:

(*a*) who was appointed in the place;

(*b*) who were the applicants; and

(*c*) whether the present officer has been appointed in preference to or over-looking the claims of qualified men who have acted in the Department, and, if so, why?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Mr. N. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar, a clerk in the Office of the Administrative Board, Medical Services, on a pay of Rs. 40-5/2-70, was appointed Steward of the General Hospital, in the vacancy of Mr. Sivatanu Pillai who was appointed Store-keeper, General Medical Stores. Mr. Sivatanu Pillai retires only on 24-12-1108.

(*b*) There was no applicant for the place.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

MR. N K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) May I know whether Mr. Sivatanu Pillai was Steward in the General Hospital?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He was Store-keeper in the Medical Stores. I have already said that he will retire from 24-12-1108.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I know, in connection with his retirement, whether a successor has been appointed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a different question altogether,

Promotions in the Excise Department.

39. *MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the principles adopted by the Excise Department in the matter of giving promotions?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Seniority in service, coupled with qualification, merit and efficiency, is the guiding principle adopted in the matter of giving promotions.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether seniority in service is always reckoned as the sole criterion for giving promotions?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): That is clear from the answer given.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): The answer does not appear to be very clear. That is why I ask the member whether seniority in service is always reckoned for giving promotions?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I have nothing more to say than the answer now furnished.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Qnilon II*): May I know whether seniority is not the sole criterion?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The answer says that it is not.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether qualification is the sole criterion for giving promotions?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): No.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Suppose there is a senior man without university qualifications and a junior man with university qualifications. In the case of promotions, how will the policy enunciated by the member work?

PRESIDENT: You must not ask hypothetical questions.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): The member says that seniority in service, coupled with qualification, merit and efficiency, is reckoned as the guiding principle for giving promotions. Suppose there is a senior man with less qualifications and a junior man with high university qualifications. In such a case, may I know to whom the promotion will go?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): When that arises, it will be decided on a consideration of all the points mentioned in the answer.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Has the Excise Commissioner at any time overlooked the claims of senior men in service in favour of junior men with university qualifications, in the matter of promotions?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I might have done it according to the principles enunciated in the answer.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is there one Excise Inspector called Mr. Moreira at Punaloor ?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : I want to ask another question. Whether, in the matter of determining promotions, any person's claims have been overlooked though he was admittedly the senior officer in service.

PRESIDENT : If you want to ask about special cases, you must put down that as a separate question. This question is a very general one.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Therefore it is I ask him whether there is any case in which the claims of senior men have been overlooked in favour of junior men with high university qualifications ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): If junior men deserved promotion for reasons stated in the answer, I might have preferred them to seniors by service.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Am I to take it that the member is not in a position to say whether in any case the claims of seniority in service have not been overlooked ? Is it only a question of might or might not "have"?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The claims of seniority might have been overlooked in some cases.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : That is not my question. I want a definite answer, and it is capable of being answered.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : For sufficient reasons, the claims of seniority might have been overlooked.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : I am asking the member whether in any case the Excise Commissioner happened to overlook the claims of senior men in favour of juniors who had university qualifications.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : I have answered that question.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I want to know whether the member has done so or not.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : I claim notice.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKER (*Shertala II*) : May I know whether the member has overlooked the claims of acting men in permanent vacancies when those vacancies were filled up?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : The claims of acting men are considered whenever vacancies are filled up.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKER (*Shertala II*) : May I know whether the Excise Commissioner has or has not overlooked the claims of acting men ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The claims of acting men have not been overlooked. If the member could point out definite instances, I may be able to answer him.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the member has come across competing claims of senior men with less qualifications and those of junior men with better qualifications?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I claim notice.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Of course in the member's Department?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I claim notice.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether, in the matter of appointment, more emphasis is given to qualification or to seniority in service, in cases of equal merit?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): For certain appointments, certain qualifications are prescribed. For example, for the post of Assistant Excise Commissioner, only graduates are appointed. Appointments go not by mere seniority in service alone, but seniority in service coupled with qualifications as well.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): In the case of Excise Inspectors, has any such qualification been prescribed?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): No.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know from the member, when is it that the Government laid down that, for the post of Assistant Excise Commissioner, only graduates will be appointed?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): May I know whether merit and efficiency alone are considered for promotions?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I have answered that question.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): With regard to men in service, may I know whether service and efficiency alone will be considered for promotion?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Seniority, merit and efficiency, all these are considered for promotions.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): Is not preference given according to communal representation?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The principle of communal representation is not followed in the matter of promotions.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): In the matter of initial recruitments, am I to understand that communal representation is the rule?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : In the matter of first recruitment alone, are communal claims considered ; and promotions go by seniority, qualification merit and efficiency.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND II—TAXES ON INCOME

PRESIDENT : The House will continue the voting on Demands for Grants. The next Demand is Demand II—Taxes on Income, and the discussion on that will close at 1-30. After tiffin, the Excise Department will be taken up and it will be discussed for 2½ hours.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Before we proceed to the discussion of Demands, I wish to clear one doubt. I want to know whether we are going to get half a day *excluding* question time for minor Demands; because, the practice formerly was to compute 5 hours as a day, excluding question time so that we got 2½ hours for half a day.

PRESIDENT : Yesterday I tried to make it clear that question time is to be included for purposes of calculating half a day. I am perfectly willing to do whatever the House desires on the point. At present, my ruling is that question time is included in the computation of a day.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I suggest tha question time be deducted from the total number of hours allotted for each day and the remaining time divided by two for calculating half-a-day? For instance, in this case excluding one hour for interpellations, the remaining four hours may be divided by two so that it will come to two hours for Income Tax and another two hours for Excise.

PRESIDENT : I don't think we can do like that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : A day is reckoned as five hours and question time takes one hour. We will divide the remaining four hours for the discussion of two Demands. According to the President's statement, we have only 1½ hours left for discussing Income Tax; and we will have 2½ hours for Excise. Is it not better to deduct the question time from the whole day and divide the rest *equally* for the two Demands?

PRESIDENT : I don't think we can divide the day like that.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Now, there are more members in the House, and more subjects come up for consideration than formerly. According to former practice, question time was excluded, and a day was reckoned as five hours and 2½ hours constituted half a day.

PRESIDENT : I am entirely in the hands of the House.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : If we go by Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai's suggestion, we have to sit for longer hours in the day. I also agree with him. I request that five hours may be considered as one day and 2½ hours as half a day. I request the President to order like that so that we can do full justice to our work.

PRESIDENT: I cannot do like that. A day will consist of five hours including interpellations. There are limits to one's physical capacity.

Does the House agree to adopt Mr. Thanu Pillai's suggestion for deducting the question time from the total number of hours and distributing the rest equally for discussion of Demands?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think it is better members come to some informal arrangement among themselves regarding this.

Motion No. 55.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,020 for salaries by Rs. 4,500.

My object in making this motion is to impress upon the Government the fact that the posts of Income Tax Inspectors in this State can be abolished without detriment either to public interests or to public revenue. Even in 1097, when the idea was first brought to the notice of the Council for making an allotment for Income Tax Inspectors, it was opposed by an overwhelming majority. It was then pointed out that these Income Tax Inspectors were a superfluity. There are Tahasildars, Peishkars and the Land Revenue Commissioner to carry on the income tax work efficiently; and to help the Tahsildars there are the Proverthicars in all pakuthies. Then, the demand was for seven Income Tax Inspectors. The House rejected the whole item. Later on Government brought forward a suggestion that three Inspectors might be allowed as an experimental measure and that after trying the experiment, they would ask for more if necessary. Anyhow, that was going on for the last eleven years. They have not since come in for more Inspectors; and they have not even justified the continuance of the present Inspectors. The Retrenchment Committee also has suggested that these Income Tax Inspectors' posts could well be abolished. I think it is only good economy that these posts are abolished and the expenditure avoided. There are only three Inspectors—one at Trivandrum, another at Quilon and the third at Alleppey. The very fact that the Government do not want Inspectors in Kottayam, Nagercoil and other equally important places shows that the Inspectors are not absolutely necessary. Anyhow, Government have got the list of persons who are in a position to pay income tax. The list must have already been prepared, and if any persons are in a position to pay income tax, there is not much difficulty in finding them out. In all these places, there are the Municipalities, and it is not difficult to get a list of such persons from them. With these words, I move this motion for the consideration of the House.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ബിസിനസ്സ് ലിസ്റ്റിലെ അടുത്തമോഷൻ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ രണ്ടു മോഷനും ഒരേസംഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ചാകയാൽ ഞാൻ പറയണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സംഗതി ഈ സമയത്തു പറയാമെന്നു

ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. മി. ദാമോദരനാശാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ മി. ആശാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ കൂടുതലായിട്ട് എനിയ്ക്കു പറയാനുള്ള ഭാഗം മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറയണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുള്ളു.

ഓരോ ആണ്ടുകഠം ചെല്ലുംതോറും ആദായനികുതി കൊടുക്കപ്പെടുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് മരണറിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടുകാണുന്നതു്. ൧൦൩-ൽ ൨൬൧൩ അസ്സസീസ് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതു് ൧൦൬-ൽ ൨൫൯൫ മാത്രമേ ഉള്ളു. ൧൦൭-ൽ ആകെ ൨൪൨൨ ഇൻഡിവിഡ്യുവൽസും ൧൩൨ കമ്പനീസും ൫ Firms-ഉം ആണ് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതു്. ഇൻഡിവിഡ്വൽസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അസ്സസ്സ് ചെയ്യാൻ ഈ സ്റേററു ഒട്ടുക്കു പേഷ്കാരന്മാർ, ദേവികുളം കമ്മീഷണർ, തഹശീൽദാരന്മാർ, ഇവരുൾപ്പെടെ ൪൧ ആഫീസേഴ്സ് ഉള്ളതായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. ഈ ജോലി കാര്യക്ഷമതക്ക് ഹാനികരമല്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ ഇവരാൽ വഹിക്കപ്പെടുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. ഇനി കമ്പനികളെപ്പററി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ കമ്പനികളെല്ലാം ജായിൻറസ്റ്റാക്കു കമ്പനിറെഗുലേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവയാണ്. ഈ കമ്പനികളുടെ കണക്കുകളെ ജായിൻറസ്റ്റാക്കു രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കുതന്നെ യാതൊരു വിഷമംകൂടാതെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കും; അങ്ങനെ അതു് നിർവഹിച്ചുവരുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. അവർ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന ബാലൻസ് ഷീററിൽനിന്നും ആ കമ്പനി കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ഇൻകംടാക്സ് എത്രയാണെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കാമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ കമ്പനികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇൻകംടാക്സ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇനി ൫ Firm-സ്സിനെപ്പററി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഠം ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജററിൽ ൧൦൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൧൫൦ രൂപാവരെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഇൻകംടാക്സ് ആഡിററർ ഉള്ളതായിട്ടു കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. പ്രയാസവും അത്യാവശ്യകതയുമുള്ള അവസരങ്ങളിൽ ഇൻഡിവിഡ്വൽസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും Firms കളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഉള്ള ജോലികഠം നിർവഹിക്കയും ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ആദായത്തിനു ഹാനികരമല്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഈ ആഡിററർക്കു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിനുപുറമെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്തു ഈ അനാവശ്യമായ ഇൻകംടാക്സ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ നിർത്തൽചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയുമുണ്ടു്. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Sir, I also support the motion of Mr. Asan. In spite of the fact that there are Income Tax Inspectors there are what are called vagaries in that section of the Land Revenue Department. There are diploma-holding Clerks, and Income Tax Auditors and the so-called confidential enquiries made by the Inspectors are not at all based on correct information. Round figures are very often arbitrarily fixed, and merchants and traders are therefore put to very great hardship. I know 95 per cent. of such cases come up in appeal, and most of the appeals are allowed by the Dewan Peishkars and the Land Revenue Commissioner. To avoid such contingencies and for the work being efficiently discharged, it is enough if there are only Income Tax Auditors and qualified people appointed as Clerks in the Assistant Dewan Peishkars' Offices. The Income Tax Inspectors' posts are quite unnecessary. The other day, at the time of the general discussion of the Budget, Mr. Chidambaram Pillai rightly referred to the hardships of the merchants, *viz.*, that the accounts are not properly scrutinised. There are no data, and very often the assessment is made on wrong information supplied by the Income Tax Inspectors. I am also of opinion that the round figures at which assessments are made are very often imaginary and the merchants are put to very great difficulties. With these words, I support the motion of Mr. Asan.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Asan. I think that the Income Tax Inspectors' posts must go. These are days of financial stringency when the representatives of the people and the officials have to consult each other whether they could successfully cut down public expenditure without prejudice to the efficiency of the administration. This is one of those items. In this case, the efficiency of the administration will not suffer, and as such these offices can be abolished with advantage. So, I support the motion.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, as Mr. Asan pointed out, there are only three Inspectors—one for Trivandrum, another for Quilon and a third for Alleppey. These towns are admittedly large business centres, and in the interest of revenue which is due to Government, it is absolutely necessary to maintain these Inspectors. It is true that, in the case of big Companies, profit and loss accounts are kept properly and the Collectors have only to peruse them and assess income tax. But, there are a large number of persons in these towns and other places who do not keep their accounts in the form in which they ought to be kept. When they are asked to produce accounts, they do not sometimes do it. Sometimes they keep incorrect accounts. In large towns where there are a number of assessees, the Collector requires the help of an officer like the Income Tax Inspector to help him to find out the persons who are assessable to income tax. It has been said that the Inspectors are not necessary because there is the normal staff of the Land Revenue Department, the Tahsildars and the Proverthikars, to carry on the

necessary enquiry. Proverthikars and Tahsildars carry on the enquiry in the taluk areas, but in large towns, it is not possible for them to come in close contact with the merchants and other business men.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Are there no municipalities in these places?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): There are.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Are there not professional taxes?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): What is the kind of people whom these Inspectors tax in addition to the tax levied by the Municipal authorities?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): In spite of these Municipalities, the Income Tax Inspectors do find new assessees and add to the income. I find from a statement submitted to Government some time ago that, in the year1104, the Inspectors were responsible for bringing to light an income of Rs. 11,500. In the next year they brought to light about Rs. 8,000; and the next year Rs. 6,000. The fall, of course, is due to the economic depression.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Can it not be avoided by appointing efficient officers under Municipalities?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not think Government have anything to do with the appointment of officers under Municipalities.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Is not the Trivandrum Municipality under the control of the Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not think so.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What was the new income for 1107?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have not got that figure.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): This is the close of 1108; and has not the Land Revenue Commissioner got the figures for 1107?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have not got the figures.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ഇൻകംടാക്സ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ ശ്രമംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം വല്ലസംഖ്യയും കിട്ടീട്ടുണ്ടോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : ആ കണക്ക നോക്കീട്ടില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : അങ്ങനെ വല്ല സംഖ്യയും കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിവുണ്ടോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : ൧൧൦൪, ൧൧൦൫, ൧൧൦൬ ഈ മൂന്നുകൊല്ലങ്ങളിലെ കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു ൧൧൦൭-ലും അങ്ങനെ കിട്ടീട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നു വേണം വിചാരിക്കാൻ.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know whether the three figures given by him, for 1104, 1105 and 1106, were ascertained by comparison with the previous year's collections or with the profession tax collected by the Municipality ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I did not catch the member, Sir.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Every member on this side of the House is entitled to greater respect, Sir; official members ought not to speak aside when we are putting questions to them. I was asking the Income Tax Commissioner whether the three figures given by him, for 1104, 1105 and 1106, were ascertained by a comparison with the previous year's collections or by a comparison with the profession tax collected by the Municipality.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The amounts I have mentioned represent the income tax collected as a result of the discoveries of assessable income, made by the Income Tax Inspectors.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know whether the same variations can be found in the case of collections by the Municipalities also ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I do not know.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : I ask the question because that might afford an answer to Mr. Raman Pillai's question whether the work could not be carried on satisfactorily by the subordinates of the Municipality.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I do not think that Government can indent upon the services of Municipal subordinates.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Are the Government satisfied that the work now done by the Income Tax Inspectors, cannot be done by the Proverthikars and Tahsildars ; or, have the Government no confidence in them ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : They have no time to attend to this work.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Why not appoint a few more Proverthikars ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : In large business centres and towns, where these Income Tax Inspectors are working, it is better to have, for this kind of work, officers of higher status than the Proverthikars ; because, the accounts of big firms may have to be examined and the provisions of the Income Tax Regulation may have to be interpreted.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Are the Revenue Inspectors, and such officers of Municipalities, officers of higher status than the Income Tax Inspectors, or are they of lower status ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I should think that the Income Tax Inspectors are of higher status.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Would the member therefore suggest a revision of the status of these Municipal Officers so that they may be entrusted with this income tax work also ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I have nothing to do with municipal subordinates.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Do the Inspectors have to do any actual collection work ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : No.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Do they attend to assessment work ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : No. They conduct enquiries and assist the Income Tax Collectors.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Doing a sort of C. I. D. work, I suppose ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Whatever that may be, they are rendering real assistance to the Collectors.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Does the member believe that the work done by the Income Tax Inspectors is really conducive to the increase of revenue ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Yes ; I do believe so.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) : May I know whether appeals and revisions are not pending before the Commissioner in regard to the discoveries made by these Inspectors ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I have not got that information now. There are income tax petitions pending in my office. That is all I know.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) : Is the member in a position to assure the House that the collections are actually going down?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Yes ; there is a fall.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : May I ask whether, during the three years in which in the three towns which have Income Tax Inspectors the collections have increased on account of these Inspectors, there have not been similar increases in other towns which do not have Income Tax Inspectors?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I am not in a position to give a definite answer to that question.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) ; Are the diaries of these Inspectors being carefully scrutinised by the Commissioner?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) They are first scrutinised by the Dewan Peishkars and then by the Income Tax Commissioner.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : How many diaries has the Commissioner to scrutinise every month? I want the information just to get a working idea.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : They are sending weekly diaries, I believe.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Are there not instances of erroneous information, as to assessability, supplied by these Inspectors?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : It is likely that, in some cases, appeals may be preferred against the assessment made at the instance of these Inspectors. But, I cannot say that I have come across specific instances in which erroneous information has been furnished by the Income Tax Inspectors.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : If these posts are abolished, will it not be a saving of some time to the Commissioner, since he will not have any of their diaries to examine?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) ; I do not think so.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : May I know who conducts the investigation, done by the Inspectors, in places where there are no Inspectors?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The Revenue staff.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Proverahikars?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) Proverthikars and Tahsildars.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Could they not do it in these three towns also?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): These are very big towns, and the Revenue subordinates will not get time to do this work satisfactorily.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Is not Kottayam a big town?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): For income tax purposes, it is not as big as any of these three towns where we now have Income Tax Inspectors.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Who does the Income Tax Inspectors' work at Kottayam?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The Tahsildars and other Revenue officers.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Has it ever come to the notice of the Commissioner that the work was not being done satisfactorily, at Kottayam, for instance?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No; Kottayam is not as big a business centre as the other three towns.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): What is the amount of income tax collected at Kottayam?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I am sorry I have not got that information now.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Am I to understand that the member is not in a position to give a comparative statement of the income tax collections of Kottayam and the other three towns?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have not got the information with me at present.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Has not the Commissioner come across instances of assessment being made on erroneous information supplied by the Inspectors?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have come across cases of erroneous information furnished by Proverthicars, but not by Inspectors.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know the circum stances which enabled the Commissioner to affirm that these amounts, referred to by him just a while ago, were collected because of the Inspectors?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I say so on the authority of my prodecessor in office who has shown, in a letter to Government, that these amounts were collected as a result of information furnished by the Inspectors.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): How does the member find it possible to state definitely that, but for these Inspectors, these amounts would not have been collected ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Because, it was these Inspectors who actually detected the assessees and reported that they had assessable income.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that, but for these Inspectors, these amounts would not have been collected?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Certainly.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether Nagercoil, in the opinion of the member, is less important, as a business centre, than Quilon ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is a matter of opinion. I think it is not as important as Quilon or Alleppey.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Has the member any figures to support his statement ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is my impression; I have not got figures. If the member thinks that Nagercoil is really more important, Government have certainly no objection to appoint an Income Tax Inspector for Nagercoil also.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): My point is that, in spite of the fact that Nagercoil is a bigger business centre than Quilon, for instance, the collection of income tax there has been going on quite satisfactorily without any Income Tax Inspector, and that, therefore, there cannot be any real need for these Inspectors in any town in Travancore.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I may inform the House that, if they are really keen on the abolition of these appointments, Government have no objection to consider the question. Personally, I am not sure whether such a step will not lead to loss of revenue.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Was there not a recommendation by the Dewan Peishkars that these posts might be abolished ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Such a recommendation was once made by the Dewan Peishkar who was then in charge of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Departments.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Did not the Quilon Peishkar once recommend it? Did not the Trivandrum Peishkar also do it?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not know. I say, Government are prepared to consider the question of abolishing these posts.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Has not the Land Revenue Commissioner considered this question?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*); He once considered it and wrote to Government that the posts should not be abolished. He now thinks that, if it is the wish of the House, he may reconsider the question.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Did not the Retrenchment Committee recommend the abolition of these posts?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It was as a result of their recommendation that the Dewan Peishkar in charge of the Department recommended the abolition of the posts. But, when the permanent Commissioner took charge, he disagreed with him and wrote to Government to say that the posts were necessary.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I suppose, now the Government are willing to abolish the posts.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Government will consider the question if that is the wish of the House.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) I thought the member said that Government would do it.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): If the House is in favour of it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In view of the fact that my motion has been accepted ....

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I want the vote of the House.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I have nothing more to add, except to say that it is regrettable that, the Commissioner has not been able to give us the figures even for 1107, and that we have not got the Administration Report for Income Tax for 1107 so that we were not in a position to offer more criticisms about income tax. With these words, I press this motion to a division.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Motion No. 56.

The following motion being identical was not moved :—

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,020 for salaries by Rs. 4,500.

Motion No. 57.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 92,920 under Demand II by Re. 1,

PRESIDENT: I cannot hear you, Mr. Chidambaram Pillai.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I represent a constituency which has been mainly framed on an income tax basis. In the elections of 1106, there were nearly 700 voters in my constituency. During the present elections, there were 318 voters in my constituency. That itself shows, without any thing more, that, in the space of a year and a half, the incomes of about 350 merchants and industrialists have dwindled down to incomes not assessable to income tax. That shows that industry and commerce have been hard hit by the economic depression which has been prevalent. In these circumstances, it becomes necessary that the income tax which is levied from these people will have to be reduced. A recommendation to that effect was made by the non-official members of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, that income tax must be reduced for the year 1107; but that was not accepted by Government. Of course, I am perfectly aware that the motion which I have made will not be a popular one for the simple reason that the Income Tax Regulation itself, curiously enough, came to be introduced on account of a public request. That is one of the measures which came to be insisted upon by the members of the old Legislative Council and the Popular Assembly. So much so at the time it was introduced, that is in the year 1096, it was a period of prosperity for trade and industry. That was about 1921 and 1922. When it was introduced it looked as though it was introduced as a mere matter of vengeance on the part of those people who were paying land tax. They thought that there were classes of people like the merchants and Government officials who were paying no tax whatsoever to the Government and therefore they thought 'Let them also pay tax'. Now what happened when that Regulation came to be passed was that the administration itself was begun to be taxed. But the Government officials went off scot-free because at the time of the Regulation there was an official Salaries Committee which sat for an increase in the official salary; and the officers got increased salaries; so that what was gained in the rounds was lost in the swings. What the public got by means of income tax from the officials had to be returned in double the quantity in the increase of pay given to them. But at that time, that is in 1921 and 1922, the merchants were having a good time of it and therefore they did not feel the payment of the income tax as being unduly severe. But, at the present moment, in Travancore, the people who have got to pay income tax are lawyers, merchants and people who are engaged in industries. As regards the lawyers, of course, they are by the etiquette of their profession not permitted to advertise their activities. Therefore, they are bound to pay income tax even though most of them are not in a position to do that, because they have got to keep up appearances, and appearances count for a good deal in the profession. Even though the economic condition is such that many a

lawyer finds it difficult to pay income tax he is still paying it. As regards the merchants also, the difficulty is that as a matter of fact most of them are not making any profit; but somehow or other they are being assessed, and they are paying it also, because, from the figures which I have given of my constituency, some of the people will have gone to the Insolvency Court; and it is never a good policy on the part of any merchant to go to the court and say that he is not paying income tax. That will affect his credit. But, of course, we have got to make something out of this tax somehow or other, and the most important thing to remember is that in the matter of assessment there is considerable difficulty. In British India a question arose as to how the original assessment to income tax has to be made. In British India it is being made by means of confidential non-official agencies such as the local boards, district boards and municipalities. Here in this House also the question was raised why the agency of the municipality could not be utilised for the purpose of original assessment. The Income Tax Commissioner and the Inspectors have got to be judges in the matter and it will not do well if they themselves go forward and assess the tax to be paid. It would be much better if some intermediate agency between the tax-payer and the tax-gatherer is introduced. Let them sit in judgment upon the assessment made by the intermediate agencies. The best available agency here will be the municipalities. Unfortunately, it so happens that the professional tax levied by the municipality is itself based upon the income tax returns. That is where the difficulty arises so far as I know. In England, on the other hand, they have got special Commissioners, selected from the Land Revenue and general commissioners who are drawn from the local gentry itself. That will be a good thing in the case of land revenue also. That is to say, it is the people's representatives who act as the original assessors, and it is the Income Tax Commissioner who sits in appeal upon the original assessors and the subordinate Income Tax officers, and both sides are heard and the matter settled in the event of any dispute arising. Anyhow, at the present moment, the introduction of a non-official agency in the matter of the original assessment is absolutely essential because there is a good deal of complaint in the matter of assessment. Notices are issued to people, and that leads often to complaints; and ultimately a small proportion of the people to whom notices are issued come to be taxed. That could be avoided, and if anything could be done in these days of economic depression my suggestion will be to take away the taxes from merchants and lawyers. In the alternative, the best thing would be to introduce a non-official agency to fix the original assessment. With these words, I move the motion.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Sir, I have great pain to differ from my friend Mr. Chidambaram Pillai in his argument in favour of taking away the income tax from merchants and lawyers. On the other hand, I think it is very fair to put efficient men to go into the accounts clearly and correctly. The other day, Mr. Chidambaram Pillai himself

[Mr. M. N. Nair.]

complained about the inability of the assessors to go into the accounts of merchants to assess income tax. That difficulty I also have been feeling because I am a resident of the Alleppey town. Almost all the merchants in Alleppey town are Guzaratis and they are the biggest merchants also. Their accounts are kept in Guzarati. Therefore, the officers who are to assess them are not able to go into their accounts correctly. Therefore, I think our Income Tax Department also is suffering much in the way of their income. Some merchants are not giving as much income tax as they ought to give. That is my opinion in the matter. Travancore is a country where it seems the land owners are more severely taxed than all other people who get income by other means. I do not know why my friend requests exemption for lawyers also in the matter of income tax. Perhaps this House consists of many of the biggest lawyers who can argue in his favour very well.

I therefore want to impress upon the Government that it is very necessary to appoint income tax assessors who are able to go into the accounts of all merchants, who know Guzarati, Tamil and all other languages and who are experts in looking into the accounts also. That is the point I want to urge upon this House, and doing that I take my seat.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Sir, I wish to say a word; and I do so for a personal reason as well. I was one of the members on the Assembly who asked for the imposition of income tax. It was in 1090. It was then a prosperous time when the land owners alone were paying heavy taxes. Some of us did not like the lawyers, merchants and others who made large incomes to go scot-free. But yesterday I was able to find that this House was in favour of coming to the rescue of agriculturists whether they are rich men or poor men. If so, the representatives of other professions, the lawyers, merchants and others may also be entitled to some kind of consideration. So, during the time of the economic depression, so long as it prevails, I request that Government be pleased to consider a reduction of the rates of income tax.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I have tabled a similar motion. May I speak on the motion before the House and also move mine?

PRESIDENT: I am afraid you cannot.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tirualla I*): സർ, ആദായനികുതി ഇനത്തിൽ കുറവുവരുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആദായമുള്ളവർ നികുതികൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് ചട്ടം. രാജ്യം എത്രതന്നെ അധഃപതനാവസ്ഥയിൽ ഇരുന്നാലും ആ അധഃപതനത്തോടുകൂടി നടത്തുന്ന വ്യാപാരത്തിൽ കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായത്തിനുമാത്രമെ നികുതികൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരികയൊള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു നഷ്ടം ആർക്കും വരുന്നതല്ല. മി. ടി. കെ. വേലുപ്പിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതു ധനവാന്മാരെയും സാധുക്കളെയും ബാധിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള നികുതി ചുമത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതും

ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെയിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രശ്നവും തമ്മിൽ യാതൊരു ബന്ധവുമില്ല. (Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan—'Hear, hear') ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഭൂനികുതിയിൽ ഒരംശം കുറച്ചതുപോലെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഈടാക്കേണ്ട എല്ലാ ഇനത്തിലും കുറവുവരുത്തണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നതു ൨൦൦൦ രൂപായ്ക്കു മേലുള്ള ആദായത്തിനാണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അറിയാം.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ദാക്ഷിണ്യം ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാരോടു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഇല്ലാ; കൃഷിയിൽനിന്നുമുള്ള ആദായത്തിനു ആദായനികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നുമില്ല.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*).: ഇത്ര ഏക്കർ ഭൂമിയിൽ കൂടുതലുള്ളയാൾമാത്രം കരംകൊടുത്താൽമതിഎന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ആദായനികുതിയും ഭൂനികുതിയും രണ്ടും രണ്ടുപ്രമാണങ്ങളെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണല്ലോ ചുമത്തുന്നതു്.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു ഇത്ര ആദായം കിട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കരംകൊടുത്താൽ മതിയെന്നും ഇത്ര ആദായം കിട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കരം കൊടുക്കണ്ടാ എന്നും വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഇല്ലാ. എല്ലാവരും കരംകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിലേക്കു വസ്തു അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): ചിലവുനീക്കി ൨൦൦൦ രൂപാക്കുമേൽ ആദായംകിട്ടുമെങ്കിൽ ആദായനികുതി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് വ്യവസ്ഥ. അതുപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു സൌജന്യം ഭൂസ്വത്തിന്മേൽ കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നവൎക്കു ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഇല്ല. കരവും ആദായനികുതിയും രണ്ടും രണ്ടുപ്രമാണത്തിന്മേലുള്ളതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ മുമ്പുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കലപ്പ, നുകം മുതലായ കൃഷിആയുധങ്ങളെ ജപ്തിചെയ്തുകൂടെന്നു നിയമമില്ലേ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു് തോന്നുന്നതു്.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Sir, I also rise to oppose the motion. In the case of income tax payers, their tax is automatically reduced when their income is reduced. Therefore there is no need to give them any relief.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, Mr. Chidambaram Pillai's motion, as far as I had been able to hear him, is to exempt merchants and lawyers from the payment of income tax. But, as has been pointed out by some members on the other side of the House, it is only the income earned by the merchants and lawyers that is being taxed. If their income is less this year than it was last year, to that extent the tax they have to pay will also be less. Income up to Rs. 2,000 is not taxed at all. Only those who can pay are being taxed. I do not see any reason why exemption should be granted to lawyers and merchants alone. If they do earn an assessable income, it is only fair that they pay a portion as tax to Government. If exemption is urged on the ground of economic depression, I do not know where we will be landed. Yesterday, the House passed a motion to the effect that 25 per cent. of the land tax should be remitted. Now income tax is also to be remitted and later on, there will probably be motions for reduction of other taxes as well. If all these requests are granted. I do not know where we will be landed. In this particular case, we are taxing only the income actually earned and to me it seems that there is no unfairness in this.

Regarding Mr. M. N. Nair's suggestion that assessors who know Guzarati should be appointed, at Alleppey, I may say that it is true that merchants in Alleppey are keeping accounts in Guzarati. But it is difficult to find an officer who knows Guzarati. Anyhow it is a matter for consideration whether it will be possible to get one who knows the intricate Guzarati system of keeping accounts.

Mr. Chidambaram Pillai's motion should not however be carried,

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir; I did not expect any sympathy from the Land Revenue Commissioner; because yesterday he was not very considerate to the poor tax payers who paid Re. 1 and less as tax. What I wish to point out is that some of us were trying to put up a brave appearance in the midst of economic difficulties. I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 58.

The following motion was not moved.

MR. M. N. NAIR:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 19,320 under Demand II by Re. 1.

Motion No. 59.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 19,320 under Demand II by Re. 1.

Sir, my object in making this motion is to offer a few remarks regarding the administration of the law of income tax. The law of income tax is administered by a set of officers who are not well trained in the

administration of the law. This leads to great difficulties and inconvenience to the general public. The difficulties are only accentuated by the fact that the law is a fiscal enactment. The difficulties arise in this way. The interpretation of a fiscal enactment like the Income Tax Regulation has to be done on different lines from the general law. I will refer to one rule of interpretation. One fundamental rule of interpretation is that where a particular provision in a fiscal Act is capable of being interpreted in two ways, one favourable to the subject and the other unfavourable to the subject, the interpretation which is favourable to the subject should be adopted. This is not being done by the Income Tax authorities, either because they ignore it altogether or because they have not understood it properly. If only they will keep this in mind, a great deal of the difficulties of the assessees could be obviated.

Another point I wish to emphasise is that, under the Income Tax Law, it is the income that actually accrues, arises or is received in Travancore that is liable to be assessed. Persons who get their income from places outside Travancore are not liable unless such income is brought into Travancore. This rule has to be borne in mind constantly in the case of assessees in places lying in the borders of Travancore. People who are on the borders of Travancore have got properties both in Travancore and in British India. The fact that they hold properties in British India will not render them liable. Unless income derived from such properties is brought into Travancore, it cannot be made the basis of liability. Very many cases of such liability have been brought to my notice. I hope the Income Tax authorities will take note of this point and see that no inconvenience is caused to assessees in this direction.

Another point I wish to bring to the notice of Government is the fact that there are difficulties created by the working of Section 23 of the Income Tax Regulation. This section lays down the powers of revision of the Chief Revenue Authority. Apparently it gives very wide powers to the Chief Revenue Authority. Under the cloak of the powers given by this section, the Chief Revenue Authority sometimes tries to bring under assessment incomes which have probably escaped assessment for several years, or he seeks to revise the proceedings on which orders had long since been passed by subordinate officers. In British India similar powers are given under a similar section of the British Indian Act. But, by an executive circular of the Government of India, the Income Tax Commissioners are specially directed not to exercise powers under the Section on assessment proceedings on which subordinate officers have passed orders more than a year ago. The exercise of these revisional powers have created very many difficulties for many assessees. I hope the Government will take note of this fact and limit the power of the Chief Revenue Authority in cases of revision to one year, in the same way as the British Indian Government have limited the revisional powers.

Another point I wish to bring to the notice of this House is the exercise of the powers under Section 25 of the Income Tax Regulation. This Section lays down the powers of assessment in respect of incomes which have escaped assessment or on which inadequate

[Mr. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

assessment has been made. The exercise of the powers under this Section is subject to the same formalities as are to be gone through in the case of original assessment. This fact is very often forgotten, and income tax authorities are ready to pounce upon the assessees without the ordinary formalities of issuing D. notice, etc. This is also a subject of complaint. I hope the Chief Revenue Authority or the Government will give due consideration to these remarks of mine and rectify these mistakes. With these words, I place my motion before the House.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Sir, Mr. Karayalar's chief complaint is about the interpretation of the Income Tax Regulation. I must say that doubts have arisen about some Sections of the Regulation, and the question of amending these Sections is now before the Government. Since its enactment, our Regulation has not been amended. The corresponding British Indian Act has been amended several times. It is necessary to amend our Regulation also so as to bring it into line with the British Indian Act. The whole question is now being considered by the Government.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Do the Government have any objection in issuing a specific direction under Section 23 as in British India ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : That Section says that the Chief Revenue Authority can call for any assessment proceedings which have been taken by any officer subordinate to him, and make such orders therein as he thinks fit. It confers the power on the Chief Revenue Authority to call for any record on the proceedings relating to an income and assess that income that has escaped assessment. Now, the question is whether the Chief Revenue Authority should do this within one year as laid down in another Section. In the corresponding Section in British India there occur the words "Subject to the provisions of this Act." This shows that that Section is subject to other provisions of that Act. We have not got such a provision in the corresponding section in our Regulation. That is why the Income Tax authorities interpret this Section in the way in which they have done, namely that there is no time limit. As the Section stands at present, the Chief Revenue Authority is not required to call for the records and take action within one year. The question of amending the Regulation is before the Government, and when it is amended, all the defects will be removed. Now, Mr. Karayalar however wants an executive order to be issued immediately limiting the power of revision by the Chief Revenue Authority to one year. This matter will be considered by Government.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Is the member aware that a similar order has been passed by the Revenue Board of India ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) ; Probably it is so. The question of issuing such an order will be considered here also.

Mr. Karayalar then referred to the assessment of income which is earned outside Travancore. The rule is that only the income which is brought into the State should be taxed. If in any case it has been done otherwise, it is a mistake and steps will be taken to prevent such mistakes in future. Whether a fiscal law should be interpreted in favour of the assessee or the Government, that is a moot question, and I do not want to discuss here this economic question now.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Is it an economic question ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Or it may be a legal question also.

The interpretation is generally in favour of the assessees only.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Are not the Income Tax authorities supposed to be aware of the Rules and their interpretation ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : As far as possible, the interpretation of the Rules is generally in favour of the assessees. I may assure the House that all the points raised by Mr. Karayalar will be duly taken note of and considered by Government. I hope the member will withdraw his motion.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : On the assurance that he will consider all the points raised by me, I beg leave to withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 60.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :—

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,320 for taxes on income by Rs. 100."

The object is to discuss the summary and often arbitrary procedure adopted by the Income Tax Collector in the matter of assessing taxes on income, and the consequent hardship occasioned to the public, and to suggest more efficient and satisfactory methods of doing the same. This has been discussed in the previous Councils also. The procedure adopted by the Income Tax authorities in the matter of assessing income tax is not quite regular. They impose tax in an arbitrary manner and the procedure is very often summary. The natural result of the summary procedure is that several persons who have no income at all happen to be assessed and persons who derive large incomes escape assessment. The usual practice in assessing income tax, as far as I understand it, is this. Each Income Tax Collector has a list, of persons to be assessed, in his office. Based on this list, notice is issued to persons mentioned therein calling upon them to show cause why they should not be assessed to income tax. On the prescribed date after the receipt of notice, these persons appear before the authorities concerned with their accounts. Usually, so far as

[Mr. K. Padmanabhan]

merchants are concerned, the only available evidence is their accounts. Whether the Income Tax Inspectors go into these accounts or not, the authority who is to assess income tax will simply pass orders in this manner. I had occasion to come across a few orders. Their orders go more or less on these lines. 'The person has appeared before me with his accounts. The Proverthicar has reported that he is liable to assessment for an income of so many rupees. I do not believe the accounts. He has been assessed to an income of so many rupees last year. I see no reason why he should be getting a less income this year. Assessed accordingly". The mere fact that in one year he had an income tax assessed on his income does not mean that he must be getting such income in subsequent years also. This sort of assessment is really detrimental to the generality of people. So what I beg to submit is that the proceedings should be regularised. I say an opportunity should be given to persons who are assessed to adduce their evidence if they have as a matter of fact no assessable income. Whatever evidence they produce should be viewed in the proper spirit and due credit should be given to their accounts. The accounts produced by merchants should not be summarily rejected by the authorities saying "I do not believe the accounts". When they say that they do not believe the accounts they must also assign reasons for that. Merely on the basis of the report submitted by the Proverthicar or other revenue subordinate, the Income Tax Collectors should not proceed to assess merchants and business men. Of course as in other cases where evidence is taken, in this matter also, the authorities concerned can take evidence. Whatever evidence is adduced should be weighed properly, and if found acceptable should be accepted. If a merchant is to be assessed, the Income Tax Collector can examine witnesses and see whether after all he has an assessable income. Simply because a man happens to pay in one year some income tax it should not be presumed that he has an assessable income in the next year also. My object is to bring to the notice of the House the very bad practice followed in the matter of assessing income tax, and to urge the necessity for making improvements in the method of assessing tax on income. With these words, I place the motion for the consideration of the house.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I second the motion; and in doing so I draw the attention of the Revenue Commissioner to the various difficulties that poor merchants and professional men are undergoing today as a result of the vagaries committed by Proverthicars. In moffusil places, Proverthicars give instructions to the Income Tax Collector by sending false lists of persons who have not got sufficient income. They, in their turn, issue notices to persons who have actually no income at all. The persons, whether merchants or professional men, after the receipt of the notices, have to wait at the Taluk Cutcherries for several days, invariably with their accounts,

the Collector at the end saying that the accounts are not properly kept, and arbitrarily, unnecessarily and unreasonably assessing them on the grounds that the accounts are not correct and that they are not kept as they ought to be. Such hardships unnecessarily caused on persons who have really no income may be looked into. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): I also support the motion of Mr. K. Padmanabhan. Very often, orders passed in income tax cases are *ex-parte*. That is all the more the reason why orders in Income Tax cases should be passed with the utmost circumspection and care. What happens is this. The Income Tax Collectors invariably pass orders simply on the notes submitted by the clerks. A notice E. form is sent to the persons concerned calling upon them to produce their accounts. Very often it may happen that the notices are not served to the parties concerned, and I know there are many instances where the assessees are declared as defaulters and assessed at a very big sum on that account. Care is not taken to have the notices personally served and sufficient opportunity is not given to the assessees to produce all the accounts, vouchers and other records as evidence. Moreover, the Income Tax Collector passes only a short order in two lines on the notes of the clerks like "Assessed accordingly" or "Assessed to pay so much." That is all the order. The accounts are not properly scrutinised; evidence is not taken properly to arrive at the correct figure, and the hardship caused to the people at large is very great on this account. So, to improve the tone of the system and to adopt a better procedure in arriving at correct, accurate assessment, it is necessary that something should be done. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR (*Kartikapalli II*): I support the motion with a view to point out certain irregularities and high-handedness perpetrated by certain underlings of the Department in the matter of assessing income tax. The Regulation lays down certain definite Rules to be followed on the subject. These Rules are not strictly followed. If any clerk in charge of the section wants to spite a petty merchant or any other man, he issues or causes to be issued a notice asking him to present himself with proper accounts before the authority concerned. In case he does not produce accounts, he is assessed, and some instances have come to my notice that certain managers of dramatic parties were issued notices simply because the clerk in charge of the section was not given a free pass to attend the drama. Such instances are not rare. Therefore, I suggest that where such assessments are set aside in appeal on flagrant grounds, the person responsible for the assessment must be severely dealt with.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Mr. Padmanabhan has pointed out the difficulties which the merchants and other assessees are subjected to in the matter of income tax assessment by the Collectors, particularly because some collectors disbelieve the accounts produced by them.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Not merely this dis-believing of accounts; the whole procedure adopted for assessment is summary

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : In regard to the dis-believing of accounts, what I have to say is this. The rule is that, when an assessee or a would be assessee is required to produce his accounts, sometimes he fails to do so. In order to prepare a correct statement of income the accounts have to be kept in proper form. Large firms and some merchants keep their accounts correctly. They show in their accounts the correct profits or loss. Small merchants do not as a rule keep accounts in the form in which they ought to be; and when they are asked to explain the reason, proper explanations will not be forthcoming. In such cases, suspicion naturally arises as to whether the assessees are not trying to evade payment of tax by purposely showing the income as low as possible.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Am I to understand from the member that the assessment is based on sheer suspicion?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : No, what I say is that some merchants do not keep their accounts in the proper form, and that when asked for the reason for not doing so they do not offer statisfactory explanation. I can give a few instances of this nature. There are cases in which the opening and closing balances do not tally. It may be due to the ignorance of the merchants or to the manipulation of the accounts. Whatever it may be due to, even the opening and the closing balances are not shown correctly.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : May I ask the member whether it cannot be due to destruction of articles or, say, closing of the shops?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : It may be so. But when they are asked to give reasons for not keeping the accounts in proper form, why should they refuse to do so ? Suspicion naturally arises in such cases. The intention of some merchants at any rate is to show their profits as low as possible. If proper explanations are given for the fall in the profits, when asked to do so, they are believed. It is only in other cases that they are disbelieved.

MR. M. K. JANARDHANA KAMATH (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ആൎക്കാണു ഈ സംശയമുണ്ടാകുന്നതു്?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : കലക്ടൎക്കാണുണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ സംശയം ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോഴും കലക്ടർ മററു അന്വേഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തും.

MR. M. K. JANARDHANA KAMATH (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കലക്ടൎസിനു അസസ്സിയുടെ സ്ഥിതിയെപ്പററി അറിയാമൊ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): തഹശീൽദാരാണ് സാധാരണ കലക്ടർ. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ദിവാൻ പേഷ്കാരായിരിക്കും. കണക്കുകൾ അവരുടെ മുമ്പിൽ ഹാജരാക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിൽ നിന്നും വേണ്ടതെളിവുകൾ അവർക്കു കിട്ടും.

MR. M. K. JANARDHANA KAMATH (*Commerce and Industry, North*): കണക്കുകൾ കച്ചവടക്കാരൻ തന്നെകൊണ്ടു പോകണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമില്ലല്ലോ. കച്ചവടക്കാരൻെറ ആളായാരിക്കും കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നത്. അയാളിൽ നിന്നു കച്ചവടക്കാരൻെറ നിലയും വിലയും എങ്ങിനെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാം?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): കച്ചവടക്കാരൻെറ ആളിനു ശരിയായിസമാധാനം പറയുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെവന്നാൽ കച്ചവടക്കാരനെ വരുത്തി ചോദിക്കാമല്ലോ.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Income Tax Collectors are justified in assessing income upon suspicion?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Not upon suspicion. When the accounts are not clear the assessees are asked to explain the reason, and when they do not give satisfactory explanation there is the provision in the Regulation that the Collector may use his discretion and assess the income to the best of his judgment.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In case of suspicion, is it not necessary on the part of the Income Tax Collector to take independent evidence and assess the party?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, the Collector does make independent enquires, and the results of these enquiries are compared with the accounts.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): What is the scope of the enquiry?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The Collector makes confidential enquiries about the financial position of the assessee. I do not understand what the member means by "the scope of the enquiry".

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): What is the manner or nature of these confidential enquiries?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): He goes round and tries to collect information from the people who know the assessee.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Do the collectors know the relations between the informants and the assessors.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I think that the local Proverthicars and Accountants, who are generally the informants, are likely to know the relationship.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Do they take written statements from these informants?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know whether it is invariably the practice to take statements from the assessees?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, if found necessary.

MR. N. ABUDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Is the practice of taking statements invariably followed?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is followed if found necessary. If the collector is satisfied with the explanation given by the assessee, a separate statement may not be taken.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): What is the next step after making the enquiries?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The results of the enquiry are compared with the accounts.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): What are the actual data on which he proceeds?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The confidential enquiries.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know whether it is left to the discretion of the collector to fix any amount based on his confidential enquiry?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): If the assessee is asked to explain his accounts and if he does not do so satisfactorily, the collector has no alternative but to estimate the income to the best of his judgment. I shall be glad if members will suggest any other method.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Why not make the enquiry more open and elastic?

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Why not examine the informants before the assessees before they are assessed?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : In the course of his tours the collector makes enquiries and collects the information.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : That is not my question. My question is whether the informants are examined by the collector in the presence of the assessees before they are assessed ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I do not think that the rules require this procedure to be followed.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know by whom the confidential enquiry of the collector is scrutinised ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : By the collector.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : May I know whether it is the practice of the Income Tax Collectors to pass their orders on the reports of the Proverthicars ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I do not think so. In cases of doubts they verify the Proverthicars' reports with their own enquries before they pass orders.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) : May I know whether any witness is examined in the manner in which witnesses are examined in civil courts ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I do not think so. I do not think that there is examination and cross examination of witnesses.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the confidential enquiry reports are incorporated in the records of the case ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : No; they are confidential.

Then, somebody referred to the issue of D notices. I may say that on the results of the enquiry and the reports of the Proverthicars the collectors are in a position to know the probable persons to whom D notice should be issued. It may so happen that some to whom the D notices are issued do not possess assessable income. It is very difficult to be accurate in the selection of persons who possess an assessable income, and it may happen that D notices are sometimes issued to persons who have no assessable income. But it is the policy of the Department to discourage the issue of D notices indiscriminately. In the course of my inspections, I give instructions to the collectors in this matter if I find that they have been issuing a large number of D notices unnecessarily.

With regard to the assessment as defaulters, I may say that the course is adopted only if the assessees do not produce their accounts or

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai]

if they do not turn up when called upon to give evidence. In such cases, the collector has no alternative but to assess the person as a defaulter.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ൧൦൮-ൽ ഇൻകം ടാക്സിനത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും സംഖ്യ റീഫണ്ടു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അതു നടപടി പിശകുകൊണ്ടു ആദ്യത്തെ തീർച്ചയെ അസ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തി റീഫണ്ടു ചെയ്കയാണോ ചെയ്തതു്?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അങ്ങനെയുമായിരിക്കാം. നടപടി പിശകില്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. നടപടി പിശകുണ്ടാകാം. നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം അതു കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട ജാഗ്രത ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Does not the member feel that it is an anomaly to have the collector both as the assessor and the judge?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is the law as it stands now.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Cannot that be remedied?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It may be considered.

All the criticisms that have been made here will be borne in mind, and everything possible will be done to mitigate the hardships experienced by the assessees. That is all that we can do.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): In the face of the assurance given by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner that all possible remedies will be effected, I do not wish to press the motion.

Motion No. 61.

The following motion was not moved.—

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,320 under Demand II by Rs. 19,319.

The Demand was put to the vote of the House and carried.

The grant was made.

The House rose for lunch at 1-30 P. M. and re-assembled at 2-16 P. M.

DEMAND III—EXCISE DEPARTMENT—

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 6,27,401 under Demand III—Excise.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*). I submit that I had sent in a few motions under Excise. I do not find them printed. Sir.

PRESIDENT: They were late.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): I sent them before 48 hours.

PRESIDENT: Unfortunately, they are also irregular.

Motion 62.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): സർ, ...

PRESIDENT: Can you not speak in English, Mr. Mahomed Haneef? I think you can speak in English all right. Try, anyhow.

MR M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300, for local allowance to Inspectors, by Rs. 5.

My object is to bring to the notice of Government the necessity for improving local salt. The matter has been brought to the notice of Government repeatedly in various sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council; still, I am sorry that no improvement worth the name has yet been made. Sir, I think God Almighty has given us resources enough to produce salt not only for our needs but also for our neighbours outside. When Nature has given us all facilities, I do not see any reason why we should import foreign salt. Every year I find that a large quantity of salt is left in stock as surplus after sales. I therefore submit that the practice of importing salt may be discontinued at once and that all manner of facilities may be given for improving salt industry in Travancore.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): What is the sort of facility that the member has in view for improving the local salt industry?

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): I understand that, out of about a thousand odd acres of salt pans in South Travancore, salt is actually produced only in about four hundred odd acres. I am sure if the Government will bestow some attention in the matter and give financial and other assistance to the owners of the alloms, the whole area may be cultivated and the output of salt increased.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it due to the fault of Government that the 600 odd acres of salt pans are not being cultivated?

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): Government are not giving the necessary impetus.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the sort of impetus, please?

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): Mainly financial help. Many of the licensees are not in a position to invest the necessary money. Government must give easy loans.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Do not these licensees, who are not able to invest, lease out their alloms to people who are in a position to invest?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Is not the member aware of the fact...............

PRESIDENT: Order, please, Mr. Elenkath. Mr. Asan is asking a question.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Do not the persons who are not able to finance the enterprise, lease out their alloms to others who are in a position to do it?

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): Some people do it.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I rise to support the motion brought forward by Mr. Haneef. It has been the policy of Government from very early times to see that the manufacture of salt is encouraged. In the Report for 1054. I find that the policy of the Government went in that direction.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): On a point of order, Sir. Can the policy of the Department be discussed under a cut of the allowances of Inspectors?

PRESIDENT: Please speak to the point, Mr. Elenkath.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, the object of the motion itself as mentioned by the member, was to plead for enhancing home manufacture of salt. At present, Sir, about twenty per cent. of the salt needed for local consumption is being imported. I understand that some of the pans, especially those in Colachel and Rajakamangalam, are not working properly. As the mover has pointed out, one great difficulty is that the licensees cannot afford the necessary investment. Recently, attempts have been made by some of these licensees to cooperate among themselves and work the alloms on a company basis. As far as the Colachel allom is concerned, I know that, if facilities are given, the output can be improved. There are, mainly, two disadvantages under which the lessees labour, namely want of brine, and want of facilities to pump out fresh water from the pans. These can be avoided only by adequate financial help. The Colachel allom is being worked under the monopoly system. Under that system the lessees are given 4 as. per maund, and the Government have to bear all the working expenses. Under such a system we cannot blame the licensees.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Except the Colachel and the Rajakamangalam alloms, is there any allom under the monopoly system?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): As far as I am aware, these are the only two alloms working under the monopoly system.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is there any other lessee or lessees enjoying better facilities at the hands of the Government?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Under the modified system the lessees are enjoying greater facilities. Moreover some of the alloms have natural disadvantages, for instance, the Colachel allom. The Report says that Mr. Vipan, who was Chief Engineer here, went into the

question and suggested a plan of work for the satisfactory working of these alloms. If that work is carried out, it is sure to improve these alloms; and local salt industry will, of course, improve.

With these words, I support the motion.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I wish to put a question to the member.

PRESIDENT: He has sat down,

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I sympathise with the mover of the proposition that local salt industry must be improved; but I entirely differ from him in regard to his proposals. During the last 14 years, Government have been spending huge sums of money for the improvement of the Rajakamangalam and Colachel Alloms which are the so-called monopoly factories. But the result has been complete failure. My friend suggested, as a remedy, the pumping out of fresh water and the pumping in of brine. Sir, that has been tried. It proved a failure: whether the failure is due to the ignorance of the Department or to the way in which the P. W. D. Officers executed the work, I cannot say. The fact remains that a good deal of money has been wasted. Nobody, who knows anything about salt industry, will again suggest to Government the improvement of these factories under existing conditions.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is the member completely hopeless about these two alloms?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I fear.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Can the member think of any uncultivated allom which can be improved?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): No.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): So, local salt industry cannot be improved, according to the member?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Certainly, it can be improved but not by the proposals now made by the mover.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): What are the member's suggestions in the matter?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Government, I must say, are now giving very favourable terms to the licensees. Twenty years ago they were getting 3 chs. per maund. Now, the present Excise Commissioner has raised it to 4 as. From an economic point of view, I do not at all approve of the action of the Excise Commissioner. Anyway, the Excise Commissioner has realised the legal implications of agreements entered into with some of the licensees and has agreed to give them 4 as. per maund.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Has not the rate been revised to eleven chackrams.?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): No.

[Mr. G. Nilakantan.]

It is only four annas.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): May I request the member to correct himself by a reference to page 44 of the Administration Report ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I know it is four annas and not 11 chackrams.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It is only four annas.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): As regards the development of the factories, I myself have taken up this question, but I will speak on the subject if the members want me to do so. Now the manufacturing area in all the alloms is about 327 acres. But 90, being the acreage of the old alloms (at Rajakamangalam and Colachel,) they may be left out; and there is a balance of about 237 acres. These factories yield only 10 lakhs of maunds at the greatest. The remaining 9 lakhs of maunds, which we require to be kept in stock as a reserve, is now being imported by Government from outside. The question is whether we can get all the 19 lakhs of maunds from the existing factories. I say most emphatically that we can.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*); Do you require all the 19 lakhs of maunds for a year's consumption ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): No. Nine lakhs of maunds are required as reserve.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) :Suppose we are able to manufacture 12 lakhs of maunds every year.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): It depends upon favourable weather. If the weather is defective we will not be able to manufacture the whole quantity. If we are assured that we can always supply 12 lakhs of maunds without fail from our own alloms, then certainly we need not import foreign salt. Otherwise we will have to.

To renew my subject, about 238 acres are available for salt manufacture. Now, we find that there are certain factories which yield a high percentage of salt per acre and there are some factories which do not yield so much. The factories that yield most are those which have a good brine supply. These factories which have a good supply of brine yield from 5 to 6 thousand maunds per acre annually. Now, that means, if all the factories are supplied with good brine we can manufacture about 19 lakhs of maunds. The question of brine supply has been engaging the attention of Government for the last fifteen or sixteen years. The most unfortunate thing about it is that Government are so slow in coming to a conclusion. Red-tapism accounts for this state of affairs. The importation of 10 lakhs of maunds means that every year we are losing about 5 lakhs of rupees which would have gone to the well-being of the people of the State, if we manufactured all the salt we require. The people of these villages,

when I went to Thamaracolam and the surrounding villages in 1092, were extremely poor and had only dirty loin cloths to wear and they were willing to work for 4 chs. a day. After six years, when the new factories came into existence, the labourers became very big men and were moving about with coat and turban and were getting from 12 annas to Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ a day.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion brought forward by Mr. Haneef, for this is a matter about which a great deal has been said in this House on previous occasions. Travancore, we all know, has got very many facilities for the development of salt culture. We have got in South Travancore places eminently fitted for salt manufacture. Thamaracolam and the surrounding places, Rajakkamangalam and a little to the west of it Colachel, these are all places where any quantity of salt can be manufactured. I do not share the pessimism of my friend Mr. Nilakantan.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): May I know which is the area where salt can be manufactured in abundance in Colachel?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): The Colachel salt pans.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Can the member say what the present yield is?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I would refer the member to the Administration Report of the Excise Department where the figures are given.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): What is the acreage of the Colachel pans?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Colachel and Rajakkamangalam put together come to about 76 acres.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Is that the acreage of pans on which no salt is manufactured?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): No salt is manufactured there; that is my complaint.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I want to know whether the figure referred to by the member is the figure of acreage on which no salt is manufactured.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): The area is described as waste pans.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I want to know whether the member can suggest any means of improvement?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I can.

Now, Sir, this importation of foreign salt, especially Bombay salt and Tinnevelly salt, is quite unnecessary. It is a waste and a drain on

[Mr. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai.]

our resources when we have got facilities for the manufacture of salt in our own State. My friend, Mr. Nilakantan, said that it is not possible at all to bring all these areas under salt culture.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : I said that only of the Rajakkamangalam and Colachel alloms.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : I shall refer to page 20 of the Administration Report for the Excise Department.

"Rajakkamangalam	37·99	acres.
Colachel	36·00	do.
Thamaracolam Old Allom	1·7425	do.
Thamaracolam Puthallom	·98	do.
	76·7195	acres.

The largest number of waste pans was in the Colachel and Rajakkamangalam alloms. The failure to work these pans was mainly due to fresh water percolation and want of sufficient supply of brine. The negligence of the licensees of these two factories was also a contributory cause for such a large area being allowed to lie waste."

Then again at page 22 this is what I find —

"The problems of fresh water percolation and the difficulty of getting brine still remain unsolved as in previous years. The work proposed by the late Chief Engineer, Mr. Vipan, *i, e.*, the construction of a combined foot bridge and aqueduct across the Pampuri Vaikal for taking brine into the reservoir has not been completed."

I emphasise the words "*has not been completed.*"

"How far this work will solve the problem of brine supply can be known only after it is completed."

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Does the member know that the work has been condemned by the present Chief Engineer ?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : I am not aware of any conclusion being arrived at by the present Chief Engineer or by any other officer. On the other hand, we heard of joint inspections conducted by the Excise Commissioner and the Chief Engineer; but nothing has been done so far.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Does the member know that there have been applications for taking up these alloms ?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : I am not aware of that. But one thing is clear. We know as a matter of fact that these two alloms were very thriving alloms in olden days. Salt was being manufactured there in large quantities, and it is only of late that these two alloms were left without any cultivation. I believe that it is chiefly due to the apathy of the Government, especially of the Departmental heads who are responsible for the development of these two factories. Well, Sir, I believe that if these two alloms are worked and if all facilities are given and all the engineering works suggested by one of the former Chief Engineers are carried out—

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member what those works are ?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*). They are works for the prevention of fresh water percolation. One of the former Chief Engineers suggested the construction of a combined foot bridge and aqueduct across the Pampuri Vaikal for pumping brine into the allom. These are the works suggested by an expert. These works have not been attended to. If these two defects can be rectified, I believe, all the members on this side of the House will agree with me when I say that so far as salt manufacture is concerned our State can be self-sufficient.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): May I inform the member that the aqueduct was completed and brine was taken along the aqueduct this year, but that the licensees did not take advantage of the brine on account of lack of co-operation?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): That is a matter that a sagacious head of the department could prevent. I do not think we should grow despondent over such a contingency.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): May I know from the Excise Commissioner—

PRESIDENT: Mr. Nilakantan, you are not in order.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): So I support the motion moved by my friend Mr. Haneef.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member whether it is part of the duties of the Excise Commissioner to bring about union among the licensees?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): He can certainly do it if he wants.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, in supporting the motion before the House, I submit that the time has 'come for Travancore to completely put a stop to the importation of salt from outside Travancore and to make the country self-supporting so far as the requirements of salt are concerned. For this purpose, if proper private enterprise is not coming forth to take up the manufacture of salt, I would request the Government themselves to take up the work in their own hands and work it up profitably to the State and to the good of the people.

MR. CAANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Sir, the object of the motion, as given in the motion paper is to discuss the desirability of improving the manufacture of salt.

PRESIDENT: I take it that it is more extensive than that. It wants to make Travancore self-supporting.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Yes. Sir. I can see that the object of the mover in making the motion is to make Travancore self-supporting in regard to salt. The mover of the proposition and some others who supported him have suggested that this might be done by the extension of salt

[Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

culture by bringing under cultivation all the areas fit for such culture. Mr. Nilakantan who was for a long time in charge of the salt factories at Thamaracolam thinks that no extension of salt culture will satisfy our needs but that the best thing will be to develop the existing factories as the other factories are unfit for salt culture. In either case the aim is to produce all the salt required for our consumption in the State itself. So far as that is concerned, I think all of us are agreed. The question as to which of the means suggested is best suited to the conditions obtaining here is a matter for the consideration of Government. In that view, I have great pleasure in supporting this proposition.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Haneef. In doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of Government and of this House that, in spite of the natural resources of this country to manufacture much more salt, than we actually require, we are not able to produce enough salt. Although we can produce more salt than is required for our use, we are importing salt from other parts of India.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House. My object in supporting this motion is simply to clear some misconception regarding the question of development of these factories with a view to increase the out-turn. As a matter of fact, it will be found from the statistics that the outturn of salt has been growing steadily from year to year. From a comparison of the figures for the last three years, it will be found that the out-turn in 1105 was 7·94 lakhs of maunds, in 1106 it was 10·06 lakhs of maunds and in 1107 it was 11·63 lakhs of maunds which is the highest record so far. There is no ground for complaint that the salt factories are not developed on proper lines if the out-turn is the criterion. There is no scope for development by extensive cultivation.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know the name of the licensee who is working the allom yielding the largest out-turn?

MR. S. CHTTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I am speaking of all the Alloms together.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know the name of the licensee who is working the Sri Sankara Allom?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise from anything the member has stated.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): The only way to improve the out-turn then is by intensive cultivation. I perfectly agree with Mr. Nilakantan, who has had considerable experience in the working of Salt Factories, when he says that it is not possible to work the Rajakkamangalam and Colachel factories.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Why is it impossible ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : I will come to that later on. There is a definite motion for that.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know how many years ago Mr. Nilakantan was in charge of the Alloms ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : As he himself said, he was there about 10 or 15 years ago.

The only way then for improving the out-turn of salt is to find ways and means of securing intensive cultivation. That reduces itself to the question of securing an adequate supply of brine.

MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : How is it possible to increase the out-turn if the area is not capable of being extended ? Is there any other area which is suitable for salt manufacture ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : I cannot think of any area other than South Travancore suitable for salt manufacture.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What about Colachel and Rajakkamangalam ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : They are not suitable.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : What is the member's opinion about closing of these Alloms ?

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : Has the member made any enquiry about all the places in Travancore where salt can be manufactured ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Yes, manufacture of salt is limited by weather conditions. But it will be found that rainfall is lowest only in South Travancore. In Tamaracolam the rainfall is only about 25 inches. Other places are not suitable for manufacture of salt.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I bring to the notice of the member the fact——

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. Can any member ask any other member a question to bring to the notice of that member certain facts ?

PRESIDENT : I do not think Mr. Krishna Pillai has finished his question.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it because the member fears that the Colachel and Rajakkamangalam Alloms will cause loss to the Government that they should be closed ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) That is one of my suggestions.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Does the member know that the Excise Commissioner holds a different view in regard to this ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : I am speaking for myself, and not for anybody else.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I am asking for information whether the member knows that the Excise Commissioner is holding a different view?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : Is the member's views based on expert opinion?

MR. S. CHATTANATA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I am giving my own opinion.

MR. PACODE A NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Then, why are the Colachel and Rajakkamangalam Alloms not developed?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : They should be closed down.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Is it not because other Alloms are given special facilities while these alloms are not given any facilities?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : That view is due to a radical misconception about the facilities referred to.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Does the member think that it cannot be remedied?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : I have come to the conclusion that these alloms cannot be worked satisfactorily. That is my opinion.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ശരിയായി ജോലിനടത്തിയാൽ ഉപ്പ് വിളയിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Yes, certainly I am of that view. The only way to obtain greater out-turn is to improve the brine supply. I think the Excise Commissioner will tell us how far he has succeeded in concerting measures for the improvement of brine supply.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, before the Excise Commissioner rises to speak on this motion, I wish to offer a few observations. It certainly goes without saying that indigenous culture of salt is far more advantageous to the State than importation from outside. But a certain circumstance has been brought to the notice of this House even by those who supported the motion and favoured it, namely, that a certain area for the culture of salt is lying waste. In these days when moneyed people are ready to invest large amounts on remunerative concerns, I do not see why those people are not coming to work these areas and earn a profit. Certainly there is something wrong. Either there is something wrong with the salt obtained from these Alloms or the business is not sufficiently paying. Any way the Administration report for the year 1107 speaks in these terms. I hoped to obtain some information from Mr. Karayalar, who is competent to speak on this subject, and that is why I put certain questions to him.

I thought if it was a mere waste of money in having the Colachel and Rajakamangalam factories, then he ought to say that. But at page 20 of the Administration report of the Excise Department for 1107, the Commissioner says as follows :

> " It is hoped that as soon as the works connected with the supply of brine direct from the sea are completed, the factories would be in a position to manufacture a still larger quantity of salt under favourable weather conditions."

The factories alluded to here are the factories in Rajakkamangalam and Colachel.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): May I tell the member that this particular remark applies to the Tamaracolam Group and not to Rajakkamangalam ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : There is nothing to indicate here that it refers to those Alloms in exclusion of those mentioned by me. Any way I am speaking subject to correction. If there is any chance of improvement, for this industry, Government should not neglect any works helpful to it. As for the advantages of greater output of local salt, one need not say anything on the subject. Therefore, if it is found advantageous, it is the imperative duty of the Government to encourage the manufacture of local salt in all possible ways and with all possible speed.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, തെൻനാട്ടിൽ ഉപ്പു ധാരാളം വിളഞ്ഞു സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനാവശ്യമുള്ള മുഴുവൻ ഉപ്പും ലഭിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ സന്തോഷം തന്നെ. എന്നാൽ ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർക്ക് ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ഉപ്പിനോടു വലിയ പഥ്യമില്ല. ഞങ്ങളുടെ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഗൃഹനായികമാർ ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ഉപ്പ് വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിൽ വലിയ വിരോധികളാണ്. അതിന് കാരണം തെൻനാട്ടുഉപ്പിൽ ധാരാളം മണ്ണ് ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അത് ഏറെക്കുറെ വാസ്തവവുമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർക്കു ബാംബെ ഉപ്പിനോടാണ് താല്പര്യമുള്ളത്?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : മണ്ണ് ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ട് മാത്രമാണോ ബാംബെ ഉപ്പു വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അതെ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : ബാംബെഉപ്പിനു കാരം കൂടുതൽ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടല്ലേ അതിനെ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): മേല്പറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു കാരണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടു്. തൻനാട് ഉപ്പ് പ്രചാരത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടു വരണമെങ്കിൽ അതു് വിളയിക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽ വളരെ സൂക്ഷ്മത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം. അതില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് തന്നാട്ടു ഉപ്പിന് ഈ ആക്ഷേപം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതുവരാതിരിക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ തൻനാട്ടു ഉപ്പ് ചിലവാകുന്നതിൽ അവർക്കുള്ള തടസ്സത്തെ നീക്കംചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായവും ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

വേറെ ഒരു സംഗതികൂടി എനിക്കു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനുണ്ടു്. വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർക്ക് ബാംബെ ഉപ്പിനോടു ഉള്ളതാല്പര്യം കൊണ്ടു വലിയ നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു് ഉപ്പു വില്പനസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ബാംബെ ഉപ്പും നാട്ടു് ഉപ്പും തമ്മിൽ കലർത്തി തിരിച്ചറിയാതിരിക്കാനായി ബാംബെ ഉപ്പു കല്ലുകളെ എല്ലാം മുകളിൽകൂട്ടിവച്ചു കൌശലമായ രീതിയിൽ വിററുവരുന്നു.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Is the member in order to speak about the method of selling salt when we are concerned with the development of salt industry.

PRESIDENT :No. Mr. Varughese, the issue is methods of improving the manufacture of salt in Travancore so as to make Travancore self-supporting.

MR. N. E VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അതിനാൽ ബാംബെഉപ്പ് കൂടുതൽ ചിലവാകാതിരിക്കാനുള്ള ശ്രമങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നു ചെയ്യണം. അതോടുകൂടി തൻനാട്ടു ഉപ്പിൻെറ ദൂഷ്യത്തെ മാററുകയും ചെയ്യണം. ബാംബെ ഉപ്പിനോടു നാട്ടുകാർക്കുള്ള പ്രതിപത്തിയെ കുറയ്ക്കണം.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അതിനു തൻനാട്ടു് ഉപ്പിനെ എന്തുചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ്. പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): മണൽ ചേർത്തു വില്പന നടത്തിവരുന്നു. അതിനെ തടയണം. കൂടുതലായി ശുദ്ധിയാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): മണൽചേക്കുന്നതു് മനഃപൂർവമായിട്ടാണൊ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): മനഃപൂർവം നിമിത്തമോ അല്ലാതെയോ കലക്കി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ അടിയിൽ മണൽകാണുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നു മാത്രമെ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളു.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, the aim of the Government is to make Travancore self-sufficient in the supply of salt and the Government have been doing everything in their power to improve the out-put of salt in the Travancore Factories, as may be seen from the quantity of salt manufactured 10 years ago when compared with the quantity manufactured last year. In 1097, the total quantity manufactured in all factories in Travancore was maunds 4·24 lakhs and it was steadily rising till it reached the record figure of maunds 11·63 lakhs in 1107. This year on account of the unexpected and incessant rain the expectations in the matter of out-put of salt have not been fulfilled. If weather conditions had been favourable, I am sure the out-put this year would have been greater than what it was last year. This steady increase is a sure indication of the interest taken by Government in improving the salt manufacture in the State.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is not a greater out-put possible according to the improved conditions?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes. Of course, it cannot be said that the maximum has ever been reached. The quantity that can be produced depends to a greater extent upon weather conditions. I shall show there are difficulties in the way of having the maximum quantity manufactured from all our factories. The Government have not been unmindful of the importance of salt manufacture in the State and the necessity for making it self-supporting as far as possible.

Now, the Salt Factories in Travancore are mostly in Thamaracolam. The total acreage under salt manufacture may be roughly put down as 1,200 acres. The actual pan area is only 472 acres. Out of 1,200 acres, about 950 acres are situated at Thamaracolam. In the factories at Thamaracolam, there are certain difficulties which stand in the way of the licensees putting forth all their energies in getting the maximum quantity manufactured. As some of the members just now mentioned, salt manufacture is being carried on in Travancore under two systems. One is the monopoly system and the other, modified Excise system. According to the monopoly system, the major and minor Maramat works are done by Government at their cost and the whole quantity of salt manufactured is taken over by Government *i.e.*, 60 per cent as Government share without any payment and the balance on payment of Kudivila. The licensees have no right of private sale. The Kudivila in respect of the monopoly factories for the licensee's share till the year 1092 was 7½ Chuckrams per maund of licensee's 40% or 3 chuckrams on the entire quantity manufactured. This was raised to 4½ chuckrams on the entire quantity in 1092 and was again raised to 5 chuckrams per maund on the entire quantity, or 12½ chuckrams for the licensee's share in 1095. The Kudivila has now been raised to 4 annas per maund on the entire quantity or 10 annas on the licensee's share. As pointed out by Mr. Nilakantan, that was done to encourage the licensees working under the monopoly system.

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

In the case of factories working under the modified Excise system, the licensees need deliver to Government only a fixed quantity annually on receipt of Kudivila as cost of manufacture. The quantity they have to deliver is only a small portion of the total out-turn. The surplus salt over and above the quantity to be delivered to Government they are free to dispose of on payment of the duty due to Government. The licensees themselves attend to the major and minor Maramat works in their factories. Government have to incur only the expenditure on account of establishment and contingent charges.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether it is more advantageous to run the salt industry by the Government?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Like other industries it is the policy of the Government to leave the manufacture of salt to private enterprises.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know how this arrangement affects the general price of salt?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The price of salt is settled by Government.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether, after the enhancement of this kudivila, the price of salt has in any way increased?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): No.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the member explain the following statement in the Administration Report?

> "During 1107, the kudivila was raised to 17 chuckrams 13 cash (10 as.) per maund with a view to provide a fair margin of profit for the licensees of the old factory."

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): That requires a word of explanation. Under the monopoly system, Government are entitled to get free of payment 60 per cent of the salt manufactured in the factories. This is called Melvaram or Government's share of the produce. The remaining 40 per cent go to the licensees and is called the kudivaram or licensee's share. The kudivila has now been raised to 4 annas per maund on the whole quantity or 10 annas on the licensee's share. That is the cause of the difference which has been pointed out.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): The member said that all that was possible was done for the development of salt factories in Travancore. May I know, whether anything has been done towards the supply of brine which is the most important item for the manufacture of salt?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I am coming to that presently.

As a measure for the improvement of the manufacture of salt, enhanced kudivila was given to the licensees of the factories working under the monopoly system. There are two factories at Thamaracolam, the old allom and Puthallom, which had not adopted the modified Excise system. They both were granted the Modified Excise system lately. But the licensees have not been able to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded to them. The two factories at Rajakamangalam and Colachel are still working under the monopoly system. These factories are subject to certain disabilities of their own. The rainfall is heavier at Colachel and Rajakamangalam than at Thamaracolam. In addition to that, there is the trouble on account of fresh water percolation, and the difficulty to get good brine. Government are devoting their attention to the problems. I may inform Mr. Nilakantan that for the supply of brine to the Colachel Factory direct from the sea, a combined foot bridge and aqueduct has been constructed across the A. V. M. canal. By this means, brine was supplied to the Colachel Factory this year: but the licensees did not make use of it. Their number is large and most of them are poor. There is no co-operation among them.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*). May I know when the licensees got their brine supply?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I cannot give the exact time.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): When does the manufacture commence?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): That more or less depends on weather conditions.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Can the member tell at least the latest time for commencing manufacture of salt?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): That depends on weather conditions. It may be either in Chingam or Kanni for the Purattasi Pani and Makaram for the Thye Pani.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Can the member say that, in Makaram last, brine was available for these factories?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I have already told the member that I am not aware of the exact time when brine was made available this year.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Can the member assure me that at the time of manufacture, brine was available for the Colachel Factory?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): All I can say is that, if the licensees wanted to manufacture salt, brine was available?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Can the member say that the licensees did not manufacture salt because of their laziness or because they had no brine at the time of manufacture?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : I have answered that.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Is it not a fact that brine could be made available only towards the close of the manufacturing season, that is, in Kumbhom or Meenom, when it would be too late to be utilised for the manufacture of salt?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): There was brine available for the manufacture of salt this year and the licensees did not make use of it.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): The member says that the licensees did not make use of the brine available to them. Is there not a provision in the license enabling the Commissioner to cancel the license when any irregularity is shown by the licensees.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I will come to that presently. So far as increasing the out-put is concerned, it can only be achieved in one of two ways, either by extending the area under cultivation or by intensive cultivation. As regards extension I must say that almost all lands fit for salt culture have already been brought under cultivation. What little can be done by way of further extending the area under salt manufacture is being done by the Government. About 30 acres of land has been acquired by Government in the—

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know, so far as lands available for salt manufacture are concerned, whether, all the lands have been surveyed?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : I do not say that all the lands have been surveyed.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : The member was saying that the lands cannot be extended.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : I said that it is not possible to expand the area to any considerable extent.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : That is why I want to know from the member whether there are still lands available fit for salt manufacture in Travancore.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : The manufacture of salt is possible only in places where the rainfall is low.

As Mr. Karayalar said, it is only in South Travancore where the rainfall is low and where it will be possible to manufacture salt.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Was not a general inspection of Travancore conducted by the late Excise Commissioner Mr. Raman Pillai and the then Chief Engineer Mr. Bastow with a view to find out whether more area could be tapped for salt cultivation?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : I am not aware of it. I have not seen any reference to it anywhere.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : കായംകുളം കായലിനടുത്തുള്ള കീരിക്കാട്ടുമുതലായസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഉപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന് സൌകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളില്ലേ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): കായംകുളം പണ്ട് ചെറിയ രാജാക്കന്മാരുടെ കീഴിൽ ഇരുന്നകാലത്തു ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അവിടെ ഉപ്പുണ്ടാക്കിവന്നിരുന്നു. അവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിവന്ന ഉപ്പ് വളരെ മോശമായിരുന്നതിനാൽ അതിനു വളരെ വിലകുറച്ചു വിൽക്കേണ്ടിവന്നു. ആ ഉപ്പിൽമണ്ണും ചെളിയും ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനാൽ അവിടെ ഉപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്നപതിവിനെ നിറുത്തി എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവു.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആ സ്ഥലത്തു് ഉപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്നസമ്പ്രദായം ഫലപ്രദമാക്കുന്നതിനായി കൂടുതൽ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): മുമ്പ് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഉപ്പ് വളരെ മോശമായിരുന്നു. മഴയും അതിനു പ്രതിബന്ധമായിരുന്നു.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*). അതിന്റെ ക്വാളിറ്റിയെ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാമോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): മുൻപു സൌകര്യമില്ലെന്നുകണ്ടു ഉപേക്ഷിച്ച ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ് ഇതു്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is the fact that those kings manufactured salt recorded in history?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): We have got records to show that.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആലോചനകൾ നടത്തി പരീക്ഷിച്ചു നോക്കുന്നതിനു മുൻപു ഈ സംഗതി ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടതെങ്ങിനെ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): അനുഭവത്തിൽ നല്ല ഉപ്പില്ലെന്നു കണ്ടതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ആ സംഗതി തള്ളിക്കളഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the rainfall heavier now than in those days?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It is not a question of comparison between the rainfall in those days and now. Now Travancore has got better places for the manufacture of salt.

MR. A. S DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Was it found that the manufacture of salt would cost less to the people in those days?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): What was found was that the salt manufactured in those places was of an inferior quality and it fetched only a lower price than the salt produced in South Travancore.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): The Excise Commissioner stated that the inferiority consisted in the colour of the salt and not in quality. Could not something be done to remove the dirt and sand by purification? These are the two grounds urged by the Excise Commissioner.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): These are the two reasons by which the manufacture of salt was given up in those places.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it difficult to remove impurity of dirt and sand from the salt manufactured in these areas?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It can be tried.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the Commissioner prepared to do that?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): If there is any application we will consider the question.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Does the member know that one of the old abandoned pans is now working satisfactorily?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Does the member know why that salt pan at Variyoor was abandoned?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): At that time it was found impracticable to get brine.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): What is the area of that Allom?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The pan area is 4·42 acres.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): What is the number of pans?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The number of pans must be approximately 440.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether the waste waters flow from the allom to the sea?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Can the member say the same thing about the Colachel and Rajakkamangalam Alloms?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): No.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is it not possible to take away the excess water ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): That is under consideration.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Was it not tried and given up ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes. There are certain difficulties.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the date from which the importation of foreign salt into Travancore began ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I cannot give the exact date.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): May I know whether there are applications for licenses for Colachel and Rajakkamangalam Alloms.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I am coming to that.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. When questions are asked to the Excise Commissioner he has been saying that he is coming to those points. Is there not a time limit for coming to the points ? (*Laughter.*)

PRESIDENT : He has to answer questions which takes longer time.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Speaking about the extension of the area under salt manufacture, I began to say that 30 acres of land have lately been acquired by Government for the purpose of resuscitating the defunct Thattarippu Odai factory. The land has been given over to a gentleman who has undertaken to work it. Similarly Mr. Muthuswamy Karayalar of Shencotta has applied for permission to open a new factory at Rajakkamangalam. His application is under the consideration of Government. These are the ways in which the out-put of salt in Travancore is sought to be increased by extending the area under cultivation.

Coming to the other question of increasing the out-put by intensive cultivation, the Government are doing everything in their power to make the factories yield as much as possible. The one difficulty confronting almost all the factories is the question of brine supply. As regards the Thamaracolam Factories, there is a definite proposal by the late Chief Engineer and an estimate is pending sanction with the Government. I have already referred to the action taken by the Government for supplying brine to the Colachel Factory. As regards Rajakkamangalam Factory, the brine coming from the sea gets diluted with the fresh water in a channel called the Alenkal. To prevent this, the Government have sanctioned the diversion of the Alenkal and the work is in progress. Percolation of fresh water into the factories is another difficulty felt in some of the factories. The Government are doing everything possible to get over this difficulty.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are there not representations from the old allom licensees to reduce the Government share in the out-turn of salt in the old alloms?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Representations have been received.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member the action taken on those representations?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): So far as the old allom is concerned, conversion to the modified system was made only last year. Government's share was fixed at 9 maunds per pan. Now the licensees say that it is too high and that it must be reduced. But the rate was fixed only last year and it is not yet time to decide whether the rate fixed is too high and should be reduced. I would wait and see the yield for some time before making a recommendation to the Government for a reduction.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): May I know whether there is any scheme contemplated by Government to supply good brine to the Thamaracolam Factories?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): So far as Thamaracolam Factories are concerned, there were several proposals before the Government. Finally the late Chief Engineer Mr. Westerdale proposed that a series of wells may be sunk on the beach side and water pumped out and sent to the various factories. An estimate for sinking a well as an experimental measure has been sent up to the Government, and it is now under the consideration of the Government. If that proves successful, the idea is to have a series of wells sunk to supply enough of brine for all the factories at Thamaracolam. Government are doing everything possible in that direction.

What Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai pointed out from the Administration Report refers to the Thamarakulam Factory and not to the Rajakkamangalam Factory as explained by Mr. Karayalar.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is any agreement between the Travancore Durbar and the British Government that a fixed quantity of salt shall be imported from outside?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): There is no such agreement. We are free to manufacture any quantity of salt that we can and even send it outside if there are people to buy.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is there any possibility of working the alloms profitably?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Government are doing all in their power to make it successful. It is for the licensees to see that profit is made out of it.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In the Commissioner's view, is it in any way profitable to take it up because difficulty has been created by the suggestion of Mr. Karayalar that they should be closed?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I cannot give an answer to that.

Mr. N. E. Varughese referred to the practice of the merchants in mixing Bombay salt and Travancore salt and then selling it to the people. These are things over which the Department has no control. He also said that the merchants mix sand with salt. I don't know how that can be prevented. If they continue this practice, the people will find it out and avoid such merchants. The merchants will soon see it is no good to resort to adulteration of salt. This is all that I have to say on this motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Could not the Government see that the salt issued from the alloms is not mixed with sand ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): So far as I am aware, there is no mixing of sand with salt. If there is any such adulteration, it must be the mischief of the merchants. When salt is issued from the Factories or Depots it will be pure and Government cannot exercise much of control over it thereafter.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): If it is the mischief of the merchants, sand will be found in Bombay salt also: but this complaint is only about local salt.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Bombay salt crystals are bigger and so it is not easy to add sand to it.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Has it ever come to the notice of the Excise Commissioner that local salt is being adulterated with sand ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): No. I have never heard of such a complaint.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know ......

PRESIDENT : The member has sat down.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): Sir, on the assurance given by the Excise Commissioner that he will encourage the manufacture of local salt, I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : I oppose the withdrawal.

PRESIDENT : In spite of the assurance by Government that all that is possible will be done to make Travancore self-supporting in the matter of salt ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : We have been getting such assurances year after year.

PRESIDENT : The motion is that of Mr. Mahomed Haneef to reduce the allotment of Rs. 300, local allowance to Inspectors, by one rupee. The issue is that the Department is not doing sufficient to improve salt manufacture in the State and to make Travancore self-supporting in the matter of salt.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :

AYES—26.

1 Mr. T. K. Alexander
2 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
3 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (Kalkulam II)
4 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (Kottarakara)
5 ,, K. R. Elenkath
6 ,, Antony George
7 ,, M. Mahomed Haneef
8 ,, S. J. Nair
9 ,, K. P. Krishna Menon
10 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panicker
11 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
12 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
13 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
14 Mr. M. N. Nair
15 ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
16 ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
17 ,, G. Nilakantan
18 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
19 ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
20 ,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
21 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
22 ,, R. Raman Pillai
23 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
24 ,, N. E. Varughese
25 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair
26 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES—30.

1 Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan
2 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
3 ,, P. Chidambaram Pillai
4 ,, K. George
5 Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony
6 Mr. L. H. Jacob
7 ,, N. John Jospeh
8 ,, J. M. Joseph
9 ,, T. C. Joseph
10 ,, K. C. Karunakaran
11 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
12 ,, K. M. Krishnan
13 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
14 Mr. E. K. Kunjuraman
15 ,, C. O. Madhavan
16 ,, K. Madhavan
17 Mr. B. Narayana Pillai
18 Srimathi T. Narayani Amma
19 Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai
20 ,, K. Padmanabhan
21 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
22 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
23 ,, T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
24 ,, R. Sambasiva Aiyar
25 ,, K. Sankaran
26 ,, R. Sivasubrahmanya Nadar
27 ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
28 ,, T. C. Thommen
29 ,, John Whisely Tolson
30 ,, T. K. Velu Pillai

NEUTRALS—12.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, K. C. Abraham
3 ,, V. T. Chacko
4 ,, M. K. Janardana Kamath
5 ,, T. S. Jayanthan Namputiri
6 ,, T. Krishna Pillai
7 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
8 ,, K. M. Kuriakose
9 ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
10 ,, K. Mahomed
11 ,, S. Nilakanta Pillai
12 ,, V. T. Thomas

PRESIDENT : The next motion is the late motion of Mr. Varughese, which, unfortunately, is also irregular.

Motion 63.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :

"*That the allotment of Rs. 10,639 for Salt Factories be reduced by Rs. 5.*

Sir, my object in making this motion is to offer some remarks regarding the administration of the salt factories. I am not concerned with the question of extending the manufacture of salt by extensive cultivation. There is no scope for that. I am concerned only with the question of urging upon the Department certain measures calculated to give facilities to the existing factories in the matter of drainage of the area surrounding the factories and in the matter of brine supply. In regard to these matters I am only concerned with the locality surrounding the Tamaracolam alloms. The drainage of this area has been before the Government for a pretty long time, and they have not yet come to any definite conclusion as to the way in which this can be satisfactorily done. Frequent floods in Pazhayar river, which discharges itself into the Manakudi lake in which all the Tamaracolam factories are situated, have led to considerable accretions of sand and mud in the Manakudi lake so much so the level of the bed of the lake has been rising gradually and steadily. Sir, about seven years ago, Government gave a pledge to the old Legislative Council that they would periodically clear the silt of the Manakudi lake and thereby minimise the possibility of the factories being flooded. I am in a position to state, Sir, that no attempts are being made to redeem that pledge, with the result that we are being reduced to an awkward situation. Even normal floods are enough to cause a flooding of the factories, with all the accompanying evils and disastrous conseqences. I would, therefore, particularly urge upon the attention of Government the necessity of taking immediate steps to clear the silt that is being brought down by the Pazhayar river and to undertake some sort of periodical dredging operations so that ordinary floods may not lead to the breaching of the bunds and destruction of salt already manufactured and stored on the platforms.

Another point that I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is with regard to the question of brine supply. That question, in regard to the Tamaracolam alloms, has been engaging the attention of Government for a long time. From the annual report, I find that Government have been considering the question for the last fifteen years. But nothing tangible has resulted from their consideration. The Excise Commissioner has been saying that if the scheme for brine supply matures, it will result in the output of salt being sufficiently increased to meet the local needs. But, I want to know when exactly the scheme is going to materialise. I want a definite answer whether Government have finally adopted the scheme or whether they have abandoned it. The present state of suspense has disastrous consequences. It has resulted in a state of idleness on the part of the licensees, since, hoping

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

that the Government would improve brine supply, the licensees concerned have not thought of making their own arrangements for adequate supply of brine. If the Government would say no, they would at least be thrown upon their own resources.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : What are those arrangements, please ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : All that I have been saying is what I find in the Administration Report. It is the Department that says that. And, it is not all factories that will be benefited by the scheme.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Does the delay on the part of Government, in this matter, seriously interfere with the manufacture of salt ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Certainly.

All that I want is that the Excise Commissioner must make a definite statement in the matter.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of Government is their attitude in the matter of extending concessions to the licensees. I find that some concessions are being granted to some factories to the exclusion of others. That is sufficient, Sir, to create heart-burning to other licensees similarly situated. I fail to understand why the Government should single out particular licensees for favour.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, it is a very serious allegation that the member has made. We would like to know the sort of concessions that the member is referring to ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : I will draw the attention of the House to the remarks on page 23 of the Administration Report of the Department.

"With a view to give an impetus to the manufacture of salt the licensees who were indifferent even in the execution of maramat works in the factory"—

that is, the Puthalam,

"have been granted concession of private sale, of the surplus salt over and above the 36,000 maunds fixed to be delivered to Government annually from the beginning of Thye pani 1107."

Sir, I do not grudge concession being granted to licensees; but it must be on some definite principle and not at the mercy of this officer or that officer. This has got a very unwholesome effect. It will have its inevitable reaction this way.

The other licensees also may be tempted to give up the manufacture of salt or be indifferent over it and look to Government for concessions of this nature. Another consequence of this action is that Government also are prejudicially affected by such a sort of concession because they are indirectly offering capital to the capitalists to run their concern. If, at all, they do it, it must be on some principle applicable to all the licensees. As I said, I do not grudge the giving of concessions. Only it must be based on a general principle.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was this concession applied for and got?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I do not know. This is what the report says.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Then the member does not know anything beyond the statement in the Report?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): No.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know the circumstances under which such concessions came to be granted?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): That is indicated in the Report itself. It is with a view to give an impetus to the manufacture of salt in that factory.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does the member feel convinced about the *bona fides* of that statement?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I am not concerned with the *bona fides* or anything else. It may be with the idea of encouraging the manufacture of salt in that particular factory.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it the member's opinion that these concessions are granted with a view to give an impetus to the manufacture of salt?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): It may be true in that particular case. But I am concerned with the reaction of such a proposal on the other manufacturers.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I take the member to mean that, even if it is with a view to give an impetus to the local manufacture of salt, no concession should be granted?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Any concession that is granted should not operate to the prejudice of other licensees. If any concession is granted, it must be on a general principle.

MR. A. TANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): How does the concession referred to in the report affect the other licensees?

MR S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): They are placed at a distinct disadvantage.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it not a heartburning that the other licensees will be affected?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): That depends.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether there is any instance where an application for concession given by some of these licensees was rejected by the Excise Commissioner?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I know of several instances. I am not making any specific reference to the present Excise Commissioner.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the Commissioner and the Government is with regard to the sale of salt in the salt factories. At present the licensees and the Government are offering

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

the salt on the ridges of the factories for sale to the public. This is a very pernicious practice. What I want to suggest is that the licensees, so long as they have got their stocks on the platform, should be free to sell their salt, subject however to certain conditions and restrictions.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Is it sold on the ridges?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : On the platform. That is only a minor point. Subject to certain conditions, namely, that when the licensees by a combine on their part inflate the price which is laid down by Government, or when their stock is exhausted, the Government should be at liberty to offer their own salt for sale. So long as the licensees have got salt on the platforms of these factories, Government should not compete with the licensees. This is also the practice obtaining in British India where the Government after getting their share from the licensees keep it on the platform and after a number of years they destroy that even after payment of kudivila to the licensees. That is a wholesome practice which this Government may also copy.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Is not that due to the over-production there?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Whatever principle is obtaining there is applicable here also.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : These are the suggestions which I want to bring to the notice of the House.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Sir, in supporting this motion, I beg to offer a few remarks. In the first place I refer to the damages caused by frequent floods in the factories. The water-spread of the Pazhayar river was about 1,500 acres in the year 1084. In 1085 two more factories came into existence which reduced the area still further. By 1094 three more factories came into existence with the result that the area of the Manakudi lake was reduced to about 800 acres. Now, this Manakudi lake was the natural reservoir for brine. The old factories got the brine from this lake. It was their one source of supply. The establishment of the new factories was by the reclamation of the lake with the consequence that it became narrower. We now find that the lake is very narrow and the natural process of silting is being increased day by day and the main cause for this state of affairs is the establishment of factories by Messrs Karayalars and some others. They constructed the alloms in the middle of the lake.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Did they do it without the sanction of Government? Did they encroach upon *poramboke* Government land?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Anyhow, the thing has been done. The duty of Government is to see that the silting process does not injure the factories. Certain works were executed by the P. W. D. for the removal of the silt by the scouring action of the river. They

were somewhat successful, but for some reason or other it was given up. It is unfortunate the narrow portion of the lake is being silted up rapidly. When I was there I know that about Rs. 2,000 was allotted for keeping open the bar now and then. These works are not being done now. The department is not devoting sufficient attention in the matter of clearing silt of the lake.

Coming to the brine supply, we find that the source of brine supply has been cut off on account of the creation of new factories. In 1084 there were only 2 factories; the acreage of the lake was sufficiently extensive. It was a sort of an outer brine reservoir. There the brine would concentrate and this concentrated brine served the old factories, the old allom and the Puthallom. The old allom used to produce about 2,50,000 of maunds of salt and the Puthallom about 1,30,000 maunds. Now these factories do not yield more than 35,000 to 50,000 maunds of salt per annum. What have Government done in having taken away this source of brine supply for the purpose of the construction of the new alloms? They have done very little to cure the defects.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether he is aware of the existence of a portion called the Bottle Neck?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Yes, I am aware.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether that is situated in the old allom or in the new allom?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): It borders three other alloms than these.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member the particular place where it is situated?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): It touches the factories of the Cape Comorin Co., and those of Mr. Karayalar and Mr. Avadhanial. The Puthallom, one of the biggest factories, is now adversely affected because a number of factories have been constructed on the lake which formed the source of brine supply.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Is there any brine there in the lake or is it only fresh water?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): There is practically only fresh water in the lake. This defective brine supply is mainly due to the existence of other factories and if the Excise Commissioner has given any concession to Puthallom I can very well understand. In fact the Puthallom and the old allom have suffered and are suffering for want of brine.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, if there is one man whom the Nanjinad cultivator hates with all his heart, it is the salt manufacturer, for the very simple reason that the salt manufacturer wants sunshine throughout the year while the Nanjinad cultivator wants rain.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Does not the salt manufacturer want both sun and rain?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): He wants as much sun as possible whereas the cultivator requires as much rain as possible.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): What does the salt manufacturer do to prevent the rains?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): He only wishes. Not that he is able to do anything in the matter of stopping the rains.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): May I inform the member that the salt manufacturer also wants rains?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): It is much more rarely than the cultivator does.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*); May I know from the member whether the agriculturist also wants the sun?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Yes, at the season when the cultivator wants rain, the salt manufacturer wants the sun. At the time when it would be better for the cultivator to have the sun, the salt manufacturer does not want it. Of course this desire does not do any harm. What does happen is that the salt basin at Manakudi lake has been utilised by the salt manufacturers, so much so, that a reason for the floods is contributed to these salt factories. Whether that is founded on truth or not is another matter. The main thing is that the history of these factories will go to show that at the very beginning it was not at all a paying industry, but only later on it proved to be paying. It was started by a local syndicate from South Travancore and one private gentleman also started a factory after the encouragement given by Government. That, of course, is not important. Subsequently others came forward with plenty of money, invested their money in the factories and on account of their good fortune the industry became a thriving one, so much so that now salt makes people's mouths water. There were days when it was a paying proposition and there were days also when the salt manufacturer found it hard to make both ends meet. The fact now is that the Manakudy lake basin is completely taken up by these factories and there is no possibility of any more extension there. Not only that. Even the factories which existed there are a matter for complaint so far as the agriculturists are concerned. That is how the matter stands. The only thing left is there was the Variyur factory which is a small affair even now. That was taken up by a gentleman who happened to be a member of the old Assembly. Then there is the Thattarippu Odai factory which was taken up by a member of the Old Legislative Council. It remains to be seen whether these people will not be burning their fingers now. It has to be seen whether we can produce all the salt necessary for the country by working intensively all the factories. One matter that I would suggest is that the transport of salt by sea is very cheap for carrying it to other parts of Travancore. No

facilities are available now for the purpose. If transport is made by vessels belonging to Travancore, then that industry also will be encouraged. I hope Government will give sufficient attention to this subject in order to encourage the industry.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, Mr. Karayalar has referred to four points. The first is the improvement of drainage system around the factories. As Mr. Karayalar pointed out, there is the danger of the factories being overflown at the time of high floods. That is due to the fact that more than two-thirds of the Manakudi lake have been converted into factories. The area of the lake has been reduced to that extent. All that we can now do is to let out the water into the sea. The bar is opened to let out the flood-water and the silted portions are deepened from time to time. Government will bear in mind the extreme importance of the work and will be prepared to do everything that they can to prevent silting up of the lake.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was any attempt made by Government to find out a free flow for the water?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, very serious attempts were made. There is what is called the bottle-neck portion and the idea is to have it in a fan shape, and to excise off the projecting portions.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): When once Government were convinced of the necessity for these works, what was the difficulty in giving effect to the same?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The difficulty is that a good deal of expenditure is involved. The Chief Engineer also doubts whether the flood damages could not be prevented otherwise

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether the Government's position in regard to the bottle-neck is not yet settled?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It is not yet finally settled.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know how long the matter has been engaging the attention of the Government?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I cannot say exactly how long. It has been pending for some time.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was it before Government in 1100?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I do not know. On account of the complicated nature of the question, no decision could be arrived at immediately.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether the bottle-neck is a portion of what was once the lake?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): So the difficulty was created by the connivance of the Government in assigning away the lake.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It cannot be said that the Government connived at it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether there will be no more registration in the bed of the Manakudi lake?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): At present the idea is not to register any more portion of the Manakudi lake.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): What is the area under cultivation in what was once the part of the lake approximately?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The total extent of salt factories at Tamaracolam is a little below 1,000 acres.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Of these how much formed part of the lake once?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I cannot say exactly.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I want to know the extent of the harm done with the knowledge of the department.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It is not possible exactly to say that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Approximately.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It will be below 1,000 acres. The second point referred to by Mr. Karayalar is the supply of brine. So far as brine supply is concerned, Government have got a definite scheme which has been sanctioned. They propose to sink wells on the sea coast. I do not think anything more need be said on that point.

The third point of Mr. Karayalar relates to the concessions given to some of the licensees. I think Mr. Karayalar has not understood the position correctly. It is not a favour shown to some of the licensees to the prejudice of other licensees. What is stated in the report is only in reference to the complete conversion of Puthallom into the modified Excise system.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): But that is not how it is worded in the Report.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The wording is not capable of any misconception. It relates to the conversion of Puthallom into the modified system. No special concession was given to the licensees.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was there any rejection of the concessions as referred to at page 23 of the Report?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I do not understand exactly what he means.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I am referring to the concessions in the form of private sale of salt to the extent of 36,000 maunds.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): They have to supply salt to Government every year for sale.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): So, will this sort of concession be given to other licensees in Colachel or Rajakkamangalam if they pray for it?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): If they come forward with any definite proposal, Government will be only too ready to accept it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether he is aware of the answer of Mr. Karayalar to the effect that there are so many applicants for this concession?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): That is why I say Mr. Karayalar did not understand it properly.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Was not remission granted to the licensees of Extension No. 2?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): That is not referred to in the Administration Report.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I refer to this only as an instance.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It is only the conversion of the Puthallom into the modified Excise system.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether these concessions adversely affect other licensees?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It does not at all affect them in any way.

The last point referred to by Mr. Karayalar is the sale of Government salt in Salt Factories and the supposed competition by Government with private licensees. There has been no competition by Government with the licensees. Government get nearly 3 lakhs of maunds every year. That salt is taken to the Government depots at Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Munambom.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Am I to understand that the department does not offer their salt for sale at the factories?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, the Department sells salt sometimes in the factories also.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Is it not competition?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It is not. Government have to see that the price of salt is not unduly raised by the licensees. After about the middle of this year, there is some scarcity of salt in the factories. Before this there was competition on the part of the licensees to sell. They resorted to underselling to some extent. So the licensees themselves requested me to make some arrangement under which they can sell their salt without underselling Now the trouble is otherwise. On account of the failure of the manufacture this year, the complaint is from the merchants who say that they have to pay higher price in the shape of cooly hire. The Government are bound to see that there is no undue raising of the prices resulting in hardship to consumers. Government interfere only to that extent. There is absolutely no idea of entering into a competition with the licensees. Whenever any action was taken, it was mostly with the consent of the licensees.

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

Mr. G. Nilakantan spoke about the negligence on the part of Government. As I have already said, Government are doing all that is possible to prevent the silting up of the lake.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is there any allotment every year for the removal of silt?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

That is all that I have to say.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Sir I want to explain certain points raised by Mr. Nilakantan in the course of his speech. He said that the difficulty in regard to the drainage was created by Karayalars. I do not know what he meant by 'Karayalars'. Taking the word as it is, I may state that the factories put up by Karayalars—let it mean anything—were put up under a license from Government and after assignment by Government. They did not encroach upon *poramboke* or create any mischief by diverting water. Then Mr. Chidambaram Pillai referred to the conflict of interests between the licensees and cultivators. Salt licensees also want rain as much as the cultivators.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): But not at the same time.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Yes, we want rains in the rainy season.

Then with regard to the clearance of the silt in the Manakudy lake, the Excise Commissioner said that periodical clearance is being done. I am not aware of any such activities on the part of the Department. I would urge upon the attention of the Excise Commissioner that the work be done systematically and periodically with a view really to clear the silt so that flooding may not occur as often as it is occurring now.

Then with regard to the concessions to the licensees, the Excise Commissioner stated that it does not in any way affect the interests of other licensees. I ask, does it not lead to competition between the licensees? Is it not to the detriment of the licensees?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it not to the betterment of the public? Is it not to the benefit of the general public?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): It does not affect the general public and it affects the interests of the other licensees.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it the member's opinion that the output of salt must be restricted?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Probably the member has misunderstood the concession given to other licensees.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Can the member enlighten the House what he means by concessions?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): 'Concession' means a premium paid by one party to another.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it payment in kind or payment in cash?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): It is payment though not in cash, at least in kind.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): How does it affect the other licensees?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): The licensee concerned is at liberty to release so much more salt and sell it. That means competition.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether it affects the consumer?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): It does not affect the consumer here.

The Excise Commissioner has not given any undertaking on the point that I have urged.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether by concessions which the member is refering to the consumer is benefited?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): He is neither benefited nor prejudicially affected. The Excise Commissioner could not give a definite undertaking on the question as to whether he would arrange to remove the silt periodically with a view to prevent recurrence of floods and submerging of lands. I would welcome a statement from the Excise Commissioner.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Silt is being removed every year. Government are doing every thing possible in that direction. An outlet is provided for the silt to be washed away by cutting the bar.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Does he refer to the opening of the bar?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): There is a special allotment in the budget for that item. It will be attended to.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*). May I take it as an undertaking?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): On the assurance that the Excise Commissioner would undertake to see my suggestions carried out, I beg leave to withdraw the motion:—

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motion No. 64.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:—

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,639 for Salt factories by Rupees 5."

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

My object in making this motion is to urge that the salt factories at Colachel and Rajakamangalam be abolished. My first point is that the outturn of salt in these factories will not justify the running of these factories. The outturn in the Colachel factory during the last three years from 1105 to 1107 is as follows. In 1105 it was over 1,700 maunds, in 1106 it was 1,751 maunds and in 1107 it was 1,628 maunds. The value of the salt per annum works out to about 300 or 400 rupees. That is sufficient in itself to justify my proposal. The establishment charges will not be covered by the value of the salt. It is a sheer vaste of public money on these factories.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): What is the amount of the establishment charges?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): All that I can say is the establishment charges will not be covered by the value of the salt. There is one Inspector, one Petty Officer and some seven or eight peons.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know, is that factory worked by Government?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): There are licensees?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is there not a complaint from the licensees that the factory should not be worked by Government?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I do not know. I am placing all the facts before the House. The salt manufactured in that allom is being made over to Government and the Government pay the kudivila on the salt. The difference between the market value and the kudivila is not sufficient to cover the expenses. In the case of Rajakkamangalam also, the same situation arises. The out-turn of salt in 1106 was 15,472 maunds. In 1107 it came down to 8,788 maunds. Calculating the value of the quantity, it works out to about Rs. 3,000 in 1106 and about Rs. 1,600 in 1107. Considering the market value of the salt and the kudivila paid, I have to observe that these factories cannot be run without loss to Government. The licensees too are not benefited.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Why was there a heavy fall in 1107?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I do not know.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I wish to know, is there any particular reason for the fall?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): That only shows that the factory has been deteriorating. That is the natural conclusion to arrive at.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know, is it owing to the neglect on the part of the licensees that there is a fall in production?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): These are hard facts and we have to face them.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the member is representing the interests of the general body of consumers and the licensees?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Both.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether he will recommend the abolition of all the factories at Thamarakulam if it is found that they are working at a loss?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Certainly.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the continuation of these two factories prejudicially affects the other licensees in Thamarakulam?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): In the sense it affect the ordinary tax-payer.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): About the licensees? What about the licensees proper?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I am speaking on behalf of the ordinary tax payer.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What about the Kumari allom.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): What has that to do with Colachel.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What about the fall in Kumari allom?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): That may be due to the small acreage of the allom.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Even then the establishment charges are the same.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): But you must understand one Inspector will be in charge of two or three alloms.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is there any Inspector in the Rajakkamangalam allom.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*); There is one Inspector. Recently one Sub-Inspector has been put in charge.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Has the member any objection to hand over the alloms to private enterprise who come forward?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Anyway I know that it will not be profitable to any man to undertake the matter.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I ask the member suppose there is one man prepared to take it up and work them, has the member any objection to hand over the alloms?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): It may not be feasible for any man to take them up and work them.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): What does the member say in regard to a particular question?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I am not prepared to accept the member's view.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Instead of abolishing these alloms as the member has now come forward with a proposal, I ask why not give them to a man who is prepared to take it up and work the concerns?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): That question does not arise at all. My next point is—

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want a definite answer to my question, Sir.

PRESIDENT: You must be satisfied with the answer given.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, that is a point for ruling. The member is saying this information just to convince us for the necessity of abolition. My question is relevant and it is capable of being answered.

PRESIDENT: If a member is not prepared to answer that question, you can not compel him to answer. In these matters I am not to be judge.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I am at liberty to answer that question or not. I have already given an indication.

My next point is these two factories are not advantageously situated for salt manufacture. I myself inspected these factories with a view to find out whether they could be improved for the purpose of manufacture of salt. That was my only object. I stated the situation of the Rajakamangalam allom is such that it is not fit for cultivation. This is the case in regard to the Colachel factory also. It is situated in a depression. It is therefore subject to fresh water percolation. In addition to that, there is a fresh water channel flowing along one side. That is a serious defect for the production of salt. On this account it is unsuitable for the manufacture of salt. This applies as well to Rajakkamangalom allom also. That is also subject to percolation and there is a fresh water channel running along one side. In this connection I shall refer to the remarks in the Administration Report of the Department for 1107. The Excise Commissioner himself indirectly admits the fact that Rajakkamangalom salt factory cannot be worked satisfactorily. In view of this consideration, the post of the Inspector attached to the Rajakkamangalom has been abolished. The

Excise Commissioner reports as follows at page 6 of the Administration Report :

> "The post of Inspector attached to the Rajakkamangalam Salt Factory was abolished temporarily and the factory was placed under a Sub-Inspector," etc.

The inference is obvious.

Again, at page 22 of the Departmental Report the following observation is made :

> "The problems of fresh water percolation and difficulty of getting brine still remain unsolved as in previous years. The work proposed by the late Chief Engineer Mr. Vipan, that is the construction of a combined foot-bridge and aqueduct across the Pampurivoikal for taking brine into the reservoir has not been completed. How far the work will solve the problem of brine supply can be known only after it is completed."

The Excise Commissioner himself views the situation with great pessimism. I do not know how far works of doubtful utility can be undertaken and money wasted on such projects. From a local study of the situation I am firmly of the opinion that it is very difficult to get a sufficient supply cf brine for these two factories. The proposal of the Chief Engineer or whatever authority it may be, to construct a bridge or aqueduct cannot after all be beneficial to these factories.

As Mr. G. Nilakantan suggested in regard to brine supply, I am sure the supply cannot be had at all seasons. When it is required for the manufacture of salt in the Colachel factory, it is not available. I know the channel was intended to take brine from the sea but it is absolutely of no use. When I visited the factory last, it was dried up. There is another difficulty [and that is] the problem of drainage. It is a huge problem and unless this is solved satisfactorily, there is no possibility of improving the salt manufacture in these alloms.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Salt is a very nice thing and it is one of the very essential necessaries for all the people living. I am afraid we have had too much of it for the day. I therefore take the early opportunity to oppose the motion. The gist of the motion appears to be that two of the unoffending alloms should be abolished and encouragement should be offered to the remaining alloms. I would have wished that all the alloms in the State are abolished and say an acre of land at Karunagappally or Quilon be granted to me so that I may manufacture all the salt necessary for the State. If such a proposition would be accepted by Government, I would have supported the motion now before the House. However good that may be to the betterment of an individual, I have to oppose it in the interest of the people at large. I would also suggest that all possible encouragement should be given to the existing alloms and also for opening up new alloms wherever possible, so that all the salt necessary for the State might be manufactured. Mr. Karayalar advocated certain concessions to some people at the sacrifice of others. That I suppose could in no case be granted. I hope that other members will also take the opportunity to oppose the motion. With these few words, I oppose the motion.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I oppose the motion of Mr. Karayalar on two grounds. Firstly the arguments advanced by Mr. Karayalar for the abolition of the factories at Colachel and Rajakamangalam are not convincing enough. Secondly, at page 22 of the Excise Department Administration Report it is stated :—

'The works mentioned in the Administration reports of the previous years have not been completed. The P. W. D. is taking prompt steps to complete the works at the earliest opportunity. Until the works are completed the manufacture in the factory must remain unsatisfactory.

"The problems of fresh water percolation and the difficulty of getting brine still remain unsolved as in previous years. The work proposed by the late Chief Engineer, Mr. Vypen *i. e.*, the construction of a combined foot bridge and aqueduct across the Pampuri Vaikal for taking brine into the reservoir has not been completed."

Two reasons are stated there for the unsatisfactory working of the factories. If the proposed construction is over, I think there will be no need for abolishing the factories at all. Hence I oppose the motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I move that the question be put.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is that the question be put.

The motion for the closure of the discussion was then put to the vote of the House and carried.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The motion of Mr. Karayalar is that the salt factories at Colachel and Rajakamangalam be abolished. It is true that these two factories are not yielding a sufficient quantity of salt to justify their existence. But the object of the Government being to encourage the manufacture of salt and to make the State self-supporting in that respect as stated at the commencement of the discussion, it is not desirable or wise to abolish the salt factories without trying all possible means to improve them. If these factories are to be abolished, the licensees will have to be paid compensation under Section 16 and 14 of the Salt Regulation.

I would now add a few words about the two factories separately. As for the Rajakamangalam Factory, there is already an pplication from Mr. Muthuswamy Karayalar.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): May I correct the member by saying that he has given up that idea?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I have absolutely no idea. If Mr. Karayalar has withdrawn that application, then that objection does not stand. The existing factory is still being worked to some extent. There is further an application for resuscitating the defunct Sree Chithralom factory. Under these circumstances the question of abolishing the Rajakamangalam factory cannot be seriously thought of.

So far as Colachel is concerned, there has already been an application from a gentleman who is able to work it praying that the present licensees may be cancelled and the factory given to him. So it would not be wise to close down the factories.

What I have to say with regard to these factories is that before ordering their closing, Government might try whether the salt factories could be improved. If after trying all possible means it is found that it is not possible to improve the factories then Mr. Karayalar's motion may be accepted. But the time has not yet come for accepting the motion. So I oppose the motion of Mr. Karayalar for the immediate abolition of the factories.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I beg to withdraw the motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I object to the withdrawal

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I also object to the withdrawal.

PRESIDENT: The motion is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,639 for salt factories by Rupees 5 on the ground that salt factories at Colachel and Rajakamangalam be abolished.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and lost.

Motion 65.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I beg to move:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,58,764 for Salt by Re. 1.

Sir, the question of brine supply has been engaging the attention of Government for the last 15 or 17 years, and yet it has not materialised. The Excise Commissioner has now promised that it is engaging his attention. With regard to the proposal of sinking a series of wells on the seashore I may say that it is not likely to work successfully. Pumping water from the sea is a more sure method.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether a continuous supply of brine is always good?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): It is certainly good. But how to get it? Since the old allom and the Puthalam which depended for its brine on the Manakudi lake are not getting it at present, it is the duty of the Government to supply brine as soon as possible. If the scheme of pumping brine is carried out we can expect 22 lakhs of maunds from the Thamarakulam group of factories alone. In this calculation I have left out the factories at Rajakamangalam and Colachel. These factories cannot be worked now. In olden days one factor was absent. There was not the Pachipara extension. This has flooded the whole area and the salt pans are percolated with fresh water. We find that even the central portion of the alloms is subject to percolation. This percolation cannot be stopped. Another thing is that the factories get brine through the bar. The sea water can be got through the bar only at particular seasons in the months of Kumbhom and Meenom and these months are months of the closing season. At the beginning of the season no brine can be got. Unless one gets brine in Vrischikom or Dhanu, no salt can be manufactured. The brine got towards the close of the season is diluted by the rains. So we cannot at all depend upon these old factories, for the development of salt industry. We must entirely concentrate our attention on the Thamarakulam factories

[Mr. G. Nilakantan.]

and the Thamarakulam factories can be developed only by the supply of brine. There are some factories which depend entirely on pit brine. But the use of the pit brine for a long time will be ruinous to these factories eventually unless sea brine is secured and combined with pit brine. So special attention has to be taken for supplying brine from the sea.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): So far as taking brine from the sea is concerned, it is the opinion of the Chief Engineer that by sinking wells on the beach and pumping brine out of the sea, the scarcity of brine supply can be overcome. In such matters the Department can only follow the advice of the Chief Engineer.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Has any Engineer with extensive experience of salt manufacturing examined this question on the spot?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Chief Engineers in Travancore has gone into this question. But I cannot say whether they were men of extensive experience in the manufacture of salt.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Will the Government be pleased to appoint a competent and experienced Engineer to go into the question?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): That question will be considered by the Government.

The time allotted for the Demand being over, the following motions lapsed:—

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR:

66. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,58,764 for Salt by Rs. 5.

4 A.—EXCISE—COMMISSIONER—*Establishment.*

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI:

67. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,228 for Head Clerk, Head Accountant, Clerks, etc., by Rs. 5.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

68. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 780 for temporary clerks by Re. 1.

COMMISSIONER—*Allowances.*

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

69. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI:

70. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowances by Rs. 5.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANIKAR:

71. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowances by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

72. To reduce the allotment of Rs 39,853 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

73. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,853 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

74. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,853 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

75. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,853 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

4 B—EXCISE DIVISION OFFICES—*Salaries.*

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

76. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,147 for Assistant Excise Commissioners by Re. 1.

4 C— EXCISE—RANGES—*Salaries.*

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

77. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 44,080 for Range Inspectors by Re. 1.

4—EXCISE—*Motions for reduction of total grant.*

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

78. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,79,715 for Excise by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

79. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,79,715 for Excise by Rs. 100.

5 CUSTOMS.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

80. To reduce the toral allotment of Rs. 88,922 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH :

81. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 88,922 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

82. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 88,922 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON :

83. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 88,922 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

84. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 88,922 for Customs by Rs. 100.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

85. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 88,922 for Customs by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand III.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI :

86. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 6,27,401 under Demand III by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

87. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 6,27,401 under Demand III by Rs. 10.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

88. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 6,27,401 under Demand III by Rs. 6,27,400.

The motion that Demand III—Excise Department for Rs. 6,27,401 was then put to the vote of the House and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant made.

The House adjourned at 4-47 P. M. to meet the next day.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

Wednesday, the 9th August 1933/25th Karkatakam, 1108.

The Assembly re-assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at eleven of the clock, the President presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Enhancement of fees in the case of girl students.

40*. **MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there has been a recent enhancement in the fees of girl pupils; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the justification for such enhancement?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes. From the academic year 1932-33, girls have been required to pay three-fourths of the fees paid by boys in the English and Vernacular Schools, and full fees in the College classes.

(*b*) The Retrenchment Committee considered that no inducement was now required in Travancore for the education of girls, and Government accepted the Committee's recommendation in the matter.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the member the number of girl pupils in the English Schools at the close of Edavom or at the beginning of this academic year?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That information is not available.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the member the percentage of literates among the females in the State?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot answer that question now.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the member for how long the girl pupils have been enjoying the half fee concession?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): For about ten or twelve years.

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MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the Government are aware that there has been a decrease in the strength of the girl pupils now, soon after the enhancement of fees?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No. On the contrary, there is an increase over the previous years. But that was not immediately after the enhancement.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Was it even after the commencement of this academic year?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say that.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether this policy of enhancing the fees for girl pupils will not result in a set-back to the growing female education?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In the colleges I understand that there is an increase in the number of lady students. So, it does not seem that it is affecting the female education.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the Government would be pleased to consider the question of restoring the old order of things so far as the girl pupils are concerned?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government considered this question already and thought that it was not necessary to do that.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the Government whether they would adopt a more liberal policy of revision in the matter of awarding fee concessions?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise. Your question should ask for information and not ask the policy of the Government.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): In view of the present enhancement of fees of girl pupils, may I know whether Government would consider it advisable to revise the rules in regard to the granting of concessions to girl pupils?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether there was not a discussion last year during the budget session about this subject?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, there was.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is the member aware that the House was in favour of the enhancement of fees?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know the amount of fees that is now collected after the enhancement of fees?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know what the answer is to part (*b*)?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Retrenchment Committee considered that no inducement was now required in

Travancore for the education of girls, and Government accepted the Committee's recommendation in the matter.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the significance of the word 'now'? Is it that no inducement is required now?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In the earlier days inducement was required.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it because Government think that because a sufficient proportion of girls has already become educated this fee concession may be stopped?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No. Even if the inducement is not given, the parents are quite prepared to send their girls to schools even if they have to pay the full fees. That is the significance.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has it not been considered that the people are now in greater difficulties to pay school fees and so such an inducement is necessary?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Still the parents pay school fees and send their girls to schools because no inducement is now required.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the present condition of the people been considered by Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government know their condition.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know when the Retrenchment Committee made that recommendation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The recommendation was dated 12th March 1932.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it after that that this question was raised in the Legislative Council?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Oh, yes. It was after the fees were raised that this question was raised in the last budget session.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has not the Government assured that that discussion will be borne in mind and that the question of giving concession will be considered?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the question been re-considered in the light of that discussion?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether it would not affect adversely the progress of female education in the State?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): From the wer it is clear that Government thought otherwise.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member who contributes the fees with regard to the girls and boys generally?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Their parents.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether the liability for girl students is almost the same as that for boy students?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether Government think that any concession should be given to a man who has got only daughters more than to a man who has got sons?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not see why Government should make a difference between parents of daughters and sons in this connection.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Do the Government think that no inducement is necessary as far as Muslim girls are concerned?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No change has been made in regard to Muslim girls.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know the number of Muslim literate girls in the State?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): May I know from the member the approximate gain to Government that has been caused by this enhancement?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have not collected statistics in regard to that.

Arrest of some residents of Vakkom by the Railway Police.

41*. **MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that three subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, residents of Vakkom, have been arrested by the Railway Police and kept under custody in the Police lock-up at Anjengo for nearly a week?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes; but there is no information whether the persons arrested were kept under custody in the Police lock-up for nearly a week.

MR K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know for what action they were arrested?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): That is for some case in the British territory.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): In the British territory or on the railway lines?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): On the railway lines and these are under British jurisdiction.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know the nature of the offence committed by them?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): According to the Railway Regulation the police took action.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): That is not what I wanted to know. May I know the exact offence committed by these persons on the railway lines?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): There is no information here.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether Government are aware that the arrest took place in connection with the recent floods there?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes. There were floods on either side of the lines.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know, Sir, the source of the information now supplied?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): We got the information from the British Police.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): What I want to know is whether it was obtained as a result of enquiry through the British Police or through independent sources?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): The Travancore Police wrote to the British Police and got the information.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Does not the member think that if timely assistance was rendered to the people of that locality in the direction of relief work from the floods this wanton arrest would have been avoided.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Does the Commissioner of Police think it creditable to his department to allow the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to be thus arrested?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member how they came to be arrested in connection with floods?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): The people wanted to open the railway lines and allow the water to go by spoiling the railway lines. The railway authorities raised objection and asked them to wait and told them that after consulting the Engineer they will do the needful. But the people were too hasty and were not patient to hear him and keep quiet.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Were they kept under lock-up for more than one day?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): I do not know.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Where was the arrest effected?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): The arrest was effected on the railway lines.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether the jurisdiction of the Travancore Police is excluded from the railway lines?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): The British Police have jurisdiction over those lines.

Opening of a road from Nilakkamukkoo to Kayikara.

42* **MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received petitions from the people of Vakkom, Kadakkavur pakuthi, praying for the construction of a road from Nilakkamukkoo to Kayikara ferry; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative,

(i) the number of petitions received;

(ii) the date of the oldest of them; and

(iii) also as to what action has been taken hitherto?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Petitions were received in Edavam 1106, Mithunam 1107 and Vrischikam 1108. There were also interpellations in the Council on the subject. A preliminary enquiry was conducted and it was found that the road was not necessary, as the places to be served by it are already connected by a navigable canal and a railway line close by.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know when the preliminary enquiry was conducted?

MR. L H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Somewhere about 1927 I think.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know what has been done in connection with that after that preliminary enquiry ever since 1927?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The department made a rough investigation and a rough estimate was prepared.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether Government do not intend to construct that road?

PRESIDENT: That question has been already answered.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I did not hear the answer.

PRESIDENT: Please repeat the last paragraph of your answer, Mr. Jacob

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): A preliminary enquiry was conducted and it was found that the road was not necessary, as the places to be served by it are already connected by a navigable canal and a railway line close by.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the member whether there is any cartable road from the Kayikara ferry to the Kadakkavoor Ryilway Station?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I cannot say.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know the distance from the Kayikara ferry to the Kadakkavoor Railway Station?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I do not think that question arises from this.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the Government are aware that the distance between the two places is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, on a point of order, I wish to point out that the member is constantly giving information.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I do not know whether it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the Government are aware that there is a Railway line between Nilakkamukkoo and the Kayikara ferry?

PRESIDENT: I must point out, as I have pointed out several times, that the purpose of questions is to elicit information and not to give information.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Am I to understand whether the Government are going to construct that road or not?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It is not intended to construct it in the near future as the Government do not consider it very urgent.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the Government have any information about the condition of coir and copra in that place?

PRESIDENT: I think that does not arise.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The Chief Engineer said that it is not necessary.

PRESIDENT: Do not argue with me. Your question has been answered sufficiently.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Is the member aware of representations made in the old Sri Mulam Assembly regarding the necessity of this road?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I have already stated that representations have been received.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): I mean representations in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Are the Government convinced of the necessity of the road?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I have already stated that the Government do not intend to construct it in the immediate future.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Are the Government convinced of the necessity?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Government are not convinced of the urgent necessity of the road.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether similar petitions for construction of similar roads have been received by Government.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise on this question.

The Arattukadavu Bridge.

43.* **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): With regard to the Arattukadavu bridge on the Mavelikara-Tiruvalla road, will the

Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the following particulars.—

(*a*) the years for which budget allotments were made and the amount allotted in each years;

(*b*) the amount spent in each of such years;

(*c*) if the whole or any part of the allotment has not been spent in any year, the reason for the same; and

(*d*) if the work had been provided for in one year but neither begun nor completed in that year and was unprovided for in the subsequent year, the reason for the same?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*):

(*a*)	1104	...	Rs.	5,000
	1105	...	,,	10,000
	1106	...	,,	15,000
(*b*)	1106	...	,,	1,693
	1107	...	,,	Nil.

(*c*) In 1104 and 1105 the work was not taken up for want of sanction to the estimate. In 1106 the funds provided had to be surrendered on account of financial stringency. But the amount of Rs. 1,690, for land compensation was found by diversion.

(*d*) The reasons are many, the chief of them being want of sanctioned estimate, paucity of funds etc.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It is stated that in 1106 sanction was obtained for spending money and a sum of Rs. 1,600 was spent.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): That was for land acquisition.

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it not from the budget allotment that the amount was spent?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): No. The budget allotment was entirely withdrawn at the commencement of the year, and adjustment was made at the end of the year.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It is stated that the reasons are many. I would like to know those reasons.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): One reason is want of funds.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Do not Government consider that they have already spent some money for acquiring land for the purpose of constructing the bridge?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Government have acquired land; that does not mean that the bridge must necessarily go on.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it the usual policy of the Government to drop such items even after spending some money and beginning the work?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether in 1107 any allotment was made for any work for which the money was not spent?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I rise to a point of order. That is a general question.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise either. The question is about a particular work. You must confine yourself to that.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know why sanction was not obtained in 1104 and 1105 for carrying out the work?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): We did not finish the investigation then, and estimates were not ready at that time.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know how much time is required for preparing the estimate?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): A considerable time is required.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Did the Department require two years for preparing the estimate of a bridge?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Might be so.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the learned Chief Engineer think that so much time is necessary?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Not in all cases.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Have the Government felt that where a portion of the work is executed and some money is spent it is a waste not to finish that work?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): No, not in all cases.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is there any particular reason for considering this case as distinguished from other cases?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): We have only acquired lands. The actual construction requires about Rs. 50,000. We have not funds for that now.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Was it not known at the time when land was acquired that Rs. 50,000 was required for constructing the bridge?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It might have been known.

Police Commissioner's rules under the Motor Vehicles Regulation.

44.* **MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there are any rules framed by the Commissioner of Police or the Traffic Superintendent or both governing the conduct of motor vehicles and motor employees like drivers and conductors:

(*b*) whether such rules have any legal recognition and force of law;

(*c*) whether such rules are recognised by the courts of justice in the State;

(*d*) whether there is any finding by their Honours the Judges of the High Court that the rules are *ultra vires*; and

(*e*) whether the rules provide double punishment in the case of motor owners, drivers and conductors who commit offences under the Motor Vehicles Regulation?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : (*a*) No.

(*b*), (*c*) and (*d*). Do not arise in view of answer to (*a*).

(*e*) There is no question of double punishment, as the Court is concerned with individual offences, while the Commissioner of Police and the Traffic Superintendent are concerned with the suitability of offender for further service as an employee specified under the Motor Vehicles Regulation and the Rules thereunder. The Regulation empowers the Commissioner of Police to inflict departmental punishments in the interests of the travelling public and for better control of traffic.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether there are any rules in force not framed by Government under the Motor Vehicles Regulation ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : Yes.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know why he has answered part (*a*) saying that there are no Rules framed by the Commissioner of Police ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : The Commissioner of Police has no power to frame Rules.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Apart from the power vested in the Commissioner, may I know whether there are any Rules framed by him ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : On a point of order. That question has been answered in the negative in part (*a*). There is no necessity for further questions.

PRESIDENT : I think that the question is in order.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether in the case of drivers, conductors and owners who violate the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Regulations, they are not punished by the Police Department ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : They are punished by the Police Department.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether they are not punished by the Courts of Law also ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : In some cases we place the cases before the Courts. In others the superior officers believe the reports of the subordinates and take action departmentally without going to the courts.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether in the cases of persons punished by the Courts of Law, the Police Department also punishes them ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : I have answered that.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Is it not a case of double punishment ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : No, it is not double punishment.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there are any Rules for the guidance of the Traffic Superintendent of Police?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLLI (*Commissioner of Police*): I have already answered that.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I have not heard the member.

PRESIDENT: The member answered 'No'.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member under what category they regard the punishments meted out by the Court as well as the punishments meted out by the Police to the same individual?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLLI (*Commissioner of Police*): I claim notice.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether after the appointment of a separate District Superintendent of Police for traffic and the necessary staff, the local police have anything to do with the control of Motor traffic?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise under this.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether he is aware of the fact that most of the buses belonging to the Poineer Company are very old, resulting in frequent breakdowns on the way?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Am I to take it that drivers and conductors of motor cars are punished by Courts of Law under the Motor Vehicles Regulation and punished by the Police Department also?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLLI (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it not for the efficient working of the regulation that departmental punishments are effected?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know whether there was a motor checking station at Edapalli?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know who prepare the time-sheets for buses?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

Candidates selected for admission to the Madras Medical College during 1932 and 1933.

45.* **MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of candidates selected from each community by the Government for admission to the Madras Medical College, last year (*i. e.*, 1932);

[Mr. K. Sankaran.]

(b) the number of Ezhavas who had applied to the Government in the year 1932 for being selected for admission to the Madras Medical College;

(c) the number of candidates selected from each community by the Government for admission to the Medical College, Madras, this year (i. e., 1933); and

(d) the number of Ezhavas who had applied to the Government for being selected for admission to the Madras Medical College, this year (i. e., 1933)?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

			Male.	Female.
(a)	Nair	...	2	...
	Jacobite Christian	...	1	...
	L. M. S. Christian	...	1	...
	Marthoma Christian	...	...	1
	Indian Christian	...	...	1
(b)	Two			
(c)	Nair	...	1	...
	Kshatriya	...	1	...
	Ezhava	...	1	...
	Indian Christian	...	...	1
	Nadar L. M. S. Christian	...	...	1
	Syrian Christian	...	1	...
(d)	Three			

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member whether the two Ezhava candidates who applied for admission to the Medical College in 1932 were both boys?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): One was a boy and the other was a girl.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member the reason why, in spite of the fact that there were two applicants from the Ezhava community, none of them were selected?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They had no sufficient qualifications. The male candidate who had applied passed his Intermediate examination only in the third chance. So, Government did not consider him to be a fit candidate.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether the candidates who were selected possess the prescribed qualification?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. Moreover Government are prepared to spend large sums of money for candidates who they consider will pass.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Am I to take it that the selected candidates are not to pay any money from their pockets?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): But Government pay large sums of money.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): So, when Government spend large sums of money, why should the Ezhava candidates be deprived of their opportunities to study?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Fit Ezhava candidates will be chosen if available.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): In view of the fact tha the Ezhavas belong to the backward community, will the Government consider their case in the matter of selection?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether Ezhavas were treated as backward communities and given preference when the selection was done by the Medical College?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Did the Government make an enquiry into the matter when they took upon themselves the responsibility of selecting the candidates?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): When selections are made in future, will proper and legitimate claims of the Ezhava community be considered particularly in view of the fact that they belong to the backward community?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That does not arise.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know whether there were applications from the Muslim community in 1932?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know whether the students to the Medical College are selected on the communal ticket?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not that. Government see that suitable candidates are selected. The Administrative Board, Medical Services, has written to say that the course being a difficult one, only efficient candidates, as far as possible and those who have passed the Intermediate examination in the first chance, alone be selected.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know whether the paramount consideration in the matter of selection is efficiency?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. At the same time, various communities have to be given their chance if Government consider that they are fit candidates.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether there is any difference in the fees to be paid by Travancore students and that of Madras students?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Travancore students do not pay any fees to the Medical College.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I mean, whether there is any difference between the fees paid by Travancore students and the Madras students.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is no difference in fees between men students. In the case of women I think some concession is granted.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is there any restriction in the number of admissions every year in the Medical College?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, only 4 men and 2 women from Travancore are to be chosen.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether there is a similar restriction on the number of Madras students that can be admitted in our Law College?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No such restriction. As a matter of fact, there is only profit on that account.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is there any difference in the Law College in regard to fees paid by them?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No difference.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member why differences are made among the candidates selected from the Christian community such as Marthoma, Jacobite Syrian, L. M. S. Christian, Indian Christian, etc?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is the usual caste-war statement.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Why is there such a sub-division in the Christian community?

PRESIDENT: I disallow that question.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there are not such sub-divisions in other communities also?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. P. C. NARAYANA BHATTATIRIPAD (*Travancore Jenmies, South*): മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണരാരെങ്കിലും അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretry to Government*): ഇവിടെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ലിസ്റ്റിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല.

MR. P. C. NARAYANA BHATTATIRIPAD (*Travancore Jenmies, South*): ഈ ആണ്ടിൽതന്നെ വാസുദേവൻനമ്പൂതിരി എന്നൊരാളും അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഡർബാർഫിസിഷ്യൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ലിസ്റ്റിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല.

Construction of bridges over Aycad and Koil thodus.

46.* **MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what immediate action they propose to take with regard to the construction of bridges over Aycad and Koil thodus on the Chengannoor-Kozhencheri road and the maintenance of the Chengannur Mannar road *via* Pandanad; and

(*b*) whether there have been repeated representations urging the necessity for the same and whether any action has been taken on such representations?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No action is possible at present for want of funds.

(b) Yes.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ദിവാൻ ആ സ്ഥലം സന്ദർശിച്ചു അവിടെ ഒരു പാലത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയുണ്ടെന്നഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I am not aware whether the Dewan inspected the locality.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ പാലത്തിന്റെ പണി ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും മുമ്പിനാലെതന്നെ സാങ്ക്ഷൻ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): No.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*). വേനൽക്കാലത്തു താല്ക്കാലികപാലം ഇവിടെ പണിചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രതിവർഷം പണം ചിലവാക്കാറുണ്ടോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ൧൦൮-ൽ ഈ വകയ്ക്കു എത്ര പണം ചിലവുചെയ്തു എന്നു മെമ്പർ ദയവായിട്ടു പറയുമോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): A small sum of Rs. 20 was sanctioned, that is only very little.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആറന്മുള ക്ഷേത്രത്തിന്റെ തെക്കുകൂടി അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാൎക്കു സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒരു ഡൈവർഷൻ റോഡുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഗവൺമെന്റു ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : That does not arise.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): My object in asking this question is to bring to the notice of Government that there will be enough funds for the construction of these two bridges.

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ചെങ്ങന്നൂർനിന്നു പാണ്ടനാട്ടുകൂടിയുള്ള മാന്നാർ റോഡിൽ പല ബ്രീച്ചസും ഉള്ളതായി മെമ്പക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I am aware of the breaches.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The member is talking in English as well as in Malayalam

PRESIDENT : I have allowed him.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഇപ്പോഴും അവിടെ എത്ര ബ്രീച്ചസ്സ് ഉള്ളതായിട്ടാണ് മെമ്പക്കറിയാവുന്നതു്?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : I claim notice.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഈ ബ്രീച്ചസ് സ്ഥിരമായി അടയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ റോഡു സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള ചിലവിൽ ഗണ്യമായ ലാഭം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It will not make any difference regarding the cost of making roads.

Floods in Kuttanad.

47*. **MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they are aware of heavy floods this year in the Kuttanad region ;

(*b*) how have such floods affected the *Virippu* cultivation in the said region;

(*c*) if crops have been destroyed by the floods, will that fact be taken into account in realising the land revenue ; and

(*d*) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to alleviate the damages and distress arising from the floods ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commisioner*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The *Viruppu* cultivation in some of the *Pakuthies* is reported to have been affected to some extent.

(*c*) In cases where there has been complete failure of crops, this fact will be taken into account in realising the tax.

(*d*) Rice was distributed to the really poor in the flood-affected areas during the flood season. Detailed reports on the damages caused by the recent floods, the relief already given and to be given

hereafter in the various taluks affected by the floods, have been called for. The extent of damages caused is being ascertained and on receipt of full information, the matter will be taken up for consideration by the Government.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): When did the Government get information about the occurrence of the floods?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Soon after its occurrence, the Dewan Peishkar reported the matter.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether, when the floods were on, the local authorities informed Government of the occurrence of the floods?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commisioner*): The local officers?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Yes.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I cannot say whether the Government were informed of the floods when the floods were on or immediately afterwards. But reports of the floods were received immediately after the floods were on.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Do the Government consider that timely information was submitted to them by the local officers?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Whether the Government received timely information or not, the local officers took timely action to give relief to the people.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Was it with the sanction of Government that such immediate relief was afforded by the local officers?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): In such cases of emergency, the local officers anticipate the sanction of Government and do the needful.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Was any such relief actually afforded, in anticipation of Government sanction, by the local officers?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is what the Dewan Peishkar reports.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): When was the first recurrence of the floods?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Somewhere in Edavom; I cannot give the date.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): When was relief first granted by the local officers?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That information is not available. But, the Dewan Peishkar reports that, as soon as necessity for relief was felt, it was given by the local officers.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Was any information submitted to Government by the non-officials?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have no information about that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): As a permanent remedy to minimise the havoc done by the floods, will the Government consider the feasibility of making a road connecting Ambalapuzha taluk with Tiruvalla taluk?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not know whether that will help to mitigate floods. Anyhow, that is a matter to be considered by Government.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Does the member know that there have been floods in North Travancore?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR (*Kartikapalli II*): May I know whether there is any Government record defining the limits of Kuttanad?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

Statham Committee Report.

48*. **MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have made arrangements to print and publish the Statham Committee's Report;

(*b*) whether they would afford an opportunity to the Assembly for an expression of its views on the said Report before final orders are passed on it by Government.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) This may not be practicable. Copies of the Report will be placed before the Assembly.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Will the Government be pleased to state why it is not practicable to afford an opportunity for this Assembly to discuss the Statham Committee Report?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are some minor recommendations in the Report on which urgent action has to be taken, and since the Assembly may meet next only two or three months hence, it may not be practicable to await the consideration by the Assembly in regard to all the recommendations of the Report. But Government hope to allow the House an opportunity to discuss the major recommendations of the Committee.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Have the Government gone through the Report?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Dewan has read through it. (*Laughter.*)

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : It is not the same as the Government going through it. (*Laughter.*)

PRESIDENT : Not the whole of it.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : All right, Sir.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether the Government propose to give effect to the Report piecemeal or in a comprehensive manner ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There are some recommendations which call for immediate action ; but the major recommendations, affecting the general educational policy of the State, will be considered as a whole and discussed by this House.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : In view of the very great importance of the subject, may I know why Government do not find their way to place the Report before the Assembly before orders are issued ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As I said, there are some purely administrative matters which have to be expedited. It is only on such minor matters that action is proposed to be taken immediately.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Am I to understand that, except on such minor recommendations, all the major proposals in the Report will be allowed to be scrutinised by the Assembly?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have said that the Assembly will be allowed an opportunity to discuss the major recommendations.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Before orders are passed ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : For helping Government to pass final orders ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Just so.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What are the emergent recommendations which have to be immediately carried out ?

PRESIDENT : The report has not been published. So, questions as to its contents are not relevant.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know whether it is a confidential document.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It will not be confidential after publication. (*Laughter.*)

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Now it is confidential ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്മേൽ യാതൊരു ഭേദഗതിയും ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ലെന്നുള്ള സ്പഷ്ടമായ വ്യവസ്ഥയിൻമേലാണൊ ഈ കമ്മിററിയെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not all.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether the decision of the Assembly on the major questions will have any effect on the minor recommendations to be given effect to by Government immediately?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not all.

PRESIDENT: That is a hypothetical question.

Construction of a bridge on the Karikode Sankarapilly road.

49.* **MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have sanctioned the construction of a bridge across the stream on the Karikode-Sankarapilly road;

(*b*) if so, whether it was given on contract; and

(*c*) if the answers to the above are in the affirmative, who the contractor is and why work was not yet begun; and

(*d*) how long will it take for the beginning and completion of the work?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b, c* and *d*) The work could not be started so far for want of funds. Provision has been made in the Budget for 1109 and the work will be taken up next year.

Construction of Kanjikuzhi-Mohama Road.

50.* **MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): Will the Government be pleased to state why the construction of Kanjikuzhi-Mohama road is not yet taken up?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The work has not been taken up because the land-owners have not surrendered the required lands as promised.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know whether any amount, out of the total estimated cost of the work, was allotted last year for this work?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes, there was an allotment last year.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Am I to take it that no new work will be undertaken in Shertala unless sites are surrendered free by the people?

PRESIDENT: Please confine your questions to the particular point raised in the interpellation.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Am I to take it that this scheme will be dropped by the Government unless the land-owners surrender the lands free?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): If that is the stipulation on which Government undertook the work, then certainly the work will be dropped if the people do not surrender the lands as promised.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Are the Government aware that this road goes from the 8th mile of the Alleppey-Shertala road to the East Mohama?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Are the Government aware that, on the 8th mile of the road, there is a Police Out-Post, a thriving market and coir factories?

MR L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I am not aware.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Is the Chief Engineer aware that there are European firms at Mohama on the eastern end?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Menon, you are disobeying my ruling. You must not give information when you are asking a question.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Was there not an undertaking by the people of the locality that they would surrender the land free?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes; there was.

Floods in Shertala.

51.* **MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of the very great havoc done by the recent floods in Shertala to *Kannipoovu* paddy cultivation; and

(*b*) whether they will institute enquiries to sanction appropriate remission of land tax in the affected areas?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) The Government have no information at present. The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, has been asked to ascertain and report the extent of damages caused by the recent floods in the Shertala taluk;

(*b*) The question will be considered after the receipt of the Dewan Peishkar's report.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Is the Land Revenue Commissioner aware that, by the visitation of three successive floods, the whole of the *Kannippoo* cultivation has been washed away in Shertala?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That information is being collected by the Dewan Peishkars. The Tahsildars have been asked to go round the actual area and report on the actual situation in detail. On the receipt of the report of the Dewan Peishkars, necessary action will be taken.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND IV—INDUSTRIES.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Indstries*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,59,644, under Demand IV—Industries.

Motion No. 89.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To omit the allotment of Rs. 17,345 for salaries.

My object in moving this motion is to point out the utter futility of maintaining a number of officers called 'Experts.' The Department of Industries entertains an Industrial Chemist, a Tanning Expert, a Chemical Assistant, a Textile Expert and a State Geological Assistant. For the last fifteen or twenty years, these '*experts*' have been experimenting in their laboratories. The Director of Industries has been assuring us year after year that these experts have been doing useful work. But, from the Report of the Department we understand that, after eleven years of experiment, the Tanning Expert has been able to reduce the offensive smell of manufactured leather.

We also find from the Administration Report that the Textile Expert was able to visit 15 or 16 weaving schools. The Oil Expert was able to examine only some 20 or 25 samples. We pay decent salaries for these experts. We are disappointed by their labours. We want to industrialise our country. But the department and these experts are not giving any substantial help to the people for improving their industries.

Sir, Travancore is economically a poor country. Our standard of living is very low. The average income of a Travancorean, according to the latest census, is 2 annas per capita and we want food and other amenities of life. We cannot agree with the Census Commissioner in accepting the principle of birth control or the use of contraceptive methods. We want to improve our material conditions. We want to develop our natural resources and for that we want to start industries on large scales in our country. It is true that the present Director of Industries is trying his best to improve our cottage industries. But we want large scale production and for that, big factories should be started in Travancore. These experts are wasting our money. They have already exhausted our patience. We cannot but dispense with their services. We have been spending lots of money for these studious experts sitting in their laboratories and making experiments for eternity. We are not going to benefit from their experiments. Under these circumstances my considered opinion is that posts of experts must be abolished. In their places some experts with practical knowledge and skill must be imported from other countries.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. This is a motion for omiting the demand. Can we discuss

questions of bringing in other experts or can we discuss any other question or the necessity of sending out the present experts. This is a motion for omitting the allotment and no token motion.

PRESIDENT: The member must confine his arguments to bringing out that these experts are not necessary.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): Sir, by the work of these experts we have not at all been able to develop our resources or improve our industries. So my submission is that these studious experts must be done away with. Government candidly admit in their proceedings annexed to the Administration Report that these experts are practically doing nothing. I will read a portion of the report.

> "The Government observe that there is no continuity in the investigations and experiments. Results should be pursued and the laying down of a definite programme of work is the only method to prevent laboratory work being conducted in a haphazard and aimless manner. The Industrial Engineer has mainly confined his attention to Boiler inspection. This was not the intention of Government when they created the post. The Tanning Expert in 1097 reported that it was possible for half a dozen up-to-date tanneries to be run with the hides and skins exported from the State annually in the raw condition. This expectation has not yet been fulfilled after the lapse of nearly 11 years......"

I understand from the statistics that more than 3 lakhs of hides and skins are exported from our country and the tanning branch of the department is working at a loss. They are still in their experimental stage. The Report says that for the last 11 years these experts have been experimenting but as yet they are not able to produce any finished products on a large scale. So these experts will not materially help us in the industiral regeneration of our country. Therefore I submit that these posts must be abolished.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I rise to support the motion.

Mr. Easvara Pillai mentioned that in the Administration Report for 1107 it is stated that a number of experts was appointed and that various good things were going to be done. I was a member of the Council which came into existence in 1097. I am one of those who took deep interest in these questions. I moved a resolution that an enquiry should be made into the working of the Development Departments. It was necessary even then, and it is all the more necessary now. A good deal of money has been spent during the last 16 or 20 years in attempting to industrialise Travancore. But unfortunately, Sir, the results have been very poor indeed. At one time there was the Bee Expert, there was the Pencil Expert, the Screw pine factory, the Jaggery factory and a number of other factories. But in these factories ,it was only idleness that was manufactured. I know that the head officer of the Jaggery Factory was vegitating several years in a place called Kaviyur in the Thiruvalla taluk. At last the Government directed him to return. So that you will find that various institutions have been started, tried for a time, money spent on it and ultimately abolished. Does it not lie in the mouth of the tax-payer to ask what are the results? We have been hoping against hopes.

[Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai.]

Government have been inviting us to a happy valley in the future. But that valley discloses nothing but unhappiness, nothing but discomfiture, nothing but indisposition, and a policy of drift. Sir, there is no use in maintaining these departmental experts unless they contribute something to the comforts and convenience of our lives. I am sorry I am using strong language. But the language is absolutely justified by the circumstances. Therefore, Sir, it is absolutely necessary that a competent committee consisting of men who know things and who know the academic side of business should be appointed to enquire into the whole question. I have absolutely nothing to say against the present Director of Industries or anybody else.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I rise to a point of order. Can all these things be discussed on a motion for omiting an allotment for the experts?

PRESIDENT: He is trying to show that these experts are not necessary.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*); The point of order being answered in my favour, I am glad to lend my support to the motion.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Does the member think that there will be no use served only by abolishing these experts?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): The offices may also be abolished if it is proved that they are of no good and there is considerable force in the arguments advanced by Mr. Easvara Pillai which has been warranted, at any rate, by my experience of these things. Therefore it is that I perfaced my remarks by saying that as a member of the old Legislative Council I have taken this very identical question and things are not better now.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*); Does the member think that Industrial Experts are unnecessary or only the present experts?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : I am not concerned with the question of personality. If the experts are maintained for some years and more and money spent and even after that they are not able to turn out any work and if the country is not benefited, I am for the abolition of these experts.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) : Does not the member know that there is the Economic Development Board to advise the experts in the matter of industry?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : I myself have been a member of that Board and I know very much about it. That is a body consisting of the officials and the non-officials.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) : Does the member think that it will not improve matters?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : If the Travancore Government appoint the committee and command it will be useful.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : If an officer does not do his duty properly, is it not better to prevent that man rather than abolish the post ?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I am not concerned with that.

PRESIDENT : I may make it perfectly clear that the intention of Mr. Easwara Pillai himself was that these posts are unnecessary and useless and it has nothing to do with personalities at all.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : As I said, as things stand at present, they are unnecessary and may be abolished.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapazha I*) : Sir, I agree with the mover of this motion as well as Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai in thinking that it is not necessary or desirable to continue the so-called experts who have come in for so much share of criticism. Some years ago, while I was in the previous Council, we used to make fun of these experts seeing that their labours were not yielding any tangible result. Then Government Benches used to support these experts with holding out hopes of prospective good results. Since then they were experimenting. But I am somewhat surprised to hear now that the period of experimenting is not yet over with them. The Oil Expert was oily enough to continue with the excuses of experimenting. The Hide Expert will probably play hide-and-seek with the tax-payers' money even now. Under such circumstances the question of their continuance arises very prominently.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : What about the Textile Expert ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Probably he is spinning out excuses under the guise of experimenting.

Anyhow they have not passed the stage of experimenting. They take so much time to experiment.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is there any Manure or Pumac Expert ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Probably there are such people also. I am not aware of any. I may submit however that the period of incubation has been too protracted and in all conscience, I think the tax-payer has good reason to cry halt to them. As to whether the posts should be abolished or whether the present incumbents should be dispensed with, the question is no doubt an aspect of the matter. I have however to bring one aspect of the case to the notice of the House. First of all there should be a definite programme of work for these experts. We should find out whether there is scope for the particular experts to work before we ask them to work in any given line. Is there any guarantee that there is sufficient scope in the direction of say, oil or hides? That should be ascertained before you

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

think of employing experts. If Government are prepared to assure the House that there is scope for them, by all means let us have some experts to develop the resources of the State. But if, on the other hand, Government themselves are not prepared to promise the House that there is scope for the development of industries in these directions, I cannot really understand the utility of continuing these experts at the tax-payer's cost. As it is, I fear there is nothing like a guarantee offered by the Government that the operations of these experts would yield any tangible results.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Does the member think that the attempt made by these experts has been a failure?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): So far it is not promising as matters stand at present.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Is it not the fact that all the world over at the initial stage we will have to wait patiently and even experts will commit a series of blunders before a product can be said to be a success and before we can catch a market for it?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): These are relative ideas which, on severance from observed facts, degenerate into platitudes. In the circumstances they do not deserve any serious consideration. The learned member refers to the initial stage. What is the initial stage? What period as the initial stage has to be endured? Such questions arise. I am in a position to say that the so-called initial stage has been in full play for many years and yet it bids fair to remain such for ever. For the time being I agree with the learned gentlemen who are in favour of the motion. If and when the Director of Industries is prepared to assure the House that some appreciable result would be achieved by these experts the amount may be restored.

I am making this statement with considerable trepidation. For, there is one danger in these abolishments. When we say that these experts may be dispensed with and their posts abolished, there is the risk of their being appointed to more responsible posts where they need not be experts at all. When we said yesterday that the Income Tax Inspectors' posts should be abolished I had my apprehensions whether they would not be appointed to more attractive posts. So it is not without misgivings that I seek to get rid of these minor experts. All the same I support the motion.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ഇപ്പോൾ വ്യാവസായികമായ (experiment) പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തുന്ന ആളുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും അവരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തിയെസംബന്ധിച്ചും ഇവിടെ സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മററു മാന്യമെമ്പർമാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തുന്ന ആളുകൾ സന്യാസിമാരെ

പോലെയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ താപസന്മാരെപോലെയോ വിചാരിക്കപ്പെട്ടേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്; അതായതു താപസന്മാൎക്കു അവരുടെ സുദീൎഘമായ തപസ്സിനുശേഷമാണു് ഫലസിദ്ധിയുണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരുടെ (experts) സ്ഥിതിയും അതുപോലെയായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടരുടെ കാലത്തു ശോഭനമായ ഭാവി-വ്യവസായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനുണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ള പ്രതീക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഈ പരീക്ഷകന്മാരുടെ പരീക്ഷണത്തിൻെറ സൽഫലത്തെ കാണിക്കാൻ കുറെക്കൂടി സാവകാശം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടരുടെ കാലത്തു വ്യാവസായികസംരംഭങ്ങൾ ക്രമപ്രവൃദ്ധമായി ഒരു ശോഭനമായ ഭാവിയിൽ പൎയ്യവസാനിക്കുമെന്നു നമുക്കു വിശ്വസിക്കാൻ പല ന്യായങ്ങളുമുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തിഫലങ്ങൾ വിജയപ്രദമാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറയുന്നപക്ഷം അതിലേക്കു സാവകാശം കൊടുക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കണമെന്നു ഏതതു് പ്രയോക്താവിനോടു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I oppose the motion of the mover so far as the abolition of the present experts employed in the Industrial Department is concerned. At the same time, I beg to point out to the authorities concerned that the Industrial Department at present is not alive to the needs and the necessity of the State as well as the people. Sir, I remember well the good advice of a learned man, the beneficent advice that was given to by one of the beneficient Ex-Dewans of Travancore, I mean, the late Mr. M. E. Watts, when he visited Travancore for the last time, *viz.*, that unless and until Travancore becomes an industrialised country within a period of 25 years, the condition of the people of Travancore will be hopeless and most deplorable. Sir, the Industrial Department could do much in order to promote not only the Industrialisation, but the economic prosperity of the State as a whole.

PRESIDENT: I do not think you are speaking on the motion before the House.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I am opposing the motion, Sir.

PRESIDENT: You must not speak generally. You must speak to the particular point whether these experts are useless and are unnecessary.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): My impression is that they are useful. The experts ought to be financed properly by the Government so that they may continue their work and put their expert knowledge into practice in the interests of the people and build up industries and promote economic development. As matters stand now, Government also are not encouraging the experts to do their legitimate work.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is he relevant, Sir?

PRESIDENT: You must keep to the point, Mr. Nair.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): So I draw the attention of the Director of Industries to see that new industries are started in the State and that experts are retained so that they may promote the industrial reconstruction of the State.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Sir, I regret I have to oppose this motion, though at the same time I am not at all satisfied with the working of the Industrial Department. The underlying principle of the present motion cannot be accepted because in the industrialisation of a country the question of experts is one of paramount importance. We cannot do without experts. All the same, the ordinary man in the street in Travancore is not at all satisfied with the pace at which the country is progressing industrially in these days of keen competition. From the budget estimate for the Industrial Department, I see only a pittance of Rs. 300 or Rs. 300 and odd provided for advertisement. As a matter of fact, a much more substantial amount ought to be spent for advertising and finding out a market for these products.

PRESIDENT: You are not relevant either.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Then I wish to add, Sir, that the concrete proposals of these experts have not been accepted by Government whole-heartedly and that substantial sums have not been donated. So, we have not yet tried these experts and found them wanting. Time should be given and the Government should take up the question seriously and not in a step-motherly fashion by doling out small sums here and there, but by taking up a proposal, examining it thoroughly and then allowing substantial sums to work it up even though in the initial stage it might cause some loss.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know what scheme was submitted to Government which was not sanctioned?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I take it, Sir, that this motion is relevent in the broad aspect of the case, that more attention should be given to this industrial development as it is in its infancy and the Director of Industries should tackle the problem in all seriousness because it is high time that the industrialisation of this country is pushed on more vigorously. If we take things leisurely and in an indolent fashion, in the race of life and in the rapid industrialisation of the rest of India, we would be left in the background and we will not be in a position to keep pace with other States and Provinces.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I wish to add a few words in regard to this motion. I am sorry that because the motion is for omitting a total demand for experts, I cannot accept it as a whole. But no one can criticise the work of the present experts as a whole more definitely than what the Government themselves have stated in their

report. They state about the various experts thus. With regard to the Industrial Chemist they say :

> "The Industrial Chemist and his Assistant carried out some investigation work for the Travancore Sugars, Ltd, the Water Works Department, the Excise Department and for private persons, analysed certain minerals and samples sent by private persons and rendered technical advice to industrialists. The Government observe that there is no continuity in the investigations and experiments. Results should be pursued, and the laying down of a definite programme of work is the only method to prevent laboratory work being conducted in a haphazard and aimless manner. The Industrial Engineer has mainly confined his attention to Boiler Inspection. This was not the intention of Government when they created the post. The Tanning Expert in 1097 reported that it was possible for half a dozen up-to-date tanneries to be run with the hides and skins exported from the State annually in the raw condition. This expectation has not yet been fulfilled after the lapse of nearly 11 years and the experiments with indigenous tanning materials, like *thambakam* bark, in the manufacture of leather have not led to very satisfactory results. The Director should devote his special attention to this branch, and, if need be, suggest radical changes in the working of this branch of his department."

With regard to these experts, Government have expressed a definite opinion and every one who has got the interests of the Industrial Department and the country at heart will endorse that view. We cannot say that we are not in need of experts. We are in need of real experts and not so-called experts.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member what he means by 'the so-called experts'?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I mean those people who are not really experts but who are called experts.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the criterion for deciding whether a person is a real expert or not?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Well, the real expert, as the language itself connotes, is one who is really an expert. I do not think these elementary matters should be further simplified. An expert in the real sense of the word will be useful if there is a demand for a particular branch of industry to be developed. In such a case an expert may be unavoidable and Government should find out particular industries which will have a possibility of being worked on a commercial basis and which will be really giving help to the country as a whole. On such industries Government should invest boldly large amounts, for real experts cannot be got for the pay that we are now giving to the so-called experts now in the Industrial Department. Sir, there is nothing stated anywhere that every department and every Government should have industries. There is no such rule. If you cannot afford to have industries, do not have them. But if and when a particular industry is found to be capable of being worked on a profitable basis and if there are possibilities in the country to work up that industry, by all means employ a man who is really capable of investigating that matter and of entering into the question seriously as a business proposition. Pay him heavily if that is necessary and it will pay back tenfold for the benefit

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai]

of the country. So I say that the motion to omit the allotment of experts for all time, under all conditions and under any circumstance, cannot be accepted and it will not be to the best interests of the country. But whenever possible and whenever necessary and whenever feasible, experts ought to be appointed. These experts should be real experts and the money paid to them will be repaid tenfold.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the member supports the motion?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): That I oppose the motion would have been understood by the member if the member had followed me attentively. To make it clearer, I shall say that I oppose the motion on this ground. It is for the omission of the total grant for experts without any condition. That cannot be acceded to. I find that there are very many defects in the working of the experts in the department as it is at present. But I want that Government should provide for real experts whenever there is a necessity and whenever Government are convinced that there is a necessity to appoint experts.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the experts employed in the Industries Department are real experts or experts only in name?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Many of them are not real experts.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Has he any objection to do away with such experts?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I have no objection to do away with experts who are not able to do work. But on that ground the whole allotment should not be omitted.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Sir, the work of the experts consists in scientific investigation. I do not think it is their business to industrialise the country and afford comforts and convenience to the public. Their success or failure depends on the amount of knowledge they have been able to gain by scientific investigations. If any member wants to develop an industry or carry on an industrial concern on a large scale and if he fails to get the requisite advice from these experts, then he can say that the industrial experts have failed. So long as none of the members have given instances in which people seeking scientific advice have failed to get the necessary advice from the experts, we must allow them to go on.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether it is necessary to have industrial experts before we have industrial concerns?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Certainly, we must have. Scientific knowledge requires no end of experimental work. Government should not grudge placing at their disposal any amount of money,

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I oppose the motion. The member for Commerce and Industry is expected to keep an eye on the Department of Industries. I must say that any amount of money spent upon research is not wasted. Research is the end of the department itself. What was recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture is the allotment of a very big sum of money for research work. The object of the department, as I take it, is mainly for departmental and research work and not for bringing about any tangible commercial results. Viewed from the standpoint of who an expert is, it is absolutely essential that we must have experts in every line of industry. When we appoint experts, we must see that they are real experts. After appointing them we cannot judge the results from a lay man's standpoint. They go on working experiments and we hope they will be doing the good that they are expected to do.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): How long have these experts been working?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I cannot say that a period can be fixed for their work. So long as industries are to remain in our country, we must have experts.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): As a result of the experiments carried on by the department, can the member point out any tangible result in which anything has been investigated?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Yes, I can point out. For instance the Darragh Spinning Mill at Quilon was suspended because there was no expert.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): The member has misunderstood my question. My question is whether the member can, from the appointment of these experts in the department, point out any industry in which any of the Government experts found out anything or carried on any successful investigations?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I have not come across any new discoveries made by them.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Can the member remember of anything to their credit?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Yes, they are working at it.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Nothing has been done so far.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): They are doing it.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): They have not yet come out with any results.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): They have found out mineral deposits, and cottage industries have been improved. All that is given in the Administration Report itself.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether it is the member's opinion that the supposed impetus given to the cottage industries is in any way related to the work of the experts?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I think so; that is my impression.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Can the member substantiate his impression?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): My view is that we are doing something in their presence. In their absence, nothing can be done. Whatever is achieved is due to their efforts.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Did not the cottage industries exist centuries before the institution of this department?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I find that some of the textile fabrics have been taken to outside places. That is due to the initiative taken by the department.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does the member confuse experts with commercial agents?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*). I do not catch what the member says.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether the coir industry was one of the thriving industries in the State?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): It was.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Does the member think that the coir industry thrives because of the existence of any experts?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): He has nothing to do with the thriving of any industry or the loss of any industry. He helps an industry by research work. He concentrates his attention on a particular subject. Once we have appointed a man to a particular post, there is an end of the matter. For one thing an expert who has already been appointed is either an expert or is not. If he is an expert, then there is no need for any criticism whatsoever.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether an expert will become an expert because Government call him so?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): In Courts of Law we have got expert witnesses. One learned Judge was confronted with a difficulty. He had a brother who was an expert in Land Survey. Then the Judge was given a dinner by his brother who had earned much more than the Judge. In proposing the toast, the Judge said: "There are experts who are liars, there are experts who are d—d liars and there is my brother James who is in a class by himself." Government is the best appointing authority and they must know who are experts. I am not in a position to judge personally about their expert character.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is proper supervision and control of these experts?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): For the benefit of my friend, I may say that I am one of the members whose particular province is industry. There is also another member from the north. I am expected to be in intimate touch with the Industries Department. So far as I know, I can give an answer in the affirmative to my friend. Therefore there is no good in criticising the expert character of anybody in the department. As a matter of fact, we cannot expect any commercial result from these experts. It is because we are helpless in that we have not been developing it on the commercial side, that we are getting angry with the experts.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): May I know whether tanning requires any expert knowledge?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Yes.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): May I know whether any products are being brought into Travancore through the neighbouring countries?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Yes. The duty of the experts is to be experimenting every moment.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, though I am not for the wholesale murder of these experts, I can assure the House that we do not expect anything useful or tangible from them. Their history has been such that we are eminently justified in getting despaired of them. As has been pointed out on the last occasion when this subject was discussed, the late Director of happy memory has given a heritage to the department in his last Administration Report, where he has unmistakably proved that these experts did nothing and could do nothing. In regard to the operations of the Department, which mainly consists of these experts, the report says that it is not claimed that these experts had done anything tangible up to 1100. So he has summarised the activities of the experts up to 1100. Then he asks us to be on our guard not to look for anything substantial after 1100. Last year, when the present Director took charge of the administration of the department, he gave us clearly to understand that he was convinced of the utter uselessness of the experts and he promised that he would see that they were asked to do better work. We allowed the demand then on that assurance, although all of us knew that much could not be expected from the department. Now the Director is showing some tangible work, not through the experts, but in some other directions. That is why he has devoted too much attention upon his new schemes. At page 3 of the Administration Report for 1107, he gives us certain new schemes. Evidently after being convinced that the department was so far doing nothing, he has turned his attention to other directions. For the benefit of those who advocate the continuance of these experts, I may say that those new schemes have absolutely nothing to do with any activities connected with the experts. The report says much about the Sales Depots and the improvement of the cottage

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai]

industries with which these experts have absolutely nothing to do. That is why I asked Mr. Chidambaram Pillai whether he could not see from the report that the Director himself does not expect anything substantial from these experts. I must certainly congratulate the Government for their very valuable remarks contained in the G. O. which runs in very clear terms. I have not come across any Government order which has done so much as this G. O. by way of endorsing the view of the public, on a very important department under them. Government have indicated in clear terms that they would not be satisfied with this branch of work if certain things are not got done through these experts. I hope that these instructions issued by Government will be borne in mind by the Director of Industries and he may be prepared to give only one year and not a day further for these experts to justify their existence. It is these so-called experts that consume a lot of money of the poor tax-payer. I suggested once that we would offer even *Satyagraha* in case the experts do not prove useful to the department they belong to and to the country which maintains them. In that case, they may not be able to move out of their houses and thereby we may get a small saving at least under Travelling Allowances. As a test, I suggest that the departmental experts be given an extension of life for one year and not more. On this clear understanding probably the House may oppose the motion now under consideration.

MR. N. E VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : സർ, വ്യവസായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നു പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ ഉത്തരവു ഈ സഭയിലെ ഓരോ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ അതു വായിച്ചു നോക്കിയതിൽ നിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതു വ്യവസായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ പ്രവൎത്തനത്തിന്മേൽ യാതൊരു തൃപ്തിയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നും നേരെ മറിച്ചു അതൃപ്തിയാണുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നുമാണ്. വളരെ കാലമായി സാധുക്കളായ നികുതിദായകന്മാർ ആണ്ടുതോറും കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ ദഹിപ്പിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഇങ്ങനെ തൃപ്തികരമല്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ ജോലി നിർവഹിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ഇതിനുമുമ്പു തന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഗാഢമായി ആലോചിക്കയും അതിലേക്കു ഒരു നിവാരണമാൎഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാതെ ഇത്രയും കാലം ഗവണ്മെൻറു കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടിയതു് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ആശാസ്യമല്ല.

സർ, എക്സ്പെർട്ടു (Expert) എന്നുപറയുന്നതിൻെറ ശരിയായ മലയാള പദം വിദഗ്ദ്ധൻ എന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. വിദഗ്ദ്ധൻ എന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ ആരാണു? ഒരു വിദഗ്ദ്ധനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പലവിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരോ നടത്തുന്ന ഓരോ വ്യവസായങ്ങളും ആദായകരമാണെന്നു ബഹുജനങ്ങളെ

മനസ്സിലാക്കികൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഇവർക്കു സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇവർ സാക്ഷാൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരാണോ? വ്യവസായ സംബന്ധമായ ഒരുതൊഴിലിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടാൽ അതിലുള്ള ന്യൂനതകളെയുംപ്രയാസങ്ങളെയുംമനസ്സിലാക്കി അതുകളെപരിഹരിച്ചു ആ തൊഴിലിനെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻ ശേഷിയുള്ളവരെ വേണംവിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെന്നുപറയുവാൻ. എന്നാൽഅങ്ങിനെയുള്ള യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ലാതെ ഈവിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ ഇത്രയും കാലം വ്യവസായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പരിപാലിച്ചുവന്നനയത്തെപ്പററി അക്ഷേപിക്കാതെതരമില്ല. എന്നാൽ എൻെറ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതനായ മി. ഈശ്വരപിള്ള (കൊട്ടാരക്കരമെമ്പർ) ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടു യോജിക്കുന്നതിനു എനിക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വ്യവസായത്തിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. അതിലേക്കായി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ന്യൂനതകളെ യോഗ്യനായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവിയല്ലാകട്ടെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ സഹായിക്കുന്ന ഈ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാക്കാകട്ടെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് ഏററവും പരിതാപകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഏതായാലും മി. ഈ. വി. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ ഈ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാക്ക് പരീക്ഷണാർത്ഥമായികുറെ സമയം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഈ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെഉടനെ തന്നെ പിരിച്ചയക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തകാലംഅതിലേക്കു നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടേ?

MR. N E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഏതായാലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു അവരെ നിയമിച്ചു അവക്കായി കുറെ പണവും ചിലവു ചെയ്തുപോയി. അതിനാൽ അവരെ പെട്ടെന്നു പിരിച്ചു വിടുകയല്ല വേണ്ടതു്.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): ൫൫ വയസ്സു തികയുന്നതുവരെ അവരെവെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നശേഷം പിരിച്ചു വിടാമെന്നാണൊ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അല്ല. കുറെ സമയംകൂടി അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നേയൊള്ളു.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): അതെത്രകാലമാണു?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ വർഷം മതി.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): ഇവർക്കു ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തു വീട്ടിലിരുത്തിയാൽ ടി. എ. യെങ്കിലും ലാഭപ്പെടുകയില്ലേ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഇവർക്കുശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തു വീട്ടിലിരുത്തണമെന്നു ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറില്ല. ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തു വീട്ടിലിരുത്തുകയാണെന്നു വന്നാൽ ഉടനെ അവരെ പിരിച്ചു വിടണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടും.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : ഈ ആക്ഷേപങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഇതിനു മുമ്പു പല സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലും നിയമസഭയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി ഇത്രയും കർശനമായി ആക്ഷേപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സഭയിലെ നടപടികൾ ഞാൻ വായിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ബഹുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോടു വലിയ അതൃപ്തിയുണ്ടെന്നു മനസിലാക്കിയതു ഈ സഭയിലെ ഇന്നത്തെ വാദപ്രതിവാദം മൂലമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പ്രൊസീഡിങ്സ്കൊണ്ടു ഈ ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ ശരിയാണെന്നും തെളിയുന്നു.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) :അതൃപ്തി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോടാണോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോടാണു ഗവണ്മെൻറു അതൃപ്തിപ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതായതു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറനടപടികളും പ്രവൃത്തികളും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആശിച്ചതുപോലെയല്ല എന്നുവ്യക്തമായിപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവിയും അദ്ദേഹത്തെ സഹായിക്കുന്ന മററുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഇന്നതരത്തിലിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇനിമേൽ അവർ ശരിയായി പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുകൊള്ളുമെന്നു തൽക്കാലം ആശംസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ വോട്ടിനിടാൻ നിർബന്ധിക്കാതെ പിൻവലിക്കയാണു് വേണ്ടതു.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവി എന്നാണു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ചാർജെടുത്തതെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ക്ലിപ്തമായ തീയതി എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): I move that the question be now put.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is that the question be now put.

The motion is carried.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): The motion before the House is to omit the allotment of Rs. 17,345 for salaries of the Experts in the Industries Department. There has been so much of criticism about them. Unfortunately for my own part, when I joined the Department about 12 years ago, Government gave me the same name of expert (Textile Expert). That is not a name which I asked for. But these posts are generally known as Experts in other places in British India also. In fact, Travancore deputed four candidates for training to Europe for studying different subjects.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): When was that, please?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): About 16 years ago. They were got trained in different branches. For example, Mr. K. P. P. Menon was sent for training at Government cost and when he returned he was appointed in the Department of Industries as Industrial Engineer. He was doing some work in connection with a scheme for Electrical Engineering. He was also a touring officer at that time. To say that he did not do anything for the development of Industries is not proper.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is to abolish the experts. You must confine your remarks to the point in issue.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Sir, I was only pointing out to the House that Mr. Menon, the then Industrial Engineer, did prepare a constructive scheme for the introduction of electricity in Travancore.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): May I know whether Mr. K. P. P. Menon was ever called an expert? I think he was called Industrial Engineer.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Even now we have only two experts in the department, *viz.*, Textile and Tanning Experts.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand from the member, that he admits that others are not experts?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): It is only the name given by Government *viz.*, experts.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): So he is an expert in Engineering but not called an expert?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Do the other officers admit that they are not experts?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I say the are experts even now.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Not only in name?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): From n experience of their work also they are experts.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I will be glad they prove useful to the State from the industrial point of view b finding out methods for the development of industries. (*Laughter*).

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): The wor of the Textile Expert was characterised as useless. The learned mem bers Messrs. P. K. Narayana Pillai and T. K. Velu Pillai spoke at length about the work of the Textile Expert and said that he did not do anything useful for Travancore. In fact when I joined the depart ment about 12 years back, the weaving industry was in the initial stage of development, as there were only some pit-loom weaving centres in Central and South Travancore. Now on account of the introduction of fly-shuttle looms, weaving has spread to a great extent throughout the State. New designs and improved appliances were introduced only after the appointment of the Textile Expert. Unfortunately these two learned members were absent from the activities of the House for a very long time and consequently, I am afraid, they were not in touch with the activities of the department also.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I said nothing about the Weaving Expert. I said that there are certain people who are called experts.

PRESIDENT: You are referring to all the experts in the Indutsries Department.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I am only trying to prove that the Textile Expert did contribute his best for the development of the textile industry. We now have in Travancore about 55 weaving schools. The weaving industry was not known in places like Tiruvalla. Now we have several weaving centres extending up to North Parur. We are doing propaganda work in that direction,

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Even without his influence, has there not been weaving in Travancore?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): There was no improved method of weaving in Travancore until the appointment of the Textile Expert, who organised the Itinerant Weaving Parties.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Will the member adduce evidence to connect that the expert has done anything useful for improving weaving in the State?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): We have installed several improved machinery for purposes of demonstration and we have also installed some power looms in the Textile Section.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): തുണിനെയ്യുന്ന ആവശ്യത്തിനു ഗവൺമെൻ്റിൽ നിന്ന് മെഷീൻസ് വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ വകയ്ക്കു് വരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*) : അതു് പൌവ്വർകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്നതോ കൈകൊണ്ടുപ്രയോഗിക്കുന്നതോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : രണ്ടുമുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*) : പവ്വർ ഇപ്പോഴും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : ഇല്ല.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*) : എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണതുപയോഗിക്കാത്തതു്?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : ഇതുപോലെ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഡിമാൻറുകൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ അതു് അനുവദിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ പവ്വർ കിട്ടുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു അതു് കിട്ടുന്നതുവരെ കാത്തിരിക്കയേ നിവൃത്തിയൊള്ളൂ.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*) : പവ്വർ ലൂം ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ പരിചയമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് അതു നടത്താതിരിക്കയാണോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : നിശ്ചയമായും അങ്ങിനെയല്ല.

I submit, Sir, that there is real necessity for these experts. We are going to have the Hydro-Electric Scheme, the object of which is to industrialise the country. It is in the interest of the scheme that we must have industrialists and to start new industries and to consume the power generated. For the development of industries in the country, the promoters may require timely and proper advice and help of the Industries Department for training men to work in factories and industrial workshops. Therefore these experts are absolutely necessary to train pupils for the various industries.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Does the member imply that, if this motion is carried, the Pallivasal scheme would be dropped?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : Not at all; I only explain how very necessary these posts of experts are, especially in view of the expected industrialisation of the country after the working of the Pallivasal scheme. For instance, Sir, a cotton mill is to be started at Alwaye and thousands of trained hands may be required. If the Textile Expert is not here to train young men of our country for work there, it is very likely that outsiders will be appointed there; and sons of the soil will lose the very good avenue for employment, especially in these days of unemployment.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): May I ask whether tl Director has not received requisitions, from the coir factories at Alle pey, for help and advice from the Textile Expert?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes, mai a time; in fact, I was going to refer to that. About 8 or 9 years ag when they had some difficulty in dyeing coir yarn and in some oth matters, I actually went there and demonstrated the process to the The Textile Expert is, therefore, necessary for the coir industry als which is the main industry in Travancore.

In regard to the Tanning Section, Sir, last year, when I mov for the grant, Mr. Thanu Pillai, in withdrawing his motion, said:—

> "The Director says that he will be able to train some people and that there is sco for leather industry in Travancore. Relying on these statements and also the earnestness with which he has pleaded here that he should be allowed try the Tannery Section for at least one year more, so that he may be enabl to show better results, I am inclined not to press this motion."

He also suggested to have an instructional side to the Tannery. U fortunately, I was not able to move for a supplementary grant for tha and, therefore, to start it.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whethe after the lapse of one year, the remarks of the Government, about tl achievements of the department do not endorse the opinion express by us on this side of the House?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I do no think it does.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I refer the member to page 1 of the Report of the department?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): The Report for 1108 is not yet ready; my friend is referring to the Report for 1107, whereas my statement relates to the year 1108.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Has the Director anything better to tell us about the Tannery this year at least? There was a report that the Tannery was working at a loss.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I am going to explain that, Sir.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): May I know whether tanning cannot be started here on a factory scale?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLLI (*Director of Industries*): By all means.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): May I know the quantity of hides exported from Travancore every year?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): In 1106, 375,210 hides worth about Rs. 3,12,597, was exported from Travancore.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Is that the figure......

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I have not yet answered Mr. Easwara Pillai,

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): May I know the quantity of the finished product imported into Travancore?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I have not got the figures here now.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): What is the total quantity of leather consumed in Travancore?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I have not got the figures; but a good quantity is required.

(*Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai and Mr. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai asked the following questions simultaneously.*)

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know the expenditure on the Tannery last year?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilanankod*): May I know whether, in big industrial concerns, experts are employed?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): They do.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Do the Government own any big industrial concerns?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, in reply to my question, the Director of Industries is answering another member's question.

PRESIDENT: I think the fault lies with the members. They are rather quick in their questions. They do not give time, for the member in possession of the House, to answer.

The proper thing for you to do, Mr. Padmanabha Pillai, is to answer the questions in turn.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know the expenditure on and the income from the Tannery, last year?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): In 1108, the expenditure was Rs. 3,697 and the income Rs. 5,889-23 chs. 4 c.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does all that amount represent the commercial basis of the work done?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I will give the details, Sir. In fact the expenditure includes even petty construction and repair to the building, the office expenses, the cost of tanning materials, labour charges, the pay of the menials, etc.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I am asking about the receipts.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): The amount is Rs. 5,889 and odd.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does not the major portion of it represent the work done for the Government?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes, one of the chief objects of the department was to supply the required

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

leather for the Stationery Department. In fact, in due course, we hope to be able to supply leather and manufactured articles to the public also.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Was the Tanning Expert appointed with a view to do tanning on a commercial basis?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Not quite.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Am I to understand that the production of finished articles represents only a minor portion of the Expert's work?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Quite so.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I have an idea of the amount of work of instruction and training done by the Expert?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): He was not able to do anything in that direction as he could not get the necessary allotment for that purpose.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon 1*): Has he done anything beyond the oft-repeated discovery of the use of the *Tambakam* bark?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Now he is using other tanning materials also.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Was it due to the Expert's experiments that he is now able to remove the bad odour of the leather produced by him?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): That is one of his achievements.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Has any profit been earned by the working of these departments?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): In matters like this, where experts have been appointed to impart instruction and to afford help and advice to industrialists, we cannot expect a return of even the whole of the amount that we spend on these experts. The country will be benefited by the work of the Tanning Expert only when private individuals start tanneries with the assistance of the expert.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): The member has not yet answered my question whether there is any profit.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): There was.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): How much?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): About 2,000 rupees. I may just add that the pay of the Expert has not been included in this calculation. He is intended for helping the development of the industry in the State by research in tanning and propaganda.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): With regard to the statement in page 10 of the Report of the department that—

> "As a result of these trials, *Thambakam*, *Kulamaruthu*, the *Devi* and *Thanni* were found to contain a fairly large amount of tannin. Inquiries have been made regarding these materials as to the quantity available in Travancore, approximate cost of collection and other details which are necessary to see whether they can be profitably used for the manufacture of leather".

May I ask whether this idea has not been repeated *ad nauseum* from the very date of the appointment of the Tanning Expert? We will be satisfied if the Director can assure us, Sir, that his Tanning Expert has advanced a single step forward beyond this statement which is being made in the Report of the department year after year.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I may inform the member, Sir, that, last year, only Travancore tanning materials were used.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): My question was entirely different; I am afraid the member has not got my point. I asked whether the Tanning Expert has been able to advance one step beyond the statement being repeated year after year in the Report of the department.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Formerly he was experimenting with local tanning materials; now he is actually using them with success.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Was he not doing it even in 1106 and before?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): No; he was importing *Avaram* bark and other tanning materials from outside.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Am I to understand that *Thambakam* bark was not used before 1108?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): He might have used it for trial; but he was importing materials from outside.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I want to know whether he has actually discovered anything new; there is not much in saying, in a negative way, that he is not now importing tanning materials from outside.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): It was only recently that it has been actually established, by trial and experiments, that Thambakam can be used, for tanning on a commercial scale.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Has it been proved now that *Thambakam* can be used on a commercial scale?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes, a we have tanned last year about five thousand and odd rupees worth leather with *Thambakam* bark.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*); May I know whetl Travancore has got all facilities for tanning?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): On a large scale?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes o large scale.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know whetl there is necessity for two officers in that department?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): E more if I can get. Now we have got only two and so we make use them only. I am thinking of improving the tannery.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know why teaching section was not opened during 1108?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): There was only one session of the Council last year. Then the proposal was not brought forward. I am bringing the proposal now and if it is sanctioned it will be started in 1109.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു തൊലികൊണ്ടു ഉറയ്ക്കിടണമെന്നു് പറയുന്നതിന് എത്രകൊല്ലംവേണം?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): അതുറിസർച്ചാണ്. അതിനു ഇത്രകാലംമതിയെന്നു തീർച്ചപറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. ചില റിസർച്ച്‌വർക്കിനായിട്ടു ഒരു പക്ഷെ ഒരു life-time മുഴുവനുംതന്നെ വേണ്ടിവന്നേയ്ക്കാം.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Then a word about the Industrial Chemist. He was doing a good deal of research work. When the Travancore Sugars Ltd., was revived recently he was doing all the required analysis work, as a result of which we were able to restart the work of the company last year. Besides this, he was analysing very many substances, both for the Excise Department and the Water Works Department. He has to submit his report and expert opinion on various other matters as well. These are the works attended to by the Industrial Chemist and staff under him and for this, highly qualified men like him are necessary. Above all, other chemical industrial problems have to be tackled by him. He has to find the real commercial values of various articles, by analysis and research and the present Industrial Chemist is well qualified for the place.

Then a word about the Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector. Even the Boiler Regulation provides for the appointment of two officers as the boilers have to be inspected periodically and regularly. So we cannot do away with the appointment of the Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is possibility of mica industry in the State?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): It is being ascertained and the member himself came to know about that because some mica was taken out this year from his own constituency (Vamanapuram). It shows that there is real scope for that industry in the State.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know whether it would not be better to import real experts for these particular purposes and ask them to submit a report before they are asked to work it out? What is the use of their simply passing examinations without practical experience?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): All of them have got practical experience.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): All learned members who opposed the motion are at one with me in my opinion that these experts are practically doing nothing. My object in moving this motion is to impress upon the Government that these so-called experts or Diploma holders are not doing their duties properly. Therefore I want to bring to the notice of this House the utter futility of maintaing these officers. I do not believe that these experts, with their limited practical knowledge will contribute anything to improve our economic condition. Some of my friends were emphasising the fact that they will do something substantial in future. For the last 15 or 20 years, they are in their pupa stage. They never come out with any practical suggestions; in future also they will remain in the same condition. Anyhow people have already lost faith in their ability to work up anything in a tangible form. So unless and until we import some eminent foreign experts, who are possessing practical knowledge and sufficient experience and capacity, we will not be able to improve our industrial condition.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): How will we find out experts?

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): There are very many ways—by advertisements and enquiry.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): But how to test the knowledge of experts?

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): There are experts who are dealing with practical problems. Large scale factories are run by experts and they make demonstration in their laboratories.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Who should import these experts?

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): Government must import.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum - Urban*): Either permanently or temporarily?

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): For a short time only. They must be brought in and after our people obtain necessary training in particular industries, we can dispense with their services.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : അവരെ പിരിച്ചുവിടേന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായവും പുറമെനിന്നും എക്സ്പെർട്ട്സിനെ വരുത്തവർക്ക് വേണ്ട പരിശീലനം നൽകണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായവും തമ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ലല്ലോ?

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) : വേറെ എക്സ്പെർട്ട്സിനെ വരുത്തി പ്രായോഗികമായ വശങ്ങളും അവർക്ക് പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുത്തു വരെ നന്നാക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai, the learned Director, has ass this House that he will take particular care in improving our in tries. But I am not at all satisfied with his remarks that the Tex Expert and the Tanning Expert have done something substantia this direction. In fact they have not done anything practical. Bt rely upon the assurance given by the Director of Industries and I to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time limit.

MR. K. SANKARAN :

90. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,345 for salaries by Rs. 100.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

91. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,403 for Office Establishment by Rs. 900.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

92. To omit the allotment of Rs. 8,971 for Sri Mulam Technical School.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

93. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,971 for Sri Mulam Technical School by Re.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

94. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,493 for S. M. R. V. Technical Institute (i) Weaving Institute.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

95. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 74,457 for Industrial Education by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

96. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,004 for Experimental Tannery by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

97. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,124 for Industrial Development by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

98. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,124 for Industrial Development by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

99. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,124 for Industrial Development by Rs. 3.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

100. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,879 for Sales Depot—Trivandrum Depot.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

101. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,610 for Sales Depot and Minor Industri by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI ;

102. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,610 for Sales Depot and Minor Industries Rs. 11.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

103. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,59,644 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI:

104. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,59,644 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

105. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,59,644 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

106. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,59,644 under Demand IV by Rs. 10.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

107. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,59,644 under Demand IV by Rs. 1,59,643.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

108. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,59,644 under Demand IV by Rs. 17,345.

The Demand was put to the vote of the House and carried.

The Demand was granted.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1-25 P. M.

DEMAND V.—EDUCATION.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 45,77,707 under Demand V—Education.

Motion No. 109.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 3,518 for the Personal Assistant be reduced by Re. 1. My object in making this motion is to draw the attention of Government to the desirability of not continuing a particular Headmaster as the Personal Assistant to the Director for an unduly long period. I find many objections to that practice. In the first place, it is a Headmaster that is appointed as a Personal Assistant. If he is taken out of his regular work as Headmaster, he continues to have no touch with the teaching work and school supervision for a long time and the natural result would be that he would be less efficient as a Headmaster when he goes back to the school. Secondly, this place may be availed of as a training ground to enable Headmasters, who are prospective Inspectors, to come into closer touch with the actual working of the department and of the several institutions under the Director with which he will have to deal when he becomes an Inspector. There is again the fact that it often happens that the Director is an outsider and a Personal Assistant who is allowed to continue for an unduly long period contracts affinities with the officers of the department which are not always viewed with favour by the department as a whole. On these grounds I would suggest that an officer is not allowed to continue as Personal Assistant for, say, more than a couple of years. That is my object in making this motion.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the member whether the Personal Assistant to the Director was a Headmaster?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I think he is in the grade of a Headmaster and I think he has been in this office for over three years.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): In supporting the motion of Mr. Thanu Pillai, I have to say that it is only but meet that all Headmasters get an equal chance to gain experience as Personal Assistant. One main objection to a Personal Assistant being allowed to remain in office for more than five or six years is that an outsider who comes as Director is constantly in close touch with the Personal Assistant and especially, when there is a Manager in the office, almost all routine business is looked after by the Manager and the Personal Assistant gets good leisure to have frequent and close affinity with the head of the department.

One main objection that I would urge is that a teacher or Headmaster who is junior to many of the Headmasters will have, as his ulterior motive, the stepping into the place of other Headmasters and he gets better opportunities to come into close contact with the Director. His ulterior motive being to get over his seniors, some unhappy occurrences may happen.

For the other two reasons, namely, that the efficiency of the Headmaster will be impaired if he is allowed to continue as Personal Assistant for a number of years, both in regard to teaching and also in regard to supervision work, and that the other Headmasters get little experience in office work when they are promoted as Inspectors and together with the one that I have urged, namely, that all should be given equal facilities to come into contact with the Director, lest untoward occurrences may happen, the House will be convinced of the necessity of making frequent changes in the personnel of the Personal Assistant. These are the main grounds on which I support the motion moved by my friend Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): മി: താണുപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. അതിലേക്ക് മുമ്പ് ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾക്ക് പുറമെയുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾ മാത്രമെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രതിവാദിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ഔദ്യോഗികമായ ജോലികൾ വിവിധങ്ങളാകയാൽ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനകാര്യത്തിലും മററും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് പേർസനൽ അസിസ്ററൻറിന് ഈ സംഗതികളിൽ പലതും സാരതരമായി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാൻ സൌകൎയ്യം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഒരാളിനെത്തന്നെ ദീർഘകാലത്തേക്ക് സ്ഥിരമായി പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറായി വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് നാട്ടിനപൊതുവെയും, ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും, ദോഷഹേതുകങ്ങളായ ഫലങ്ങൾ സംഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഉദാഹരണമായി, എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ

ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ആകെ ൨൯൦ ഗ്രാഡ്വേറ്റ് ടീച്ചേർസ് ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് സിവിൽലിസ്റ്റ്കൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നത്. ഈ ൨൯൦ ഗ്രാഡ്വേറ്റ് ടീച്ചേർസിൽ ൧൭൪ ബ്രാഹ്മണരും, ൧൦൦ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളും, ൧൬ നായന്മാരും ഉണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ കൂടുതൽ ആളുകൾ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകം സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്ന് വരികയും മററു ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾ അർഹിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നത് ദീർഘകാലമായി ഒരാളെത്തന്നെ പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറായി വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടാണ്. മററൊരു ഉദാഹരണം പ്രസിഡൻസിയിൽ ഫസ്ററ് ക്ലാസ്സായി കെമിസ്ട്രി പാസ്സായ മിസ്റ്റർ. ജി. കേശവപിള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പിൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു അപേക്ഷിച്ചതിൽ ഇതേവരേയും പരിഹാരം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നുള്ളതാണ്.

PRESIDENT: What are you going to say about him. Why do you introduce his name?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): He was an applicant.

PRESIDENT: You must not talk about personal.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): കൂടുതൽ അർഹതയുള്ള ആളുകൾ അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായി വരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു പേർസനൽ അസിസ്ററൻറിനെത്തന്നെ സ്ഥിരമായി ആഫീസിൽവച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അവരുടെ ന്യായമായ അപേക്ഷകൾ സാധിതപ്രായമാകാതെ വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ കാരണത്താൽ ഡയറക്ടരുടെ പേർസനൽ അസിസ്ററൻറിനെ കൂടക്കൂടെ മാറേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഇതിനുപുറമെ അണ്ടർഗ്രാഡ്വേററ് ടീച്ചേർസിനെ ട്രെയിനിംഗിനെടുക്കുന്നകൃത്യം ഡയറക്ടർ ആഫീസ്മുഖേനയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ നിർവഹിച്ചു വരുന്നത്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിലും ഡയറക്ടർ സാധാരണ വേണ്ടവിധം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിച്ചു എന്നുവരികയില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ട്രെയിനിംഗിന് എടുക്കുന്ന അണ്ടർ ഗ്രാഡ്വേററ് ടീച്ചർസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പല വിധത്തിൽ ദോഷഹേതുകങ്ങളായ ഫലങ്ങൾ ഇക്കൂട്ടർ അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എല്ലാ സ്കൂളുകളിലും ട്രെയിൻഡ് ടീച്ചേർസ് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള തത്വത്തിന്മേലാണ് ഈ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു നടത്തുന്നത് എങ്കിലും ഒരേസ്കൂളിൽ നിന്നുംതന്നെ ഒരേസമയത്ത് പല ടീച്ചേർസിനെയുംട്രെയിനിംഗിനായി എടുക്കുകയും, ട്രെയിൻഡ് ടീച്ചേർസ് ആവശ്യമുള്ളവളരെ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നിന്നും ഒരുത്തരേയുംഎടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതിയും പേർസനൽ അസിസ്ററൻറ് ചെയ്യുന്ന ദ്രോഹ കൃത്യമാണെന്ന് തന്നെപറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

ഈ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ മി. താണുപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി അനുകൂലിക്കയും ദീർഘകാലത്തേക്ക് ഒരാളിനെത്തന്നെ പേർസനൽ അസിസ്ററൻറായി വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കാതെ രണ്ടുകൊല്ലത്തിലൊരിക്കലെങ്കിലും മാററണമെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion brought forward by my friend Mr. Thanu Pillai. The main ground that was urged in support of the motion is that a particular gentleman belonging to a particular community is allowed to be the Personal Assistant to the Director for such a long time that he is enabled to show a lot of favouritism to candidates belonging to his own community.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, I wish to correct the member that that is not the main ground or even any of the grounds on which I moved my motion.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): I do not say that it was a ground relied on by Mr. Thanu Pillai. One of the supporters who spoke in favour of the motion raised that point. I believe I am right in that respect at least. I cannot see eye to eye with that argument because, if that be the case, if every community is to be allowed an opportunity to show undesirable favours to candidates belonging to that community and if such favouritism is to be encouraged, that would lead to a state of affairs which should not at all be tolerated. If at all a Personal Assistant shows such favouritism or resorts to such undesirable practices, he must be severely taken to task. That is the proper way to deal with the matter. Another thing I wish to point out to the House is that the Personal Assistant is the man who assists the Director in his manifold duties. And he must pick up his work. When there is a particular person appointed as Personal Assistant and he has picked up the work of the department, if he is to be sent away soon after and another man is to be appointed as the Personal Assistant, I do not know how the efficient discharge of the work of the Personal Assistant could be achieved.

The very fact that there is substantial and proper work to be done by the Personal Assistant necessitates that the Personal Assistant should be retained for a fairly long time. It is not a question of giving opportunity to the candidates belonging to each community. It is a particular post intended to serve a particular purpose and the fact that every man does not get an opportunity to act as Personal Assistant must not be considered, because the work of the Personal Assistant or the Director will suffer. In that view, I do not see eye to eye with the members who are in favour of the motion and so I oppose the motion.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, it would appear from Mr. Thanu Pillai's speech and Mr. Elenkath's speech that the D. P. I.'s office is an experimental station or a training ground. As a matter of fact, Sir, the D. P. I.'s office is an office where extremely heavy work is being done at a very high pressure and under considerable difficulty. It is absolutely necessary that the D. P. I. should be satisfied with regard to the administrative ability, tact and, what is more important, with regard to the loyalty and trustworthiness of the man appointed as his Personal Assistant. As a matter of fact, Sir, this appointment is only 10 years old and during these 10 years, there have been changes. Mr. O M. Cheriyan, for instance, was there for over two or three years. Mr. Sivaramakrishna Iyer was Personal Assistant for four or five years. Mr. Renga Iyer is Personal Assistant now for over three years. Whenever a change has taken place, it has taken place either because there was a change in the Directorship or because the Personal Assistant had to go out on promotion.

It seems to me, Sir, that under the conditions in which the D. P. I has to work, it would be very unfair to him to tie his hands or fetter his discretion in any way in this matter.

Mr. Thanu Pillai referred to undesirable affinities that may be contracted by the Personal Assistant. I do not know what he had in mind, but, whatever it may be, the D. P. I, an outsider, or an insider, ought to be able to rectify that sort of defect. It can be easily brought to his notice and if he feels that the Personal Assistant is taking undue advantage of his position or making use of his position in any undesirable way, it is the easiest thing in the world to send him away and ask for another.

In that connection, Sir, I was rather amused to hear from Mr. Velayudhan Pillai that, because the D. P. I. is so heavily worked, appointments are very largely controlled or influenced by his Personal Assistant. I say I was amused, because no D. P. I. can have much control over appointments now. Our hands are completely tied by waiting lists, seniority lists, gradation lists and other kinds of registers and we have to follow these lists most rigidly and not the slightest deviation can be made in these lists without the approval of Government.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ പുത്തനായി എത്ര ഗ്രാഡ്വേററ് ടീച്ചേഴ്സിനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag Director of Public Instruction*): There were no permanent appointments. Some temporary hands may have been taken.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആകെ എത്ര നിയമനം ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am unable to say. No new permanent appointment was made this year.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): This year means the educational year or Malayalam year?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am speaking of 1108.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand that no new hand was recruited in 1108 in the Education Department?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No, not in the High Schools.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the waiting list is conducive to the progress of education?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): That is a different question altogether. Mr. Velayudhan Pillai asked about graduate teachers and my answer was about graduate teachers in English Schools.

As regards the under-representation of Nayars in the Education Department—

PRESIDENT: That does not arise. I have ruled it out.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Thank you, Sir. As I said, the work of the D. P. I.,—

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there is actual under-representation of Nayars in the Education Department?

PRESIDENT: I have ruled that that does not arise.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): In the headquarters office of the Education Department in the British Indian Provinces and the Indian States, you will find that the Director is assisted by several officers of the superior grade. In Madras, for instance, there are three Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, besides a Personal Assistant. And, until last year, there was also a Deputy Directress.

PRESIDENT: That is not relevant.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am pointing that out, Sir, to show that if I had a number of officers under me and if one of them is being transferred from time to time, such transfer will not affect me greatly. The only officer now for the assistance of the D. P. I. is the Personal Assistant.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Would the Director prefer a Council to a Personal Assistant for his assistance?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No, Sir. If a Personal Assistant remains too long in the office and become stale, the D. P. I. may send him away. If he goes out on promotion, then a new man can be taken. A Personal Assistant should be efficient, reliable and trustworthy.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether the Personal Assistant does not get out of touch with teaching?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am not attaching much importance to that, Sir, because we generally take a senior Headmaster who had been in the teaching line for a number of years. When he goes back to a school, after working in the office, he may really be fresher and more useful.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Does the member say that the appointment of a Personal Assistant is useful to him?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The Personal Assistant cannot really be included in the cadre of Headmasters at all, because the work is of a specialised nature. When a Headmaster is appointed as a Personal Assistant, he begins to learn the work in the first year and in the second year he will be useful and in the third year he will be more useful. If he is to be sent away after the second year, it will be very hard for the department.

Finally, Sir, I wish to state that the re-organisation of the head office was one of the terms of reference placed before the Statham Committee by the preliminary committee, of which I was a member.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ പുതുതായി നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചത്.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I said that I was unable to say just at this moment. I am speaking of the D. P. I.'s office. That office is very different from other departmental headquarters offices which the member has in mind. I can only compare it with the D. P. I.'s offices in other parts of India.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): രണ്ടുവർഷത്തിലൊരിക്കൽ മാററത്തക്കവണ്ണം വിശ്വസ്തതയും സാമർത്ഥ്യവുമുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There may be. But the D. P. I. must be left unfettered. If he finds, in the course of his tours, that some Headmaster is capable and reliable, there is nothing to prevent him recommending that person as the Personal Assistant. My position is that the D. P. I.'s hands should not be tied. He must be allowed to keep him as long as he likes.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അതു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ച ചോദ്യത്തിനുത്തരമായില്ല. ഈ ഏർപ്പാടുകൊണ്ടു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ദൂഷ്യം സംഭവിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am contending that there is no such hardship inflicted upon the public. On the contrary, it is conducive to efficiency and in that way it benefits Government and the people.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know what objection the member has with regard to Mr. Thanu Pillai's suggestion that at least a chance may be given to other Headmasters and this idea may be borne in mind by the Director of Public Instruction?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) I was going to deal with that point. The whole question of re-organisation is in the melting pot. I am sure there will be recommendation in the Statham Report in regard to the re-organisation of the office and I feel it is premature now to pass a recommendation on the subject I would therefore request Mr. Thanu Pillai, specially in view of the fac that the whole question of re-organisation is to be taken up for consideration, that he will deem fit to withdraw the motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : After hearing th Director of Public Instruction, I feel, I am not in a position to withdraw the motion. If he had told me that the suggestion is worthy of consideration and that the Personal Assistant may be changed once in two o three years, I could have understood him. But he says that the Director should have unfettered discretion and that he must be allowed to choos the man he wants and to continue him as long as he likes.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): On a point of personal explanation, Sir, there is a Government order that the Personal Assistants should be selected from the cadre of Headmasters. To that exent the D. P. I.'s discretion is fettered, and I plead that his discretion should not be further restricted.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): There is no misunderstanding. I have fully understood him. There is a large number of Headmasters. I think there are about 20.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Is not personal loyalty a matter of paramount consideration ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : I am not very much concerned with personal loyalty. Other Heads of Departments select subordinates to work under them and they rely on these officers for loyalty. There is no reason why the Director of Public Instruction should have specially loyal people.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know whether there is any single instance in which the Personal Assistant was found fault with by the Director of Public Instruction ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) I do not know. There cannot be any special question of loyalty or disloyalty in this case. That should not at all interfere with this matter. I think the D. P. I. can find a sufficient number of loyal people from among the Headmasters. Of course, the Director must be able to choose competent men. He should also be allowed to retain such men. I can understand that point. But to say that a man once selected should not be asked to go out until there is a change in the personnel of the Director or the officer gets a promotion, is a position which I cannot understand. Why should a Personal Assistant change with the change in the personnel of the Director ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I did not say that there should be a change. I said from the history of the appointment there has been a change.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Now, Sir, if there is a change as seen from the history of the appointment, that shows something that is not quite desirable. That is my understanding of the matter. Of course, I concede that the man should be able, reliable, honest and loyal. But there is no reason why a particular officer should be kept there for an unduly long period. Now the Director says that there is absolutely no objection in a Headmaster being kept out of touch with his teaching work and school supervision work for any number of years and then being sent back to a High School as Headmaster.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Will it not be constantly upsetting the D. P. I.'s office if you change frequently?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I do not want frequent changes. I want only a change once in two or three years. There is some understanding that officers should be transferred once in three years.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): When I said that the discretion of the Director should be left unfettered, I do not mean that he is not going to bear in mind the discussion that has taken place here.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Anyhow that is what I understood from him and so I press the motion.

The motion was then put and lost.

PRESIDENT: Certain motions have been received late. I propose to allow them unless anybody objects. The first one is out of order, because the particular subject has been discussed. The second is that of Mr. Ramakrishna Panicker to reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,214 for Establishment under Direction by Rs. 10. This is moved to urge the necessity of reducing the number of text-books.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I have tabled a motion with regard to the prescription of text-books. I think I can also make my motion just now. That has been the practice followed hitherto.

PRESIDENT: You can speak on this motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, can we get a list of the late motions.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Even I got the list of late motions only at 12-30 to-day.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, I object to the motion being moved. We have not been given sufficient notice of the motion nor do we know the object of it.

PRESIDENT: I rule all the late motions out of order.

Motion No. 110

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*) : എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടരുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിവകയിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൨,൫൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നു ൧൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ മലയാളംവകുപ്പിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ചില വിവരങ്ങൾ ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ മലയാളംവകുപ്പിൽ ആകെ ൩,൪൩൩ മലയാളംസ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഈ ൩,൪൩൩ സ്കൂളുകളിലുംകൂടി ൫,൪൩,൩൨൬ കുട്ടികൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇത്ര വലിയ ഒരു സംഖ്യ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ അഭ്യസനം നടത്തിവരുന്ന സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടരുടെ അന്വേഷണം തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽനിന്നുകാണാവുന്നതാണ്. അതായതു് "I was on tour for 52 days and visited 5 Colleges and 33 English schools, 18 Vernacular schools, 2 Training schools and 17 Hostels and inspected 6 sites." എന്നു് അതിൽകാണുന്നു. ഈ സ്കൂളുകളുടെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷനുവേണ്ടി അദ്ദേഹം ൪,൦൦൪ മൈൽ യാത്രചെയ്തു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ൩,൪൩൩ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ൧,൦൧൨ എണ്ണം ഗവൺമെൻറുവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളാണു. ഒരു വർഷത്തിൽ ൫൨ ദിവസം സഞ്ചാരംചെയ്തതിൽ ൧൮ സ്കൂളുകൾമാത്രമാണു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടരുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽപെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇടക്കാലത്തു മലയാളം വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ നാട്ടുകാർ പണിയിച്ചു ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഏല്പിച്ചു ഗവൺമെൻറു വിദ്യാലയമായി നടത്തിവരികയായിരുന്നു പതിവു്. അന്നത്തെ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻകോഡ് അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ വേണമെന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമേലധ്യക്ഷൻ ജനങ്ങളെ നിർബന്ധിക്കുകയോ സ്വമനസ്സാലെ ജനങ്ങൾ അതിനു തയ്യാറാകുകയോ ചെയ്തിരുന്നില്ല. ഇതു് പത്തുപതിനഞ്ചുകൊല്ലംമുമ്പുള്ള സംഗതിയാണ്. അന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമേലധ്യക്ഷൻ തൻെറ സ്വന്തം അഭിമാനസംരക്ഷണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി താല്ക്കാലികാവശ്യങ്ങളെ നിറവേററി ഏതു രീതിയിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു തയ്യാറായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്കൂളുകൾ പത്തുപതിനഞ്ചുവർഷത്തെ പഴക്കംകൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ നശിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞതും അതിനുമുമ്പിലത്തേയും കൊല്ലങ്ങളിൽ ആയി അഞ്ചോ ആറോ സ്കൂളുകൾ വീണുപോകയും തന്നിമിത്തം സാധുക്കളായ ചില കുട്ടികൾക്കു് അകാലമരണംതന്നെ സംഭവിക്കുകയുംചെയ്വാൻ ഇട

യായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന ഗവൺമെന്റിനും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളുടെ പുനരുദ്ധാരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവൺമെന്റു യാതൊന്നുംചെയ്യുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ മാതിരി വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി മോശമാണെന്ന ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമുഖേന കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഉടൻതന്നെ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നു ആ സ്കൂൾ നിറുത്തിക്കളയാമെന്നുവിചാരിക്കും. ഇന്നത്തെ കാലസ്ഥിതിയനുസരിച്ച് കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംചെയ്യിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരു പോരായ്മയാണെന്ന് എല്ലാ പൌരന്മാൎക്കും ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരു കരയിലുള്ള ഒന്നോരണ്ടോ സ്കൂളിനെ നിറുത്തിക്കളഞ്ഞാൽ അടുത്ത കരയിലുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിലയച്ചു കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകൎയ്യമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ പരാതിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നില്ല. തങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികളുടെ ജീവനെ ബലികഴിച്ചും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംചെയ്യിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആശയാണു ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനുള്ളതു്. ഈ കാരണത്താൽ അനേകം സ്കൂൾ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ ശോച്യാവസ്ഥയെപ്പററി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽകൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ജനങ്ങൾ മടിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ ഒന്നുരണ്ടു സ്കൂളുകൾ വീണുപോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. സ്കൂളുകൾ ഇല്ലാത്ത കരകളിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ആസക്തികൊണ്ടു് സ്കൂൾ നടത്തണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു് ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തുതന്നെയും, ചില്ലറ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി ജനങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെന്റിലേക്ക് വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഈമാതിരിയുള്ള മലയാളംസ്കൂൾകെട്ടിടങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഗണ്യമായ ഒരുതുക നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ഉപേക്ഷകളെ ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെയൊ, ഗവൺമെന്റുമുമ്പാകെയൊ കൊണ്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ, സ്ഥാത്താംകമ്മററി റിപ്പോർട്ടുവന്നതിനുശേഷം ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ് എന്നു തീരുമാനംചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ കേൾക്കുന്നവൎക്ക് അതു ന്യായമെന്നു പക്ഷെ തോന്നിയേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി എങ്ങനെ പരിഷ്കരിച്ചാലും അതിലേക്കു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾകൂടാതെ സാധിക്കയില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് തീൎച്ചയാണല്ലൊ. അതിനാൽ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവൺമെന്റുപ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ മോശസ്ഥിതിയെപ്പററി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടരുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽപെടുത്തിയിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഉടനെ ആ സ്കൂളിനെ നിറുത്തുകയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ സ്കൂൾ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പണം അനുവദിക്കാൻ ഇടയാകുകയോ ചെയ്യുമായിരുന്നു. അസിസ്റ്റന്റു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽപെടുന്ന അതാതു സ്കൂളുകളെ

[Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair.]

സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള യഥാൎത്ഥരൂപം ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ അറിയിച്ചാൽ അദ്ദേഹം അതൊക്കെ ഡയറക്ടരെ അറിയിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ സംഗതികൾ റിപ്പോൎട്ടുമുഖേന വരുമ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ യഥാൎത്ഥരൂപം അകലെയിരിക്കുന്ന ഡയറക്ടൎക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനോ ഉടനടി പരിഹാരംചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ സാധിക്കയില്ല. എന്റെ അയൽതാലൂക്കായ ചേർത്തലെ ഞാൻ സന്ദൎഭവശാൽ പോയിരുന്നു. അവിടെ ഒരു സ്കൂൾ കെട്ടിടത്തിൽവച്ചാണ് ഇലക്ഷൻ സംബന്ധിച്ച പോളിംഗ് നടത്താൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നതു. പോളിംഗ് ആഫീസർ കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ മോശസ്ഥിതി കണ്ടു് കെട്ടിടത്തിനകത്തിരുന്നു പോളിംഗ് നടത്തുന്നതിനു വളരെ ഭയപ്പെട്ടു. ഇത്ര പരിതാപകരവും ദയനീയവുമായ നിലയിലാണ് മലയാളം സ്കൂൾകെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : അമ്പലപ്പുഴെ ഒരു സ്കൂൾകെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ മേൽക്കൂരയെ കാററടിച്ചു ദൂരെക്കൊണ്ടുവച്ചതായി മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*) : അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. എന്നാൽ പല കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെയും മേൽക്കൂരയും തൂണുകളും പ്രകൃതിതന്നെ പലസ്ഥലത്തും മാററിവയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നെനിക്കറിയാം.

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഒരു വലിയതുക തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു കാളേജുകൾക്കു ഹോസ്റ്റൽകെട്ടിടം വലുതാക്കുന്നതിനും നീക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിലെ ഒരംശമായ ഒരുലക്ഷം രൂപായുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അനേകം കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ തീൎച്ചയായിരുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ ഉടൻ പതിയണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

മലയാളം സ്കൂൾ ഭരണത്തിൽതന്നെ രണ്ടിനമുണ്ടു്. സ്ത്രീകളുടെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിന്റെ കീഴിലും ആൺകുട്ടികളുടെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ കീഴിലുമാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. സ്ത്രീകളുടെ വിദ്യാലയത്തിന്റെ ഭരണത്തിനു് മലയാളം അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരു മേധാവിയെ ഇതുവരെ കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ മുമതല മലയാളം ഒട്ടും അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനിൽ ഇരുന്നാൽ മലയാളവിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്കു് എത്രമാത്രം പ്രോത്സാഹനം കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ളതു് ഊഹിക്കത്തക്കതാണല്ലൊ. മദ്രാസ് യൂനിവേഴ്സിററിയിൽനിന്നുപോലും മലയാളത്തിനു പ്രാധാന്യം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഇത്രമാത്രം അശ്രദ്ധ നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെന്റു പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് അക്ഷന്തവ്യമായ ഒരപരാധമാണ്.

മലയാളംസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്ക് ഒരു വലിയ സങ്കടത്തിന് ഇടയായിട്ടുള്ള ആയിരത്തിയൊരുന്നൂറിനും ഒരുന്നൂററിമൂന്നിനും ഇടക്കുള്ള ആക്ടിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിൻെറ കായ്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. അനേകകാലം ആക്ട്ചെയ്തവരുടെ അവകാശത്തെ അവഗണിച്ച് നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതു അക്രമമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഒരു യജമാനനെ സേവിക്കുന്ന ഭൃത്യൻ യജമാനൻെറ ഇഷ്ടവും വിരോധവും അനുസരിച്ച് അയാളെ സേവിക്കുവാനും വിട്ടുപോകുവാനും നിർബന്ധിതനാകുന്നതുപോലെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ സേവിക്കുന്നവരേയും ഇഷ്ടംപോലെപ്പിരിച്ചുവിടുന്നതു് കഷ്ടമാണ്. എട്ടുംപത്തും വർഷം ആക്ടിംഗായി ജോലിചെയ്ത അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെയും പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്തായിരുന്നാലും അവരെക്കൂടെ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി അവരുടെ സർവ്വീസിനെ പരിഗണിച്ച് അവക്ക് ശരിയായപ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്.

മുമ്പുപറഞ്ഞ ൩,൪൩൩ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ രണ്ടായിരത്തിനാന്നൂറും ഗ്രാൻറ്സ്കൂളുകളാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു നേരിട്ടുനടത്തുന്ന വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ ഗ്രാൻറ സ്കൂളുകളുടെ സംഗതിയിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പ്രൈവററ് ഏജൻസി നടത്തുന്ന വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്കുംകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ശരിയായ ആനുകൂല്യം നൾകേണ്ടതാണ്. രണ്ടുകൊല്ലമായി, അനേകം സ്കൂളുകൾക്ക് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നു ഗ്രാൻറുകിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നു അറിയുന്നു. ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനകാലത്തു സ്വന്തമായി പണംമുടക്കി നടത്തിവരുന്ന വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്ക് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഇല്ലാതെ വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിൽപരം കഷ്ടമായി മറെറാന്നുംതന്നെയില്ല. തന്നിമിത്തം അനേകം വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ നിറുത്തേണ്ടതായും വന്നേയ്ക്കും. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങൾ ഭഗീരഥപ്രയത്നംചെയ്യുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു നാം ആ സംഗതിയിൽ ഉപേക്ഷകാണിക്കുന്നതു ഒട്ടും ശരിയല്ല.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ഗ്രാൻറു പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ നിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് അധികാരം കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് മെംബക്കു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): ഗ്രാൻറുപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ പത്തും ഇരുപതുംകൊല്ലമായി ജോലിനോക്കുന്നവരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂളിൽ ഒഴിവുവരുമ്പോൾ നിയമിക്കണമെന്ന് എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : ഗ്രാൻറുപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലെ മാനേജരന്മാർ അവരവരുടെ സ്വന്തഅഭിപ്രായമനുസരിച്ചു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ മാററിവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി അറിയാമോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): അറിയാം. അങ്ങിനെമാററിവരുന്നരീതി ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നും ആ കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ ഡയറക്ടൎക്കു നിയന്ത്രണമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നും അദ്ധ്യാപകസമ്മേളനത്തിൽ വച്ചു റസ്സല്യൂഷൻ പാസ്സാക്കി അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ സംഗതികൂടി ഗവൺമെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ ഗവൺമെൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതിനു കാരണമെന്താണു്?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*) : ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യവളരെ കൂടുതലാണു്. അവൎക്കു ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന പ്രോത്സാഹനം മതിയാകുന്നില്ല.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാൎക്കു ശരിയായശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു അവർ പിരിഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നകാലത്തു അവരുടെ കാലക്ഷേപമാൎഗ്ഗം മാനേജൎക്കു ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതല്ലേ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuha I*): Is the member in order to speak in Malayalam, he having undertaken to speak in English?

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): I am speaking to a Malayalam speaking man (*Laughter*).

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാൎക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാൎക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): അങ്ങനെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായമില്ലേ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*) : എന്നു എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാൎയ്യം പ്രൈവററു ഏജൻസികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നു പ്രോത്സാഹനം ചെയ്യെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമെ അതു നടത്താൻ സൌകൎയ്യമുള്ളു എന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I am inclined to support the motion before the House in its essential aspects. I say essential, because the object as indicated by the mover seems to be to point out the neglected condition of the Vernacular branch of the Education Department. Subsequently, in the course of the argument, he happened to include the condition of a few teachers who have been disbanded from the Vernacular Section. I will speak on that issue bearing in mind the principle underlying the motion moved by my friend. There is no need to stress the importance of the Vernacular Education in the State. I may refer particularly to Primary Education. Out of a total population of 50 lakhs and odd, only 12 lakhs are to be seen as literate and that works out at 24 per cent. That means about 38 lakhs roughly, 76 per cent. of the population, are illiterate. About the close of 1107, there has been in all 3,061 Vernacular Primary Schools in the State. Out of this, only 791 are Departmental Schools. The attention paid by the Department in regard to encouragement of Vernacular Education is not adequate. That is my humble view. I understand that as a measure of retrenchment, Government have proposed to close certain schools in the State. In view of the growing need for education and also in view particularly of the fact that these are days when people clamour for compulsory elementary education, the proposal to close the existing schools is not at all advisable. In my constituency there are about 21 primary schools for boys and 6 for girls. I understand that of late there has been a proposal to close one or other of the following Primary schools—namely the Kayikkara V. P. School for Girls and Kovilthottom V. P. School for Boys. The people of the localities concerned have petitioned the authorities praying them to allow the Schools to continue. It is now nearly ten or twelve years since the Vettoor V. P. School fell to ruins. Within a radious of about five or six miles this is the only institution of the kind. It is now being conducted in a rented building situated on a very unhealthy site. I bring these facts to the notice of the House in the earnest hope that the Government will be pleased to devote particular attention to these local needs and will spare no pains to promote Vernacular Education in all its aspects.

I refer to departmental schools. With regard to the two schools, namely, the V. P. boys' school at Kaikara and the V. P. girls' school at Kovilthottam, there has been some trouble with respect to their buildings. When it was brought to the notice of the department that the girls' school building was not safe, the Inspectress at once sent an order to the Headmistress of the school asking her to ascertain the views of the public in regard to the closing down of that school. Sir, if this is going to be the policy of Government in the matter of education, I doubt very much how we are going to do full justice to the growing needs of the country. Similarly the Vettoor primary school building has fallen to ruins and the people have been making representations to the department for the last twelve years. Still, it is regrettable to note

[Mr. K. Padmanabhan.]

that the school is run in a rented building which is not at all convenient for the purpose. And now it seems the authorities have sent a communication to the Headmaster of that school asking him to ascertain the views of the public as to whether they are prepared to put up a building at their own expense. Probably if they are not prepared to do it, the proposal will be to close the school.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Is it the opinion of the member that no school should be closed down?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): That is not what I say; I am sorry the member has misunderstood me. When Government find that the building of one of their schools is not sound, they should come forward and help the people by putting up a proper building as early as possible. With regard to the Vettoor primary school, I may draw the attention of the Government to the fact that it is a departmental institution and the only one of its kind in the locality, because the only other vernacular school there is at Warkalai, some five miles away.

PRESIDENT: Please speak on the policy of the department and not about individual schools.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): What I want to press upon this House is that adequate attention is not being paid to the promotion of vernacular education. I have therefore very great pleasure in supporting the motion.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Sir, I rise to support the motion. In the rural parts of Travancore, especially in the north, people are taking to education only gradually. Year after year, Government is spending a lot of money on education. Education is intended to increase the productive efficiency of the citizen. It is also an important factor in the development of the future citizen. Therefore education must be within the reach of the masses. Without proper buildings, Sir, how can education make sufficient progress? The condition of the vernacular school buildings in North Travancore is, if I may say so, almost hopeless. In my own native place, for example, there is a vernacular middle school which has, perhaps, the oldest building there. Any moment it may collapse and kill the children studying there. As a result of the visit of the previous Director of Public Instruction, there was a proposal to acquire about 30 cents of land for the improvement and reconstruction of that building. I do not know if anything has been done with regard to that. And, it is a departmental school, Sir.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Mahomed, please try and discuss the general policy and not particular schools.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): I was referring to it only as an illustration, Sir.

PRESIDENT: But, you were emphasising the details too much.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): I request Government to take speedy action in the matter.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Sir, I rise to support the motion brought forward by Mr. Velappan Nair, about the neglected condition of the vernacular branch of education. I am obliged to do so because of the mandate I have been given by some parts of my constituency. At Chengolam North, there is a vernacular school, the building of which was put up by the people at the expense of about Rs. 6,000 and handed over to the Government and the people of the locality were made to understand by the authorities that the further repairs would be looked after by the department.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is the member in order in referring to individual schools?

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): I am only quoting an instance of the neglected condition of the vernacular schools.

PRESIDENT: There is no objection to quoting instances; but, what is objectionable is to go too much into detail.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): The people of the locality have written to me asking me to place the matter before the House. I cannot but refer to it; because I have to do justice to my constituency when I can do so with every propriety. So bringing into the notice of the Government the dilapidated condition of that school, I resume my seat.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Sir, I rise to support the motion of my friend the member for Vaikom. The condition of some of the vernacular schools in the country parts is really deplorable. My friend Mr. Velappan Nair referred to the dilapidated condition of the Velliyakulam vernacular school in my constituency. His statement can be accepted in its entirety. But there is one small addition I would like to make. The hopeless and dilapidated condition of the school became universally well known during the recent election. This school was fixed as a polling station. Objection was raised to it, not by the candidates or voters or the Polling Officer but by the near relations of the Polling Officer who were interested in his longevity. They frankly put it that they want their relation, the Polling Officer, to live longer and that they apprehended danger to his life if he used that school building as a polling station. Sir, such serious defects of school buildings deserve very serious consideration at the hands of the Government if they want the confidence of the governed. The Department should attend to such matters in the interest of their fair name and the efficiency of their administration. It is true that the adequate financing of all the vernacular schools in the State is a big problem especially in these days of depression. But that is no justification for not attending to such extraordinary cases of a serious nature. There have been several instances, in the past also, of departmental school-buildings actually tumbling down, in my constituency. Fortunately for the children, it did not happen during school hours, but only at night.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the member has any idea as to the approximate cost for improving the condition of the primary schools throughout the State?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I am not in a position to answer that. I do not say that the Department must immediately take up every school in the State. The Director of Public Instruction must be on the look-out and ascertain for himself such extraordinarily urgent cases and do the needful at once. Such urgent things must not be allowed to lie over till this House gets an opportunity to consider the Statham Committee Report.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does not the member expect the co-operation of the public also in such matters?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): To a certain extent, the people will co-operate; there is no doubt about that.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In the instance referred to by the member, did the people agree to do their mite in the matter; and was such fact brought to the notice of the Department?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): The people are naturally nervous to approach the Department in these matters, since they apprehend that the Department may at once think of closing the school. That is a contingency which we do not want to face especially in my constituency where even little children have to wade through sand, knee-deep, for three or four miles, to go to school.

Therefore, Sir, my submission is that the Department must take immediate action in really urgent cases and not rest content with saying that the whole question should wait for the Statham Committee Report being taken up for consideration. In normal times, Sir, we would have expected some sort of assistance from the people. But, during the present economic depression, no kind of help can be expected from them. Having pointed out the need for immediate action in such extreme cases, I support the basic principle of the motion of Mr. Velappan Nair.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In view of the importance of the question of improving the vernacular education in the State, I too wish to join my friends in supporting the motion. Most of the vernacular school-buildings in the State are in a rotten condition and there is no building worth the name.

Coming to my own constituency, Nedumangad, we have not got sufficient schools and even the few schools that we have, do not have proper buildings and equipment. There is only one vernacular middle school for girls for the whole of the Nedumangad taluk. The building of that school fell down a few years ago, and a site has been acquired for a new building. But nothing further seems to have been done. Sir, some of my friends have been complaining that the children in their constituencies had to wade through sand or water to reach their schools.

But, in the case of my constituency, there is no such difficulty; because there are no schools at all. Due to the absence of schools, very few children actually attend schools. It is high time that the condition of the Nedumangad taluk in the matter of education is improved. The few school-buildings that exist there have also to be improved urgently.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : I also support the principle of the motion : Sir, nobody can question the fact that the condition of many of the vernacular school buildings is far from being satisfactory. The educational code is rarely enforced in regard to departmental schools. If a school happens to be a private school, then, it must be a first class building. It must have a tiled roof, a first class tiled floor, excellent windows and doors and a fine appearance. But, if a school happens to be a departmental school, it might have any kind of roofing; it need not even be rain-proof. The flooring need not be tiled; it might be as bad as a tilled garden. The furniture might be made of any stuff. The benches and chairs need not have legs at all; and if there are any legs, they might be shaky.

Even the accommodation need not be according to the regulation. It is not my purpose to say that the private Schools must degenerate into the kind of Schools that we have got built or maintained by the Department, but the Departmental Schools should be so improved as to reach the standard required by the Education Code. If you travel from one end of the country to the other, you will find a lot of dilapidated departmental Schools. Of course it is not because Government have not got money for spending. They spent Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs on English High School buildings. Take for instance the Vanchiyoor and the Nagercoil Schools. With the money spent on these Schools, I think 50 other excellent Schools might be built.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Are not some of the private Schools managed with a profit to the management?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Not primary Schools, so far as I know.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : Are they not at least self-supporting?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : They are not self-supporting either.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trinandrum-Urban*) ; Government is spending a lot of money on primary Schools?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Yes.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): If additional funds are required, would the member advocate a cess for education?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : I will consider that after Government have exhausted all other resources.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In regard to the distinction drawn by the member regarding private Schools and Departmental Schools, can the member give us at least one instance of that imperfect construction of a Departmental School since the enforcement of the Education Code.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Education Code was brought into force in 1083 or 1085. There is the Pattayzhi School in the member's own taluk.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): When was the first School started? Is it after 1083?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I do not know.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I want to know whether after the enforcement of the Regulation there was any distinction made between private Schools and non-private Schools.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I cannot say that. But there is nothing to prevent the Government from maintaining the Schools in proper repair even though they were built before the education code came into operation.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*): In supporting Mr. Velappan Nair's motion regarding the neglected condition of the Vernacular branch of Education, I have to submit a few things. As my friend Mr. S. J. Nair said, there is at least a Vernacular Middle School for girls in Nedumangad. I come from an equally hilly part of Travancore where not even a Vernacular middle School for girls is existing. The public of Thodupuzha once applied for raising the standard of the School there. The Inspectress was kind enough to say that if the public would put up the building the standard of the School would be raised. Accordingly we put up the building and when we applied for the raising of the class, the learned Director was good enough to say that the Inspectress should be punished for making the promise without the necessary sanction of the Director. The matter was referred to in the Popular Assembly and the then Dewan Mr. Watts promised to go into the curious question. As a result of that we got the next class. Even since we have been agitating and we got the 6th class also. But the sanction of the 7th class is still in pregnancy (*laughter.*) Now Sir, there is only one complete middle School for boys. Students are accommodated in two sheds put up years ago called temporary sheds and another additional shed put up recently. They think them to be nice according to the conception of the Department and something like 700 students are being accommodated in these sheds. There is no room to sit, no benches and practically the students are squatting on the ground. I have to say one thing more.

Mr. Velappan Nair spoke about the grants to aided Schools. There is one pucca building of the description of Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai at Thodupuzha, a beautiful building, tiled floor, and

every furniture made of teak wood. And no grant has been given even for the first class. I speak these things in the hope that at least the present Director would take these things into consideration and a favourable reply given by him. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I support the motion on behalf of a silent section of the Vernacular branch, that is the Tamil section. The neglect of the Department was first of all not a wilful one. We participated in the neglect. We, Tamilians considered that any acquisition of the Tamil language will not carry us any further in public services and therefore we took to Malayalam. Now we are at the stage when neither Malayalam nor English education will give any footing to any body and least of all to the Tamilians.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Cannot that difficulty be overcome by taking away the waiting list kept in the Department?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Now the difficulty is that we are not permitted to go back to our old Tamil and enough encouragement is not given by the Department. So far as Tamil is concerned, not even a single Inspector for Tamil Schools has been appointed. It is public property that we Tamilians are put to considerable difficulty in learning the Malayalam language and with the best of intentions to learn that language it is phonetically impossible for Tamilians to do it. Even the Brahmins find it very difficult to pick up that language and speak it properly. So much so there was a rule to the effect that the taluks in Nanjanad and Shencotta should be manned by officers who know the Tamil language. That is not being done and that has given rise to a good deal of difficulty. In the Schools also only the Malayalam section is being encouraged.

My friend Mr. S. J. Nair wanted to know what has been done in the matter of relieving unemployment. Sir C. Sankaran Nair in a recent conference said that the people of the West Coast, and that will include Travancore also, will have to go outside for employment on account of the growth of population If only the Tamil language is cultivated by the Malayalam speaking people, it may be handy. If Tamil language is learned by Travancoreans, one may get employment in South India.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): What about Hindi?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI: (*Commerce and Industry, South*) Therefore I think the Director of Public Instruction should devote some more attention to the fostering of the Tamil language at least in the Tamil taluks of Nanjanad and Shencotta.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in Vernacular Schools be beneficial?

PRESIDENT: I do not think that question arises.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): There is no harm in learning it also.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Sir, I too support the motion of Mr. Velappan Nair. Reference was made to the deplorable lot of a set of teachers who had been disbanded, *viz*., those who have acted between 1100 and 1103. I would even go further and say that in this list there are teachers who entered service so early as in 1096.

PRESIDENT: I do not think it comes under this head.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Reference was made by the mover himself to that aspect of the matter. I would emphasise that aspect and say that there are Muhammadan teachers also who have been disbanded and their grievances require sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government. In this connection, I would also point out that there are qualified Muslims—those who have passed the Vernacular Higher Examination and Higher Trained even, and still they have not been entertained in the Education Department though years have elasped since they have passed.

PRESIDENT: That also does not arise now.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): I think I can urge this while supporting the motion before the House.

MR. P.K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*); Sir, originally I thought I need not speak on this motion but would reserve a few observations to be made under an appropriate head. But I see that there is a rush on this motion and there may not be any chance left to me. Now the criticisms upon this particular motion are advanced mainly with regard to the outward appearance and outfit of Schools with emphasis on the tumble-down tendencies of Government Schools for Vernacular education. There is, no doubt, an amount of truth in that contention. Just as an instance I refer to a deputation that arrived here two days ago from my constituency to tell me that there has been considerable disagreement between the roofing and the walls of the Vernacular School at Ambalapuzha owing to the responsive nature of the building to wind and weather. I think this state of affairs exists not only there but in other parts of the State as well. I was told that School children in some parts of my Taluk cannot well afford to go to Schools for fear of being attacked by crocodiles. Such is the condition of some of the Schools run by the State on account of the sites selected for them. This is only a criticism with respect to the structure and environments of Schools.

But there is need for looking at the question at close quarters, that is with respect to the students themselves who undergo education in these institutions. A sort of inferiority complex is seen in the Vernacular School students when compared to the English School students. Generally the students that resort to the Vernacular Schools may be seen to be underfed, anaemic and ill-provided to all outward appearance. I do not know whether anything like medical examination is

conducted in these schools. Elsewhere, for instance in Ceylon, we see that the school arrangements are excellent. Students are fed in the schools. They have arrangements for bath in the schools and their sanitary requirements are closely attended to. Now, compare the fate of the student population in the vernacular schools here. How deplorable is their condition? Is the Inspector of Vernacular schools struck by the difference in the treatment meted out to the students of the vernacular schools? Does a highly placed officer like Director of Public Instruction in Travancore pay anything like adequate attention to them? These students also are said to be the hope of the rising generation. If this is the sort of hope of the rising generation, I do not know how to distinguish hope from despair. I am submitting, Sir, that whatever be the cry for the extension of the vernacular school system, whatever be the necessity for its expansion, unless attention is paid to the adequacy of the steps at least in the Government schools, the sort of expenditure that the Department is now incurring on vernacular education may well be saved for much better purposes. That is one aspect of the matter.

There is yet another matter, the course of studies that these students are asked to follow. What exactly is the benefit that a student derives from the sort of instruction that is imparted in these institutions is a very pertinent question and it has to be earnestly considered by the Government either along with the Statham Report or otherwise. In fact, it is a hackneyed system that is being now followed in the Vernacular Schools. They are taught all manner of subjects which will not stand them in much good stead in their life. The object of the Vernacular education ought to be different from the course of instruction imparted in English Schools, which has as its ultimate object probably university education. In the case of the Vernacular Schools, some other object more allied to immediate requirements will have to be maintained in view and the course of study modified accordingly. Now even in the matter of the teaching of language, it is an unregenerate course that holds the ground in the Vernacular Schools. The way in which it is done is markedly negligent. The text-books prescribed are full of mistakes in printing, languago, style and grammar, because the prescription of text-books now is managed in a cryptic way which excludes the voice of scholars and the public.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member who is responsible for prescribing such text books?

PRESIDENT: I think that matter comes up later and does not arise now.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I have not got anything like reliable information in the matter. At least in that respect better care is necessary. Elsewhere, for example in the sister State of Cochin, the teaching of language is specifically attended to by Inspectors employed for the purpose. They are not satisfied with the common Inspector going about and doing a sort of inspection. There is no such arrangement here.

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

Allied to this subject there are other matters to be considered and the whole thing would seem to stand in need of a thorough overhauling. The sort of inspection that is now carried on is no inspection at all because it is a formal routine hardly penetrating the surface. The numerical strength of the schools said to have been inspected is the main thing that counts. How far instruction is being imparted, how far it takes effect, whether there is scope for reform and progress, how to adapt vernacular education to the necessities of life, these factors should be kept in view.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it a defect of the system or is it a defect of the person?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Both as I presume. The system itself is somewhat rotten and then probably the other element also comes in (*Laughter*).

So I submit, Sir, that there is need for a close scrutiny. Government are spending already a good deal on it and I am not finding fault with Government for anything like niggardliness. They are very generous. But their generosity after all is not productive of proportionate advantages.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I move that the question be now put.

MR. C. V. CHANDARASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, it is barely three weeks since I assumed charge of the office of the D. P. I. and during this short period owing to pressure of work in connection with the Assembly I have not been able to go out and visit any of the schools outside Trivandrum. I am therefore very grateful to the members who have spoken on this motion and who have in the course of their general remarks drawn my attention to the defects of individual schools. I have made a very careful note of the references made to the individual schools and I can assure the members that as speedy and as effective an action as possible would be taken with regard to the individual cases. Surely Mr. Padmanabha Menon has been unkind to me when he said I would quote Statham's Report in defence of delay. When a school building is tottering or in a dangerous condition, we need not have to wait for Statham's Report to conduct certain necessary repairs. The case of the school which Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai referred to came to my notice recently. It is a school which was in danger of crashing down on account of a storm and I can assure him that I have issued orders with regard to that school.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): A word of explanation, Sir. I am thankful to the Director for the speedy action he has taken. I myself brought it to his notice.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Will the Director be prepared to call for a list of all the schools in the State which are in a dangerous or dilapidated condition?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There are such lists. But the only trouble is with regard to funds. There were ample funds for the repair of schools before the depression period began and even now during the depression period we have an allotment of about Rs. 40,000 for the repair of Vernacular Middle and Primary schools.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is there not a list prepared up to date with regard to schools which are in an unsound condition?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Oh, yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Are there not more schools coming within that list year after year?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, there are.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): കുട്ടികളുടെ ജീവനെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന സ്കൂളുകൾ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനു് പണമില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് സങ്കടമല്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) പണം ഉള്ളതുപോലെ ചെലവു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): മററുള്ള കുട്ടികളും കെട്ടിടം ഉരുണ്ടു വീണു് ചാകണമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): As I said, in the most urgent cases where a building is reported to be in a very dangerous condition, action is being taken urgently. But to carry out a comprehensive scheme for repairing all school buildings requires considerable funds.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): With regard to private schools, may I know what conditions are prescribed?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The usual code conditions are prescribed. I quite sympathise with Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai, when he said that the department should not prescribe different conditions and there should be no differential treatment.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I want to know whether it is a fact that differential treatment is being accorded.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There is differential treatment only in the sense that in the case of the private schools you can take immediate action but we have to depend upon the Government and the D. P. W. for Government schools.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Am I to understand that there is absolutely no differential treatment?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There is absolutely no differential treatment at all. In the case of the departmental schools we have to get administrative sanction, and the funds have to be got and the D. P. W. will have to be approached. But in the other case even though we give time, two years, three years, four years and so on for observing the conditions and if, even after that no action is taken by the manager, we can immediately proceed to close down the school. Recently the Department had to order the closing of a school because for five consecutive years the school failed to carry out the conditions that had been imposed.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the Director of Public Instruction is aware of the destruction of the V. M. School for girls at Nedumangad ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes. That also came up before me. A site has been acquired for the putting up of a new middle school for girls, and information with regard to buildings and the number of rooms required for holding the classes has been called for from the Inspectress. Action will be taken as soon as funds permit.

I have noted down here the question of the disbanding of certain teachers mentioned by one of the members.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): മലയാളം ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിൽനിന്നു ഒരു നിശ്ചിതശതമാനം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിലേക്ക് നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു് അവർതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നയം എന്താണു്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): As regards the appointment of teachers from private schools to the departmental schools.—

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): That comes under another motion.

PRESIDENT: I do not think that arises under this motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member what he has got to say with regard to the suggestion of Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai in connection with Tamil education ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I have made a note of all the suggestions and I will deal with them as sympathetically as possible.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Director of Public Instruction is aware of the efficiency of the imparting of vernacular education in Nedumangad ?

MR C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Personally I am not aware. One of the members complained about schools being abolished. I think it was Mr. Padmanabhan. The

question should be taken up as a whole. There is such a lot of overlapping in certain areas. There are superfluous schools and in a very small area there are about half a dozen schools competing against each other and with plenty of accommodation. Government is spending a lot of money by way of grant and maintaining their own schools where they are not actually required and where the needs of the locality require only one or two well-filled schools we find half a dozen schools competing with each other and carrying on unhealthy rivalry. This point was noted by the Retrenchment Committee and I think they recommended a special officer to be appointed to deal with each region and to recommend what schools may be abolished. I can quite see that there are certain regions where schools are not sufficiently provided but on the contrary there are other regions where there are too many schools and as I say the problem should be tackled as a whole

Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai referred to the pitiable condition of our boys and girls in the Vernacular Schools. I can say he has got my fullest sympathy. It is a very big problem, it is really a problem of poverty and economic backwardness. The magnitude of the problem is so great that it cannot be tackled from the educational angle alone. Take such a simple thing as providing the mid-day meal to the poor boys in our schools the cost will be prohibitive; and for the time being we have only to seek consolation with Abraham Lincon who said "God loves the poor, otherwise He would not have created so many of them".

I also accept in principle the suggestion that for the improvement of teaching in our schools, we must also have subject Inspectors. There again this is a problem of funds. Not only for the teaching of Malayalam, but for the teaching of other subjects also, it will certainly be useful if there are subject inspectors. It will be very good and desirable to have subject inspectors in the headquarters who would inspect the teaching in particular subjects. It is a question of funds. But I cannot agree with him that the present system of inspection is no good. That is too sweeping a condemnation. To say that our educational system is rotten cannot also be agreed to. The system of education which has produced men of the stamp of Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai and several others who may be mentioned cannot be said to be rotten. The defects in the present system of inspection are often due to the large work the Inspectors have to do and the very large number of schools they have to inspect. I have nothing more to say.

PRESIDENT: Does anybody else wish to speak?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*)): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടർ എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ പരമോദ്ദേശ്യമായ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നു് സമ്മതിച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം

[Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair.]

കൊണ്ടു കെട്ടിടങ്ങളെസംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം തൃപ്തികരമായ നടപടി നടത്തുന്നതിന് തൽക്കാലം സാധിക്കയില്ല എന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞു എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നത്. നമ്മുടെ ഭാവി നന്നായിവരാൻ ഇടയില്ലാത്തവണ്ണം അത്ര പരിതാപകരമാണെന്നും വരുന്ന കൊല്ലം ഈ കൊല്ലത്തെക്കാൾ ക്ഷാമംകൂടുന്നതാണെന്നും മുമ്പ് ഇവിടെ നടന്ന പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു നാം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആയിരത്തിപന്ത്രണ്ട് സ്കൂൾ സർക്കാർവകയായുള്ളതിൽ ൧൦ ശതമാനവും മോശമായിരിക്കാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ അതിലേക്ക് വേണ്ടസംഖ്യവിനിയോഗിച്ച് ഈകാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിന് അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motion No. III.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I move the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27, 974 for Direction by Rs 1.

My object in making this motion is to emphasise the fact that the Director is not bestowing sufficient attention and sympathy upon the private schools in the State. The Director and the Government should remember that the advancement of education in this State is to a very large extent due to the work of private institutions and that the Government spend only a comparatively small sum upon these institutions. I find that in the Vernacular branch, for every boy educated in the Departmental schools, Government are incurring about Rs. 7½ per head while in the Grant-in-Aid Schools it is only Rs. 3½. Similarly in the English Schools we find that the Department spends about Rs. 20-As. 8 in Departmental Schools while they have to spend only about Re. 1 As. 2 in Aided Schools per pupil. In looking at this question, Government should remember that it is their paramount duty to encourage private schools. If we look into the conditions of vernacular schools we find that from the year 1106 the policy of the Department has been not to recognise new schools and new classes. They have also been consistently refusing grants to such classes and Schools. Private schools in the Vernacular branch in the State are conducted by comparatively poor people who are doing it with the best of motives contributing all that they have for the advancement of education. And the teachers get from these schools such a low sum as Rs. 7 1/2,

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): May I correct the member that it is Rs. 8 1/2?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I thank the member for the correction. Rs. 7 1/2 was the old figure. Anyhow the magnificent sum of Re. 1 does not improve their condition very much. Even with regard to this grant-in-aid, Government are very reluctant to give it. Government can very well imagine the conditions of poor teachers who have been working without any remuneration for the last two years. The Inspector of schools in the Departmental report which was given to us only this morning states at page 51:

> "The Inspector of Vernacular Schools has observed as follows regarding the increase in the number of schools and in the strength:
>
> "The inability to sanction grant-in-aid consequent on the economic depression has been in many cases an unwholesome check on the enthusiasm of private agencies who could open and maintain primary schools only with Government grant-in-aid. I do hope that the time will not be very far off when the disability could be removed and encouragement offered to such private agencies.
>
> "The appreciable increase in the strength of the schools goes to point out how far the people have realised the benefits of elementary education offered to them free and how far they have taken advantage of the same in spite of the acute financial depression still prevailing."

I do not know what the Director has done on those observations of the Inspector. So the most important matter to which I want to draw the attention of the Director and the Government is that they should immediately sanction the necessary amount for giving grant-in-aid to the teachers who are employed in the new classes and new schools opened after 1106 and they must be given the arrears of grant that is due to them. The Government have given them recognition. There are many people who are anxious to start new schools to educate children but they do not get sufficient convenience. Government should see that recognition is granted to these schools also.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR (*Kartikapalli II*): Was any recognition refused?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I know in man cases recognition has been refused.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR (*Kartikapalli II*): Where?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Even in the member's own constituency I know that recognition was refused.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether there is any such School in my constituency?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I hope that the member knows better about his constituency than myself. When we come to the English schools, I think that the Government has effected a rather unkind cut when they reduced the grant-in-aid to English Schools from half to one-third. From the figures I quoted, it will be seen that the expenditure by Government for private schools is Re. 1 As. 2 while for Government schools it is Rs. 20 As. 8.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): What is the total amount budgeted for private schools under Vernacular education alone?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It is Rs. 9·87 lakhs.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): What is the amount for English Schools?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It is only Rs. 36,173 for maintenance of grant-in-aid schools. Formerly it was about Rs. 54,000.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) Does the member feel that it is disproportionate in any way taking the revenues of the State into consideration?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What percentage is the member prepared to urge?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Does not the member feel that it is disproportionate?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): That does not arise now. My case is that Government have chosen the wrong place and the wrong time to apply their retrenchment axe. I have to say that the unkindest cut of all is when we come to the Sanskrit schools. There are only 14 such schools and the Government have reduced their grants. The saving effected thereby is only about Rs. 200. I do not know why this language which has been so much neglected by the Government and the people alike should suffer so much by a saving of Rs 200. So I request the Government to see that relief is afforded to these private institutions, without any delay. With these words I move this motion for the consideration of the House.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) Sir, I rise to support the motion. Travancore, we are proud, has got a high percentage of education. I would place before the House a few figures which I am sure will speak more loudly than I can speak. According to the statistics of 1107 the total number of school students was 596,726. Out of it 333,041 or 55·8 per cent. were studying in non-departmental schools. The total number of Vernacular school students was 543,329 and out of it 295,373 or 54·3 per cent. were in Non-departmental schools. Out of 53,397 students in English Schools, 37,668 or 70·6 per cent. were studying in Non-departmental Schools. Taking the schools themselves, out of 3,695 schools, 2,641 or 71·7 per cent. were Non-departmental schools. Out of 3,433 Vernacular Schools, 2,421 or 70·5 per cent. were Non-departmental schools. I hope I need not say anything more to show to whom we mainly owe the high percentage of education in the State. The conclusion is self-evident. Now turning to the net expenditure, according to the same statistics we find that Government met an expenditure of Rs. 5 Chs. 5 per head of all the students in the State. But this was distributed as Rs. 3

Chs. 11 in the case of Non-departmental school students and Rs. 7 Chs. 11 in the case of departmental school students. Taking the vernacular schools, Rs. 4, Chs. 23 per head was spent by the Government This again was distributed as Rs. 3 Chs. 10 in Non-departmental schools, and Rs. 6 chs. 12 in. Taking the English schools alone, the average expenditure per head was Rs. 8-22-0. It was distributed as Rs. 3-25-0 in non-departmental schools and Rs. 20 chs. 14 in departmental schools. Again I say, the conclusion is self-evident.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Is it not the members's point that there is great disparity between these two figures that causes a grievance to him ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : That is exactly what I am coming to.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Will it be sufficient for the member to reduce the expenditure towards departmental institutions ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : I will be coming to that also.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Mr. Damodaran Asan has given us some figures and Mr. Padmanabha Pillai also has given many figures. May I know whether he has any further collection of statistics to prove that the departmental school expenditure is abnormal?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : Certainly I have.

Mr. Damodaran Asan did not give the percentage of schools or the school-going population. The figures I have given clearly show the disparity that exists between departmental and non-departmental schools. I did not hear Mr. Asan giving my figures. If he did give and it was my mistake that I did not hear him, of course I plead guilty.

The probable answer I can expect from the Government is that the non-departmental school Managers are supposed to be spending a certain amount of money every year towards the maintenance of their schools. First of all, we all know that this is only in theory. I do not deny the fact that there might be associations, well organised philanthropic institutions which are meeting a recurring expenditure for the maintenance of schools. I might also admit that such institutions will be able to find really efficient teachers, both men and women, to do the work in a spirit of service. These two things will certainly go to a certain extent to make up this difference in the expenditure that we have seen already. But even there, the real fact cannot but fall very far below the expectations of Government in the matter of distributing grants. Now I need not speak of the individual Managers. Most of them, even as the interpellations put in the House have already pointed out, look upon their schools as a commerical business and it is no exaggeration when I say that it is no real desire for the spread of education, but, it is only the profit for the manager or his relations

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

that has often tempted many of the Managers to create schools and support them. Nor is it right to expect the management to be contributing huge sums for maintenance for we know from practical experince that the creation of an English High School is not a joke. The buildings, appliances, furniture and various other things that have to be satisfied before recognition could be sought, will require a sum to the extent of over Rs. 50,000. A philanthropic man or institution that has spent so heavy a sum cannot be expected to incur another huge recurring expenditure every year and the whole brunt finally falls on the head of the poor teachers. He gets no good salary; he does not get any fixed increments; he is often tossed like the shuttle-cock at the caprice of the Managers and when old and unable to do any work, thrown back into his starving family to find himself devoid of all honorable means of livelihood.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does the member speak from experience?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): It is not only my experience but the experience of every one who walks with open eyes. Therefore, to me it appears that the only solution of this problem, namely ameliorating the condition of the teachers of private schools is that the department must be come directly responsible for their appointment, salary, scale, pension and provident fund and security of tenure. I may anticipate another objection from Government. It may be said that the private schools are worked with statisfactory efficiency and the very fact that they are working with efficiency is the reason for not enhancing the grants. Of course, the fallacy is apparent. But I would grant that, too.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is not the condition of private schools better?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Yes, I shall admit that because they are working with satisfactory efficiency, the Government grant need not be revised. If it is so, then the natural logical conclusion is that the Government must be able to maintain their schools also as efficiently with some proportion of expenditure. There I come to the point raised by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. I shall admit the implication upon which grants are given to the schools. I shall admit that every Manager is contributing towards the maintenance of schools a sum equal to the sum contributed by the Government. Even then the expenditure per head in a non-departmental school taking the grant given by the Government and the sum spent by the manager would come only to Rs. 7-22-0. So if the Government would admit that sufficient efficiency can be maintained by at least the double expenditure that the Government is now making for non-departmental schools, certainly, Government must be able to save Rs. 1,99,983 from the English School Education alone.

In this connection I anticipate a third objection.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether after the sort of control suggested by the member there will be sufficient number of managers to run the schools ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : There must be.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Will there be is my question.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : There must be and there will be. The third objection I anticipate is this. Government might tell me that there is a very fundamental difference in the very nature of the two sets of institutions, because the private schools are conducted on an avowedly philanthropic basis. This would amount to a confession that there is no place for philanthropy in Government institutions. But I shall shut my eyes to that and once again grant the argument. Then the evident duty of the Government is to come forward and boldly admit that they are not able to conduct the schools economically, to hand over these schools to such philanthrophic institutions which will be ready to take them up. Thus, I would give three choices to Government. Let them admit that the aided school teachers are suffering great disadvantages and come to their aid and direct responsibility for them. Or let them admit that the expenditure under departmental Schools is too great and effect as aving of 2 lakhs under English Schools alone. Or again, if both are impossible, let them hand over the schools to private agencies who will manage them with the same amount of efficiency at smaller expense distribute the sum spent now more justly and equitably among all the schools. The present position is unjustifiable. That two sets of people with the same qualifications, doing the same work, subject to the same direction, control by the same agencies, rendering the same service to humanity are getting different treatment at the hands of the common authority is certainly an unjustifiable position. It is certainly unjustifiable that a set of people, the most innocent, the most harmless, the most educated, the custodians of conscience and culture of the future generation should be subjected to such unkind treatment and should for ever be left in such a helpless state.

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : In support of the motion before the House I wish to associate myself most heartily with the sentiments so ably expressed by the previous speakers, the mover and the seconder. My point is, in speaking on this motion, to bring to the pointed attention of Government the inadequacy of the grants paid to the aided institutions in the State. I would preface my remarks with an introduction that I came across in the departmental Administration Report. It runs thus. "The further development of education will have to depend more largely on State-aided private enterprise". When I compare this with what actually we see in regard to the sympathy and the treatment given by the department and Government to the

State Aided institutions, I do not know whether there is any compatibility with the two remarks. I do not know how I can reconcile this statement with what we see actually going on. This attitude on the part of Government is an indication of the spirit of confidence upon private institutions. It is a spirit of adequate recognition. But I want to bring to your attention that in this business of education which the Government have been carrying on for the last so many years for the benefit of the children of the State, it had a partner. I must confess that partner is a senior partner. By that, I mean, it was the aided institutions that introduced English education in the State, and the Government I should characterise is a junior partner. But as I went on, the junior partner became very strong and influential and began to dictate terms to the senior partner who had to stand before the junior partner and plead sometimes for a pittance at the hands of the junior partner. Now, what prominent part these aided institutions have played in this State can be realised from the figures which my friend quoted. I myself have prepared certain figures and I do not want to bore the House with simple repetition. I pass on to show, Sir, the sympathy we receive at the hands of our Government is very scanty. There was a time when the grant was calculated on the deficit. That is one-half deficit was paid as grants to these institutions. But after the retrenchment came into force, it was reduced to one-third; even this one-third is not properly paid. I must submit, when the Inspector of Schools comes to the aided institutions, he checks the accounts, objects to this, that and other items and reduces the grant, so much so, schools are run at a heavy loss. In my own school, last year there were about 600 pupils on the rolls studying. This school is in existence for the last 120 years and has played a prominent part in the English education of the State. This school received only a paltry sum of Rs. 100 as grant. I may point out that this works at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ chuckrams per head. While in the same locality of Nagercoil there is the Government S. L. B. School and the expenditure there works at Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per head.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the member aware that 75 per cent. of the aided schools are running at a profit?

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*): I do not know that. Our deficit came to Rs. 333 or so. What I contend, Sir, is, that we have to cut down our expenditure because we have to meet 2/3 of the expenditure; only 1/3 is forthcoming from Government by way of aid.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether the accounts are properly kept?

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*): Every day we have to spend some money to meet the needs of the school; moreover only 1/3 is contributed from Government. We have to meet 2/3 expenditure. For that where are we to find funds from? It has been stated that many schools are run at a profit. But I do not know anything of that

Whatever it be, it is a question of recognition. It is not a question of rupees, annas, pies. When you reduce the grant, you have to take care of the recognition. It may go down and Government cannot appreciate the great service, the national service that these State Aided institutions are engaged in doing. Well Sir, that is a state of affairs which is very disheartening to the State aided institutions.

On account of the refusal of grants to several of the vernacular schools, the schools now working are overcrowded, and have, therefore grown inefficient. It is urgently necessary that these schools get proper treatment at the hands of the Government. In fact, they are all languishing. Government must bear in mind that the existence of these schools saves the Government a good deal of expenditure. But for the existence of these schools, I am sure the expenditure to Government, on education, would not be anywhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 45 lakhs, it would be ninety lakhs or more. I therefore pray that at least in future, better sympathy should be shown to these schools in the matter of giving grant-in-aid, and also that the present rate of grant-in-aid, *viz.*, one-third of the deficit, be cancelled and at least one-half of the deficit be paid as grant-in-aid.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): The problem of giving further aid to the aided schools in the State cannot be discussed with propriety just at present; because I think this is a matter that must have been engaging the attention of the Statham Committee; and, any criticism we make at present, without knowing anything about the recommendations of the Statham Committee, will be utterly futile. So, I think it will be sheer waste of time to suggest improvement of big educational problems before we get the Report of the Statham Committee.

All the same, it must be realised, Sir, that the aided schools have to be controlled by Government in the matter of the recruitment of teachers and in the amount of their emoluments. My friend, Mr. Joseph, unconsciously referred to the maintenance of schools as a "*business.*" Sir, really that is how several of these managements view the question. Unfortunately, they are actually running these schools as a business concern and not with any real interest in affording education to the people. Sir, Government have not been scrutinising the work of these schools as thoroughly as it would be desirable. They have not been able to find out many of the tricks adopted by these school managements to get undue amounts by way of grants.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know what exactly the member means by "*tricks*" adopted by the managements?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I shall not give way, Sir; I mean what I mean by the word '*trick*'.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Director of Public Instruction that the Department must exercise better control over these schools. I do not at all grudge the grants being enhanced provided the schools

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

work properly. Government must exercise stricter control especially in regard to the way in which the managements deal with the poor teachers in these institutions. Several of these managers are absolutely autocratic, and are dealing with the teachers in an absolutely unjustifiable manner. The teachers have absolutely no security of tenure. As my friend Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai explained, they do not get proper promotions, and they are troubled in one hundred and one ways. So, whether the Government are able to spend larger amounts for these aided schools or not, they must exercise greater control on the managements of these schools.

Another point that I wish to mention is this. Personally, Sir, I do not consider it a wise policy on the part of Government to encourage the formation of vested interests in the matter of education. Also, nobody must be allowed the possibility of converting a school as a business concern. Only those who want to conduct schools purely for the sake of service must be allowed to do it. Otherwise, Government will find it very difficult, at a future date, to carry out any general scheme of reform. Vested interests will stand in the way of any general, universal reform being effected in the matter of education which is a vital matter for the improvement of the State as a whole. Sir, I do not wish to go into the question in detail.

There is one other point which I would like to refer to, *viz.*, the recruitment of these aided school teachers to Government schools. There is the demand that at least 50 per cent. of the teachers, recruited for the Government schools, must be from the staffs of the aided schools. I am sure that matter also must have been reconsidered by the Statham Committee. But, what I want the House and the Government to bear in mind is that, if in making recruitments to teachers' posts, the principle of communal representation is to be followed, the number of teachers, of the different communities, in the aided schools also, should be taken into account in calculating the amount of representation due to each community.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, the very able address of my friend, Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai, has revealed certain very important facts as to how the grant-in-aid schools are being administered and how the Government are exercising control over them. His remarks referred to a number of very useful details, the narration of which explained the disabilities of the teachers in these schools, and the very little interference of the Department in the matter. That is the point which I want to emphasise now.

Sir, there is no purpose served in granting any concession or additional aid to these institutions unless and until necessary restrictions are imposed upon them. They seek aid from Government; and so, Government in their turn, ought to insist that the schools seeking their aid are subjected to certain restrictions prescribed by Government.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Is the member under the impression that these private schools are not now subject to the restrictions imposed by the Department?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): No; I want the Government to go further; because these managements are not always fair to the teachers they employ. It is in this matter that I want greater interference by Government.

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*): Is the member aware that no teacher, in a private school, can be removed without the sanction of Government?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I am aware of that and something more. I want the Government to exercise effective control over the managements; because it has been revealed, by the observations of Mr. Padmanabha Pillai, how most of these private school managements are working prejudicially to the interests of the teachers in these schools. Sir, we have had reliable reports that these managements take very active parts in politics during serious political troubles. We all know of certain private educational institutions which have taken a very violent part in political agitations; and the teachers and lecturers of these institution are being encouraged in it by the managements. Sir, it is certainly a suicidal policy for the Government to aid such institutions; because education, apparently, does not seem to be their main purpose. I certainly want that the Government do not discriminate between their own schools and private schools. That is all the more the reason why I say that they must exercise as much control over these schools as they exercise on their own schools. I know that most of these schools produce much better results than the departmental institutions. It is therefore very necessary that they are given as much aid as possible, but only on condition that they are subjected to stricter and better control. Government must first see that they make efficient arrangement for proper control, and then give them the concession and aid they deserve.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Why not both simultaneously?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): All right; I have no objection. Sir, we have heard complaints about the delays in according recognition and in sanctioning funds for the grants.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): May I know what is to be done if the private agencies do not agree to subject themselves to the restrictions imposed by the Department?

MR. E V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Cut off such impudent fellows from the list of recognised institutions; that is my view.

I would again request the Director of Public Instruction not to think of any concessions to these private agencies unless they satisfy all conditions and restrictions imposed by the Deparment.

The Assembly adjourned at 4-27 p. m.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION.

Thursday, the 10th August 1933/ 26th Karkatakam 1108.

The Assembly re-assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at eleven-two of the clock, the President presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Muslims in the Special Settlement Office.

52.* **MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many appointments have been made for the Settlement Special Office ;

(*b*) how many Muslims have applied till now for appointments in the Settlement Office ; and

(*c*) how many Muslim applicants have been entertained till now in the said office ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Four clerks, two typists, five peons, one moochee.

(*b*) One,

(*c*) Nil.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member who made these appointments ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Special Settlement Officer himself where he had the power to appoint.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) : Is it a fact that in the first list submitted by him to Government the largest number of men recommended belonged to the same community ?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

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MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member whether there is scope for appointing more Musalmans in connection with the Settlement work ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That depends upon whether he wants more hands. We have no definite information on that point.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) : Is it a fact that 37 new appointments are going to be made ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is not for the Settlement Office. That is for the Jenmikaram Office.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know why the Mahomedan applicant was not entertained ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I cannot give any special reason. The appointments were almost entirely made from people who had experience in revenue work.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) Am I to understand that the Mahomedan applicant had no experience in the Revenue Department ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I cannot say.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is he not a Travancore born subject of His Highness the Maha Raja ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know the ground on which the application was rejected ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : As I said, the Special Officer wants men who had some experience in revenue work.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Am I to understand that the particular applicant had no experience ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have no information from which I can give an answer.

Vernacular Middle School for Girls, Nedumangad.

53.* **MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of Vernacular Middle Schools for Girls in Nedumangad taluk ;

(*b*) whether the Vernacular Middle School for Girls at Nedumangad is not held in a rented building ;

(*c*) whether the Education Department has not acquired a new site for the construction of a new building for the said school ; and

(*d*) whether there is any idea of constructing a new building for the school in the near future.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) One.

(*b*) and (*c*). The answers are in the affirmative.
(*d*) Yes, if funds permit.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member the amount allotted?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No estimate has been prepared this year.

MR. S. J NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there is any probability of getting an estimate very early?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot say whether it can be had very early, but it will be prepared as early as possible.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the amount of rent that is now being paid for the building?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Rs. 20 per mensem.

MR S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether it is not a loss for the Government?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): That is a matter of opinion,

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there is sufficient strength for the school?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): In the lower classes, yes; in the 6th and 7th classes, the strength is less than the required minimum.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the time that will be necessary for completing the construction of the proposed building?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Funds have not yet been provided?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is any possibility of providing funds?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, if funds permit.

Recruitment of teachers from aided schools.

54. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of teachers recruited in the Government schools from the aided schools during the years 1105, 1106 and 1107?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Four-

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know from the member during which year those four were appointed?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Three in 1106 and one in 1107,

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know whether they had any previous service in the Department?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It does not appear from the file that they had previous Government service.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Am I to understand that they are fresh to public service?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Is any definite poli adopted by the Department in the matter of recruitment from aided schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The Department has no objection to entertain applications from candidates in private institutions.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*); May I know whether they were appointed after the candidates in the waiting list has been confirmed?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I claim notice.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Am I to understand that the claims of acting candidates were overlooked by the Department?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am afraid I have to claim notice.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഒരു നിശ്ചിതശതമാനം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളിൽ നിന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റ സ്കൂളിലേക്കു എടുക്കാമെന്നുള്ള നയം ഗവണ്മെന്റംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Government have no objection to appoint applicants from private institutions, but they cannot fix any proportion

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളിൽനിന്നും നാലു്, അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ ഗവണ്മെന്റസ്കൂളിലേക്കു എടുത്തതു് എന്തുതത്വത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): On the principle that there is no objection to entertaining qualified applicants from private schools.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): May I know from the member why more hands were not entertained?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It was not practicable because applicants in the waiting list who had already put in service in departmental schools had to be provided.

MR. POTTAYIL S, KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : May I know whether these hands were entertained as fresh hands in the Department or because they were serving in aided schools ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : They had the required qualifications and they happened to be teachers in private schools.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : May I know from the member which is the paramount consideration ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am afriad I have to claim notice.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : May I know from the member whether the teachers in private schools will be given preference to fresh applicants ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : No.

MR. J. M. JOSEPH (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether these applications were forwarded to Government through the Managers of the schools they were serving in ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Information is not available.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) : May I know whether the claims of the persons in the acting list were also considered when these appointments were made ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I should think so. Some acting lists are very long and some are very small.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) : Am I to understand that these appointments were made independent of the claims of those in the waiting list ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Just the reverse. I am only making an inference. In some cases the waiting lists of undergraduate teachers are very small. They were all acting in some appointment or other in the department. So there is no question of overlooking the claims of any one in the waiting list.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member the qualifications of these four hands ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*); One of them was an undergraduate teacher ; another was a drawing master. More details are not available now.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether there is any possibility of appointing teachers from aided schools overlooking the waiting list ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I am afraid, not.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member what he meant when he said that Government have no objection in appointing teachers from private schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): If the claims of teachers on the waiting list are satisfied, then we can go outside the list. In some cases, the waiting list is small, but in others it is long.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the principle on which the waiting list is prepared?

PRESIDENT That does not arise.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the existence of the waiting list discourages education in the State?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I appeal to the Chair that that question does not arise.

PRESIDENT: What is your question, Mr. Nair?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the waiting list discourages the progress of education in the State and whether there is any necessity of educating children hereafter if they cannot get any job?

PRESIDENT: That question does not arise.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I know whether these four appointments were made in the English schools or the Vernacular schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Two in the English and two in the vernacular schools.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether there were not other applicants when these four appointments were made?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I claim notice.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the member be pleased to state whether the fact that an applicant has served in an aided school is a disqualification in getting an appointment in the Government schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Theoretically it is a qualification that he has teaching experience.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Suppose there is an application for a teacher's post from a person who has experience in aided schools and a raw person. May I know which application will be preferred?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The existing orders of Government are that the claims of persons in the waiting list who had acted in the department should be satisfied first.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know, how long it will take to satisfy the claims of persons in the waiting list in the normal course?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know what the Director of Public Instruction means by the waiting list?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

Participation of Government in the Chicago Exhibition.

55.* **MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any amount sanctioned to the Industries Department for the preparation of sending goods and representatives to the Chicago Exhibition;

(*b*) if so, what is the amount so sanctioned;

(*c*) is it utilised for the exhibition;

(*d*) if not, what is the reason for it;

(*e*) is there any loss for the Government in connection with that arrangement; and

(*f*) if so, what is the amount of loss?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): (*a*) and (*b*) One lakh of rupees was sanctioned.

(*c*) Only a sum of Rs. 5,000 was utilised for the collection of exhibits, and these are now being sold in the Government Sales Depots.

(*d*) The whole allotment was not utilised since it was subsequently decided not to participate in the exhibition.

(*e*) The loss will only be the incidental expenses incurred for the exhibition.

(*f*) About Rs. 550.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know the reason for not participating in the Chicago Exhibition?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Originally it was thought that other Native States and British Indian Provinces were participating in the Exhibition. Subsequently they decided not to participate. Travancore also joined first and subsequently decided not to participate.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Did this Government receive any communication from the Government of India not to take part in the Exhibition?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I am not aware.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Was there after all an Exhibition called the Chicago Exhibition? (*Laughter.*)

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Certainly.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is the member in possession of any records to convince the House that there was an Exhibition?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : There was an Exhibition.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Am I to understand from the Government that the Travancore Government disregarded their original intentions because the other Native States fell out from the programme ? What was the reason for that ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : Of course it was a world exhibition ; the committee who constituted the Exhibition had invited other countries also to take part. India was also included. For some reason or other ; our Government decided not to take part in the exhibition as there is nothing for us to show in the Century of Progress of scientific and engineering progress which they were really interested in showing there.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Is it not a fact that Government had to spend large sums of money in connection with the collection of exhibits ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know why such exhibits were not utilised ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Because there was no occasion to participate in the Exhibition.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) ; May I know why ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : Indian States and British Indian provinces did not participate in the Exhibition; and so the Travancore Government thought not to take part in the Exhibition. We must move with the rest of India.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Was such a decision arrived at by the Travancore Government independently of the decision of other Native States ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : Our Government decided not to take part.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : What was the reason to depart from the original intention ? May I know whether it was due to the inferior nature of the Travancore exhibits or the fact that the other Native States did not take part in the Exhibition ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : There is nothing to compare, as other Indian States and the British Indian provinces decided not to send their Exhibits. Our Government came to that decision independently of other States.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : So that Travancore exhibits, Government thought, would not compete with the exhibits of British Indian Provinces or other Native States, and hence decided not to join the Chicago Exhibition. Is that the position ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Certainly not.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamttita*): The member was saying a little while ago that our Government have not progressed very far in scientific research and all that. May I take it that the Travancore exhibits could not compete with non-Indian exhibits or exhibits manufactured by foreigners?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I cannot say that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Baroda participated in the Exhibition?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Baroda did not.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Am I to understand that no Indian State participated in the Exhibition?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I do not know.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether he is sure that exhibits from British India and other Indian States did not compete with the exhibits from Europe?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I cannot say.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know on what basis he came to the conclusion that Travancore exhibits could not compete with American or European exhibits?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Sufficient experience is wanting.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member the reasons that really actuated the Travancore Government not to participate in the Exhibition?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director ot Industries*): I cannot say.

TO **MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): The member was saying a little while ago that the Travancore Government had no sufficient experience in the matter of production of exhibits. What does he mean by experience?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): There is no large scale production of exhibits by using machinery. It is only then we can compete with European articles.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*); What does he mean by the volume of production in the matter of exhibits from Native States?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Production on a large scale.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the member is of opinion that during the last 100 years we have made no progress to show to the world in the field of carpentry?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know what prompted the department to participate in the Chicago Exhibition originally?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Because other Indian States participated, we also joined them. Now they fell out and hence we also withdrew.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Was there any correspondence at the initial stage by which this State ascertained the wishes of other Indian States that they were going to participate in the Exhibition.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): We came to know that they were going to participate in the Exhibition originally.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Subsequently, may I know from the member whether the fact of other States not participating in the exhibition was ascertained by this State?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

MR. K.C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): May I know from the member the authorities of the Chicago Exhibition intended originally to have a separate Indian Exhibits Section?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): May I ask whether Government thought of participating in the Exhibition on this understanding?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Is it not a fact that the authorities of the Chicago Exhibition gave up this idea of a separate Indian Section later on?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member the different items under which Government incurred expenditure in connection with the Chicago Exhibition?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I have already stated that.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether any arrangement was made with the American Government for setting apart a separate item for the loss incurred on account of the Travancore exhibits?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know the amount spent in that connection?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): About Rs. 500.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): What did the Government do with the remaining amount? Was it spent towards the collection of exhibits?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): The cost of collection is not separately ascertained.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): What was the total amount sanctioned for the preparation of sending goods?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Rs. 5,000.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*)· Apart from the loss incurred in that connection, what is the total amount spent?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I have not calculated that.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Am I to understand th enthat money is realised by way of selling the exhibits?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes, only a very small amount is to be collected.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): What is the amount left to be collected?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I cannot say that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Will the Government tell the House whether they ascertained why the British Indian Provinces and Native States at first thought of participating in the Exhibition and then later on withdrew from the programme?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I claim notice.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): So, am I to understand from the member that this Government blindly thought of following the other Native States in joining the exhibition and blindly followed when they gave up the idea? Do the Government assign any reason to back out from that idea, apart from the fact that other Indian States and Provinces did the same thing?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Mr. Karunakaran has answered that point by means of his questions.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I want an answer from the member, Sir. I do not think Mr. Karunakaran represents Government. As a matter of fact the Director of Industries represents Government and as such I want an answer from him.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The member was saying that there is nothing to, compare with Travancore exhibits. What does the member mean by saying there is nothing to compare?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*)· Our cottage industries products could not be compared with American factory products. Our industrial products could not be compared with European and American products.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): What did the Government gain by selling the exhibits?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): They are only being sold.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): May I know why the advantages which Government hoped to derive by participating in the Exhibition disappeared when other Native States decided not to take part in the Exhibition?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Government decided not to participate in the Exhibition,

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): May I know why the advantages which the Government originally expected to derive from participating in the Exhibition disappeared when the other Indian States and British India decided to keep out?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Originally the exhibition authorities decided to have an Indian Pavilion; all the Indian States and British India had an idea of sharing that pavilion. Later on, the exhibition authorities decided not to have it; and every other Indian State and British India decided not to participate in the exhibition. We also thought that it would be extremely difficult for us to take up a pavilion for ourselves all alone.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether, with the abolition of the Indian Pavilion, the authorities of the Exhibition were taken to have refused to allot any space for Travancore exhibits?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Certainly not. It was too late for us then to get space reserved for us elsewhere.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) Will it not be cheaper for Travancore to share space with the rest of India in one Indian Pavilion than to get space reserved for her specially and separately?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Certainly.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): May I take it that that was one of the main considerations which weighed with the Travancore Government in their final decision in the matter?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether, by the sale here of the articles made for the exhibition, the member hopes to get any profit?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): All the articles are being sold in the Government Sales Depot, at the cost price; and the Sales Depots get 12½ per cent. on private articles and 6¼ per cent. on Government articles on all their sales. That is the profit that the Government get in the local sale of the articles got ready for the exhibition. There are some articles which have yet to be sold. It is only after they also are sold that we can find out whether, on the whole, we would be making a profit or not.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Can the member give us an idea of the estimated loss?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): So far there has been no loss. We have been getting our 12½ and 6¼ per cent.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon 11*): Are the articles being sold at a price higher than the cost price?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes; we are adding to the cost price 12½ per cent. on private articles and 6¼ per cent. on Government articles as the sales commission to our Sales Depot. That is the gain that we make.

Construction of roads in the Mavelikara taluk.

56*. **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the investigation promised by the Dewan at the 27th Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, in reply to the representation of Mr. Nilakanta Pillai Govinda Pillai, regarding the construction of certain roads in the Mavelikara taluk has been conducted; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, the result of the investigation with regard to each item?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) (i) An estimate for constructing culverts on the ryots' road from Thonnallur to Athikattukulangara has been sanctioned and funds provided. Land plan and area list for the formal acquisition of land and for removing encroachments have been forwarded to the Land Revenue Commissioner. The parties interested have not yet surrendered the lands free of compensation as promised.

(ii) An estimate has been prepared for improving the road from Punnamedu market two miles south of Mavelikara Arattukadavu and joining Kayankulam-Thattarambalam road.

(iii) The interested ryots have not completed the portion of their work as required by the Ryots' Road Rules with regard to the road from 2nd mile Mavelikara-Pandalam road to Eravankara. The Government can attend to further improvements and bring the road under departmental maintenance only after the ryots completed their portion of the work in conformity with the Ryots' Road Rules.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is that all? (*Laughter.*)

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): That is all.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What about the Oachira-Tamaracolam road, which also was included in the representation and about which the Dewan promised an investigation?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Investigation has been made; that road will cost about Rs. 36,000.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Why is it that that road was omitted in the answer?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Somehow, it appears to have been omitted in my office.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether provision was made for that road in the budget in the previous years?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): There was provision in one year.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Only in one year?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I am not sure whether there was provision for it in more than one year. I am sorry I have not got that information.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Beyond that provision in the budget once, was anything done for carrying out the work?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): No; the estimate had not then been prepared, and the usual Government approval had not been obtained.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the Government approval been obtained now?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I have not got that information before me.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): With regard to item No. (i), the member stated that Government do not intend to do anything further unless the people surrender the lands free.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): All that I said was that the parties interested had not yet surrendered the lands. Now, formal land acquisition proceedings are going on.

Damage caused by recent floods in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram.

57*. MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of the distress of the ryots and the damages caused to them by the recent floods and that they had to renew cultivation more than once in some places even four times in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram;

(*b*) that representations were made to the Government in that behalf; and

(*c*) if so, what action they propose to take in order to relieve not only the distress caused thereby but also to relieve the burden of the taxation at least in view of their present distress?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) Government are aware that in some places damage has been caused to standing crops and to cultivations already made for the Kanny crop of 1109.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The P. W. D. has been requested to effect the necessary improvement to the river banks, etc., and the Tahsildars have instructions to prepare detailed lists in respect of the damage to crops and to submit remission statements after personally inspecting and satisfying themselves of the necessity of the remission.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILAI (*Tovala*): Will the Government be pleased to expedite the report from the Tahsildars?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Certainly.

Appointment of Mr. C. S. Lakshmanan Pillai, Sirkar Vakil as Judge.

58*. **MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Honorable High Court recently recommended Mr. C. S. Lakshmanan Pillai, Sirkar Vakil, Kottayam, to be appointed as a Judge;

(*b*) if so, when such recommendation was made, whether there was any one else recommended along with him; and whether his recommendation was an unanimous one by their Honours the Judges; and

(*c*) whether the Government accepted that recommendation, and if not, why not; if so, why the appointment is not yet made?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Mr. C. S. Lakshmanan Pillai, B. A., B. L., Sirkar Vakil, Kottayam, was recommended, by the High Court, to be appointed as a Temporary Second Judge.

(*b*) The recommendation was made in the High Court Registrar's letter No. 1061/C. S. dated the 9th June 1933. It was only in respect of Mr. C. S. Lakshmanan Pillai. The Government have no information whether the Judges were unanimous in recommending Mr. Lakshmanan Pillai.

(*c*) The recommendation was not accepted by Government. Mr. T. J. Joseph, B. A., B. L., Sirkar Vakil, Kottayam, was recommended in November 1932 by the High Court for appointment as Temporary Second Judge, if Sirkar Vakils were regarded as not subject to the 40 years' rule. At that, time the age-limit of 40 years was applicable to Sirkar Vakils. This rule has since been altered and Sirkar Vakils, who entered service before completion of their 40th year of age, are exempted from its operation. Government therefore decided that Mr. Joseph should, on grounds of efficiency, be appointed as Temporary Second Judge. The appointment has been given effect to in G. O. R. O. C. No. 1867/33/Judicial, dated the 28th July 1933.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the Government be pleased to consider the claims of Mr. C. S. Lakshmanan Pillai at least in the next vacancy?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No definite promise can be held out.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): To consider his claims?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Certainly, his claims will be considered.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): May I know whether the previous recommendation of 1932, of the High Court, referred to by the member, was not considered by them later when they made their subsequent recommendation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government do not make recommendations.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I am referring to the High Court. I want to know whether, when the High Court made their subsequent recommendation, they did not consider their earlier recommendation of 1932.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have no information.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know whether, before appointing Mr. Joseph, Government referred the matter again to the High Court for their opinion as to why they had then recommended Mr. Lakshmanan Pillai and not Mr. Joseph?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretay to Government*): No.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Why?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It was not necessary; the High Court had recommended Mr. Joseph also.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know whether, in making the appointment, Government had the principle of communal representation in view?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In the appointment of Second Judges, efficiency is the essential consideration.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Only efficiency?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Was the efficiency of the candidates considered in making the recommendation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*). The High Court might have considered that.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): When was the 40 years rule changed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The High Court recommended it on the 30th of November 1932.

(A voice: Mr. Chidambaram Pillai has not sat down.)

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I am sorry; I do not see backwards, Sir. (*Laughter*)-

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know whether the High Court, when they made the recommendation, considered the respective claims, communal and of efficiency, of the candidates?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They might have.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Are the Government aware whether the High Court, as a matter of fact, went into the question of the relative efficiency of the candidates?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They might have. Government considered that Mr. Joseph who had already been recommended by the High Court was the most suitable candidate for the post.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Did the Government infer that the High Court had considered the question of efficiency also?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government did not make any such inference.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government have with them still any other old recommendation of the High Court?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not in a position to say that now.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the recommendations of...........

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Mr. Chidambaram Pillai has not yet sat down, Sir. (*Laughter.*)

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know whether any person was recommended previous to Mr. Joseph?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There was the case of Mr. P. P. John.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Was not one Mr. T. K. Balakrishna Menon recommended once?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether a recommendation, particularly in a case where efficiency was the chief consideration, can be considered to be acceptable after the lapse of about two years?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It was not two years old. The first recommendation was made only in November 1932. There was an interval of only about two months between the prior and the subsequent recommendations.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Were the Government sure that, during that interval, nothing would have happened to the claim of the person who was first recommended?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government were satisfied as to that.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): How?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They were aware of it.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): In regard to efficiency for appointment as Judges, are the High Court the better Judges, or the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The High Court themselves had recommended just two months back that Mr. Joseph might be appointed; Government were satisfied that he was efficient for the post, and appointed him.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) Were they convinced about his efficiency also?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The High Court themselves had recommended him not long ago.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Were the Government sure that nothing had happened to Mr. Joseph and his claims of efficiency during the interval?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The interval was not long: Government had information of Mr. Joseph's efficiency.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Do the Government keep themselves informed of the efficiency of Vakils applying for Judges' posts?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Unless they are themselves satisfied as to the efficiency of the candidate, Government do not make the appointment.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Is it not always on the basis of the recommendation made by the High Court that the Government make appointments of Judges?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Not always.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Therefore, am I to take it that, even though the High Court had recommended an individual or had not recommended the name of any individual, the Government can make any appointment?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government have the power to appoint any individual.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) ; Does the member think that that is consistent with good policy in regard to the appointment of Judges?

PRESIDENT : That is going too far.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Regarding the Government's knowledge of Mr. Joseph's work, I wish to know whether Government made any reference to the Head Sirkar Vakil under whom he had been working?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Head Sirkar Vakil had repeatedly recommended Mr. Joseph as a very efficient man.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Did they make any reference to the Head Sirkar Vakil between November 1932 and June 1933?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, I thought that the dates were November 1932 and June 1933, but the Chief Secretary referred to there being an interval of two months only between these dates. Are these dates correctly given? Was the recommendation of Mr. Joseph in November 1932 and the recommendation of Mr. Lakshmana Pillai in June 1933? If these dates are accurate, then the interval cannot be two months.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am mistaken. The interval is six or seven months.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, is it not customary that, when a recommendation is made in regard to a specific vacancy, the High Court is consulted when their recommendation is departed from?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There have been precedents of not consulting the High Court in such cases.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is it the accepted principle of Government that they make judicial appointments independently of the High Court?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member what was the basis on which the High Court originally recommended Mr. Lakshmanan Pillai?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member whether the High Court was asked by the Government what was the basis on which Mr. Lakshmanan Pillai was recommended?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, they did not.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the Government whether it is their policy to consider every recommendation of the High Court on its merit as and when it comes or to consider all the pending recommendations together?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That depends on the circumstances. In a particular case the High Court may have a short while ago recommended a particular man though earlier they might have made another recommendation. But it is open to Government to consider their previous recommendation also.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the recommendations of the two candidates were made by the High Court to the Government simultaneously or separately?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The two candidates were not recommended simultaneously. My answer is clear on that point. I said that Mr. Joseph was recommended in November 1932 and Mr. Lakshmanan Pillai in June 1933.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member why Mr. Joseph was not appointed when he was recommended formerly?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That was also stated clearly in the answer. That is, there was a rule that members taken from the bar should be below forty years of age. That rule was amended subsequently.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether any memorial has been submitted by Mr. Joseph to the Government regarding his claims?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, there was a memorial.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the Government appointed him as a result of that memorial?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No. The memorial had nothing to do with his appointment.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Was it then upon the recommendation of the High Court?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, the first recommendation of the High Court.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): What about the second recommendation?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The first recommendation was acted upon.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I understood from the member that the recommendation of the High Court was based upon efficiency. Am I right?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): When the High Court made the subsequent recommendation I understand that they recommended Mr. Lakshmanan Pillai on the basis of efficiency. Then what was the reason for Government not considering the question of efficiency?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government did consider efficiency and were satisfied that the officer appointed was efficient.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): So am I to understand that Government was not satisfied with the consideration of the High Court that a particular candidate was not efficient? In the eyes of the Judges of the High Court a particular candidate was efficient and they made a certain recommendation and the Government practically vetoed that recommendation on the basis of efficiency?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not exactly vetoing the recommendations but accepting a previous recommendation of the High Court.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether that sort of acceptance is regular? There are two candidates who have been recommended; one candidate was recommended first but subsequently another was recommended on the strength of efficiency and the Government did not act up to that recommendation.

PRESIDENT: You are making a speech, Mr. Nair.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I understood that the member did not understand me and I wanted to explain. May I know from the member whether there was any particular reason on the part of Government not to accept the standard of efficiency as recommended by the High Court?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is a general question.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): What I mean is this. When the vacancy in question came, the High Court on the basis of efficiency recommended a particular person. But the Government on the basis of a former recommendation appointed another person. So, I want to know from the member why the recommendation made by the High Court after having considered the efficiency of the two rival candidates was not acted upon by Government.

PRESIDENT: The Chief Secretary has answered all that.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ൧൧൦൮-ൽ മി. ജോസഫിനെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽനിന്നു ശുപാർശചെയ്തപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ നിയമിക്കാതിരുന്നതു വയസ്സുകൊണ്ടുള്ള തടസ്സം കൊണ്ടുമാത്രമായിരുന്നോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതെ.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the Government whether communal consideration is totally ignored in the matter of judicial appointments?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have spoken only about the appointment of Second Judges.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the Government whether they would consider the communal claims if proper and efficient candidates are available from the different communities?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the member when the rule in regard to forty years was amended?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): June 1933.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know the date of the memorial from Mr. Joseph?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Was it subsequent to that memorial that the amendment of the rule was made?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The suggestion for the amendment of the rule was made on the 30th November 1932 along with the recommendation about Mr. Joseph.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Was there any justification for amending that rule with regard to forty years?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Equity and fairness.

Statement by caste of the officers in the Secretariat.

59. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a caste-war statement of the number of officers (including acting clerks) in the Huzur Secretariat?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The statement is given below.

		No.
Hindus.		
1 Brahmin (Malayala)	...	1
2 Do. (others)	...	58
3 Ezhava	...	13
4 Kammala	...	2
5 Kshatriya	...	6
6 Nadar	...	1
7 Nair	...	63
8 Pulaya	...	...
9 Vellala	...	21
10 Other Depressed classes	...	5
11 Other Hindus	...	6
Mussalman	...	9
Christians		
1 Protestant	...	7
2 Roman Catholic		
(a) Latin rite	...	2
(b) Syriac rite	...	5
3 Syrians		
(a) Jacobite	...	12
(b) Mar Thoma	...	7
4 Church of England	...	3
5 Depressed classes	...	1
		222

The Muttathu Kayal-Pozhichal canal.

60. ***MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken so far in connection with the Muttathu Kayal—Pozhichal canal cutting the Aroor road near the 16th mile?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that the people are willing to surrender the sites free?

Mr. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The P. W. D. has prepared an estimate amounting to Rs. 48,100 for the work. But petitions have been received objecting to the construction of the canal on the ground that the canal will let in brine water and prove injurious to cultivation. The objections are being considered.

(*b*) Yes. Some of them.

Mr. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member in which year the estimate was called for?

Mr. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I think it was in 1104.

Mr. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Have not the land owners of the locality given a written agreement expressing their willingness to surrender the site free of compensation?

Mr. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I have already answered that. Some of them have.

Mr. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Have not all owners done so?

Mr. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No.

Mr. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Have not the owners of all the lands required for the proposed canal expressed their willingness?

Mr. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No.

Mr. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABNA MENON (*Shertala I*): Was a local enquiry conducted?

Mr. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): About what?

Mr. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): About the location of the site through the revenue officers.

Mr. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The P. W. D has conducted an investigation.

Mr. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Was a local enquiry conducted through the revenue officers?

Mr. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes, the Revenue Department investigated the matter.

Mr. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): When was it?

Mr. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I have no information about it. There is a report that all of them have not agreed.

Mr. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Do the Government agree to go on with the work?

Mr. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes, when funds permit.

English School Leaving Certificate Examination.

61*. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose instituting this year (1933) a September Examination for the English School Leaving Certificate Examination candidates and, if so, what steps they have taken so far ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It is proposed to hold a special examination early in October and necessary arrangements for the conduct of the examination are being made.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : May I know whether the supplementary examination is a permanent arrangement ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : It is only a special examination for this year.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : May I know from the member what Government intend doing in the case of those candidates who fail in this examination ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): They will have another examination in March 1934 on the old scheme; and if the number of failures after that is very large, the matter may be considered.

PRESIDENT : The question time is over. The remaining questions will be taken up to-morrow.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND V—EDUCATION.

The House was discussing Mr. Asan's motion number 111.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Sir, in regard to Mr. Asan's motion before the House, I would like to make some observations. More than 75 per cent. of the school-going population are being instructed at present through private agencies. Now the question of directing this vast body is a huge problem and the departmental authorities should spare no pains in co-operating with the public and affording all possible facilities for the promotion of education through private agencies. It is certainly gratifying to note that the public of Travancore have taken upon their shoulders more than three-fourths of the burden of the task of education. In connection with the motion, though the mover has not stressed it as a point in support of his proposition, in the course of the discussion that followed, the question of restrictions to be placed on the managers of private institutions or instructions to be given to them by the departmental authorities cropped up as an incidental issue. At present, in the State there are about 1,073 departmental institutions, 2,442 aided institutions and 246 unaided institutions. Thus 2,688 institutions are under private management. With regard to the question of the Department making

suggestions and giving timely advice to the managers of these private institutions, there can be no difference of opinion. But when we come to the stage of placing certain restrictions upon the managers in regard to the administration of the institutions, apart from the actual conduct of the institutions under them, I am of opinion that a strong feeling of resentment is likely to arise from the managing authorities of these 2,688 institutions.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there will be certain approbation on the part of the poor teachers against the managers?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I do not catch the question.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether, if the Government exercise adequate control over these aided institutions, the poor teachers in these institutions will be thankful to Government?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): They will be thankful. But my point is that the Department is now exercising the requisite control over these institutions.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether he is aware of the large volume of discontent on the part of the aided school teachers against these managers?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Certainly when they interfere in matters in which they have no business to interfere and when they go out of their way they will be involved in trouble.

My point is that the departmental authority ought to treat the managers of these private institutions on a footing of equality. There is ample provision in the Education Code and the Standing Orders of the Department for the proper and reasonable guidance of the heads of these institutions and further limitations on the powers of these managers, I am afraid, will be detrimental to the cause of education in the State.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand from the member that, in cases of the aided school teachers being disbanded from the schools, the Director should not have control over that?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I am not of that opinion. The Department should enquire and restore them in cases of unreasonable dismissal.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Who is to judge the reasonableness?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Certainly the departmental authorities. There is no doubt about that. Sir, the managing authorities of the Nagercoil College, the St. Berchman's College, the Alwaye Union Christian College and of the private English High Schools of the State are not irresponsible men. Their actions are not capricious. They are not doing things at random. They are men of position and status and

[Mr. K. Padmanabhan.]

they have been discharging their duties to the satisfaction of the Department and the public. Probably the problem of unemployment would have become all the more aggravated but for the existence of these institutions.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Is the member connected with any management ?

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : My point is that there is adequate control over the managers at present and further interference with their duties and powers by the departmental authorities is uncalled for.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Sir, there is a story told by Seneca of an old mariner who finding himself in the midst of a tempest prayed to Neptune, " Oh! God, you may save or destroy me as you will, but I shall certainly hold the rudder tight". The programme of the grant-in-aid educational institutions of the State, laid down when they started on their educational voyages, I deem, was more or less similar. They seemed to tell Government, " Whether you assist or discourage us, we are prepared to keep on the course we have set out". Now however they seem to be somewhat faint-hearted and become querulous on discovering what they call a disparity of treatment in regard to Government institutions and grant-in-aid institutions. Not only that, they seem to show some indication that they are no longer able to hold the rudder. Probably, Sir, there is much to be said on both sides of the question. I do not propose at this stage to go into the question minutely for it is rather premature to consider it in view of the fact that the Statham Committee, as I understand, has gone into it and has arrived at certain conclusions which the Government have promised to place before this House at a future and perhaps near date for discussion. Now if such valuable material is available to the House, a discussion of the subject at this stage, I fear, would mean that we pre-judge the report to be irrelevant and useless in this respect.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) : May I know whether the member had occasion to see the Statham Report ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : I thought the learned member understood from what I said that I have not seen it.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the member opposes or supports the motion ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : At present I am requesting Mr. Asan to withdraw the motion for a further consideration of the motion on a future occasion. The motion itself, I find, Sir, is not a precise one. What is the avowed object of the motion after all?

" To point out that the direction with regard to grant-in-aid institutions is inefficient".

That is a very vague statement and I do not know what exactly is to be done by the Government even if such a motion is carried. In these circumstances, I request my friend Mr. Asan to reconsider the motion and keep it back for the time being.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I support the motion on the ground that the direction is insufficient as regards the Tamil Schools. The member for Education assured the House that he is willing to support Tamil education. What aid has been given hitherto will be seen from the Administration Report. At page 63, it is stated.

Number of teachers with Tamil qualification in 1106 was 204, and in 1107 it was 191.

Number of teachers not qualified in Tamil in 1106 was 117, and in 1107 it came to 140. §That is one thing. Secondly the details found there are mentioned in the Report thus:

> " Statements giving details regarding these schools are given in Appendices U and V".

This is what we see in Appendix U under the heading—

> " Departmental Schools which were Malayalam schools (wholly or partly) before the G. O. on Tamil Education but were subsequently converted into Tamil Schools in 1107 M. E."

> " 19. Trivandrum Vernacular Middle School. §It would seem as though 998 pupils are taught Tamil in classes I to VII in this school. As a matter of fact not a single student is taught Tamil in this school, even though there is the G. O. that this school should be a Tamil school."

Now this is an entirely misleading statement for the reason that at page 64 it is stated—

> " The number of pupils in Vernacular High Schools includes also the number of pupils in all the Malayalam classes of the Trivandrum Vernacular High School."

At page 63 it is stated:

> " There are also Tamil parallel divisions of classes I, II and III in the Trivandrum Vernacular High School."

We see on page 64.

> " The actual number of Tamil pupils in the Trivandrum Vernacular High School was only 130."

It just means that the G. O. requiring that the Trivandrum Vernacular Middle School to be converted into a Tamil school has not been carried out while the Report by its Appendix U would misrepresent it and would suggest—why it even boldly asserts—that all the classes in the Trivandrum Vernacular Middle School, at Chalai are taught Tamil and that there are 1,000 pupils receiving Tamil education in that school; while as a matter of fact there only 130 pupils studying in classes I to III and that in the Vernacular High School which is situate elsewhere but not in Chalai. Such is the plight of Tamil.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The motion before the House relates to the direction with reference to the grant-in-aid schools. The portion referred to by my friend relates to Departmental schools.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): The inefficiency is seen from the fact that a misleading statement is placed before the House. It is to show that that I read these portions. We find from the statement that Government have ordered the Trivandrum Vernacular School to be converted into a Tamil School. Even though the order is passed like this, the school still continues to be a Malayalam school. That shows how the Director is entirely ignorant of what is being done in Tamil schools. The Administration Report does not say what grant is given to the Tamil schools or whether there are any such schools at all. There is no mention of aid at all. That shows that more vigilance should be shown in the matter of tamil schools, aided or Government.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I wish to speak a few words on this motion. In my opinion the direction is totally inefficient over the aided schools, particularly vernacular aided schools. The tenure of service of the teachers concerned in the aided school is neither secure nor safe. Practically they have entirely to depend upon the likes and dislikes of the managers, though these may not be pertaining to the relation between the manager and the teacher. Sir, it is highly necessary that the direction now at least takes into consideration that these teachers who are left entirely in the hands of the management are given some relief in the shape of security of service.

My experience is that immediate relief is called for by the Director stepping in with regard to a recent instance. I am referring to the S. M. R. V. Aided School at Nagercoil. The Headmaster who had considerable experience and had put in long service and was doing his duty at great self-sacrifice was asked to go out by the management. An enquiry was instituted by the Inspector of English Schools. All the charges levelled against him were found by him to be unfounded. And he was completely exonerated. But in spite of that, he had to quit the institution. In the same institution again it was found necessary to reduce the staff, and in such reduction a most efficient man, (the only trained and the seniormost) was asked to go out. He had appealed to the D. P. I. and the appeal is pending. If that be the case in one institution, it might be the case in other institutions also in the State. Under these circumstances, it is highly desirable that the Director should be given power of effective control over the management as well as the staff working under such management in private schools.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I oppose the motion and I am very sorry that I have to do so. By opposing the motion, members on this side should not take me to be not in sympathy with the teachers of grant-in-aid schools. To invite more and more interference

on the part of the department is very pitiable indeed. These are days when we clamour for home rule and responsible Government. That is the cry everywhere. To say that the very little responsibility given to us cannot be well used is a very dangerous confession indeed. The very serious complaint raised on the floor of this House in support of the motion is that the teachers in grant-in-aid schools are put to a lot of trouble and tyranny by the Managers. If there is any weight in the public opinion of the country, that should be sufficient and should be brought to bear upon the Managers. Government would be only glad to say that the management must be left to their complete control and discipline. I think it is very bad to allow such control on the part of the Government. We should try to see that we can manage the schools efficiently. If we concede the fact that these schools are not properly managed, it only reflects upon our efficiency and our lack of ability to work self-governing institutions. If this principle is extended, it may be that municipal institutions may also be handed over to the Government and it may be stated that more control on the part of Government is necessary over those institutions as well. I submit that it is very bad policy on the part of non-officials to welcome more and more interference on the part of the Government over the few self-governing institutions that have been handed over to the people.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the member is aware that appellate power vests in the Government under the Municipal Regulation regarding the conduct and control of the Municipalities?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): What I say is that there is enough and more control over the management of the schools. So far as I can understand, these teachers could not be sent away by the management without the knowledge of the Director or the Inspector. Even in the matter of appointments, Government have control. My opinion is that the present control is more than sufficient. To say that Managers are showing a lot of favouritism towards their own people in the matter of pay and promotion would only reflect upon the Managers who are non-officials. It would be a sad spectacle to find that Managers are not able effectively to manage the few schools that are entrusted to them. It is a very dangerous thing to invite the interference of Government too much. So I could not support the motion.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I move that the question be put.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the discussion on this motion, broadly speaking, has ranged over two main topics—one, the relation between the Government and the grant-in-aid institutions and the extent to which the department can interfere in the internal arrangements of grant-in-aid institutions specially in the matter of pay and conditions of service of teachers serving in grant-in-aid institutions; the other topic was that of Mr. Asan, the

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan]

mover of the motion, namely, the suffering and the hardship endured by the grant-in-aid institutions during the last two or three years on account of the special orders of Government relating to retrenchment. I will keep these two topics apart and deal with them separately.

The first one is one of the major problems of educational administration. I agree with Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai who said that the Statham Committee would deal with this subject. Whatever recommendations the Statham Committee may make on this subject will be major recommendations, I think, and the Chief Secretary has given the assurance to the House that the major recommendations of the Statham Committee will be placed before the House before Government pass orders. In these circumstances, it seems to me premature for the House to decide one way or the other, or to express itself definitely one way or the other, on this very big and complicated question. I should like to lay stress upon the magnitude and the complexity of the question. Members simplify the problem unduly and make it appear as a question that can be easily disposed of. There are so many aspects of the problem. Looking into the past history of the question I can say—whatever the Statham Committee may say—that the policy of Government has been one of genuine and abiding sympathy towards grant-in-aid institutions. It will be foolish to deny the importance of the contribution that the grant-in-aid institutions have made towards education in the State. It will be foolish to shut our eyes to the fact that well-organised grant-in-aid institutions have been the pioneers of education in the State. On the other hand, the attitude of Government towards these institutions is one of discriminating sympathy. Government are spending a lot of money on departmental institutions and are giving quite a lot of money to grant-in-aid institutions. It is the right and the duty of Government to see that they get good value for their money and that that money is not wasted. For instance, we spend nearly 50 per cent. of the whole of our educational allotment on primary education. It seems to me that nearly 60 per cent. of this expenditure is not properly utilised. The main object of primary education is to make our boys and girls literate. If you look at the figures, you will find that 50 to 60 per cent. of the children who are studing in the first class do not go to the fourth class at all. They stagnate or they drop out. What does that mean? It means that 50 to 60 per cent. of our expenditure on primary education is not remunerative, that is, it does not give us value. That is a very serious matter. In the name of literacy and universal education, we spend a lot of money; but, as a matter of fact, 50 to 60 per cent. of the expenditure is really wasted. There is the problem of wastage and there is the problem of stagnation. Even after leaving the fourth class there are any number of boys and girls who lapse into illiteracy. These are all problems to be faced. Government cannot continue to spend more and more money on departmental and private

schools without making very strenuous efforts to see that that money is well spent and that good value is received in return. Or take another problem, the English Middle School. As indicated yesterday, a great many of our English Middle schools are run at a profit. Government have now no control over the way in which the profit is used by these schools. Our Inspectors do not look into the accounts of these schools. And this profit is made at the expense of ill-paid teachers. Teachers are sometimes paid scandalously low salaries and the schools are ill-equipped. Is it right on the part of the department and the State to do nothing while the schools are allowed to run at a profit, while teachers are badly paid and schools are badly equipped?

Or again take the other problem, namely, the relation between the manager and the teaching establishment. Mr. Nair contended rightly that the Department has no power to control these grant-in-aid institutions. As a matter of fact, the Department is considerably handicapped in the matter of the relationship between the manager and the teacher. There is one rule in the Education Code which says that, when a teacher in a grant-in-aid school has been dismissed, he can make an appeal to the Department within thirty days and the Director can go into the question. The Director's decision on the subject will be final. But dismissal is not the only thing. That is the *ultima ratio*, or the ultimate goal. There are a number of other things that may happen between the manager and the teacher before the latter is dismissed. The pay of the teachers may be cut down scandalously low. Or they may be refused leave. Or, there may be no kind of Provident Fund, or pension system or nothing at all. There may be one hundred and one thing in which teachers do not receive a square deal at the hands of the managers. For all these, it seems to me, that the Department must have necessary power and control over them.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is not a provision in the Education Code, in the case of dispensing with the service of a teacher? If an appeal is preferred, could he be reinstated?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There is provision only for dismissal.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Is the member aware that the system of Provident Fund has been made compulsory in private schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am not aware. Anyhow these are matters in which, it seems to me, the Department should have necessary power and control. How can managements object to this? Well, Sir, the University exercises such control over the Colleges. The University controls not only aided Colleges but also Government Colleges in the matter of salaries, staff and various other matters. In cases where specific conditions are not laid down, we put before them certain conditions and try to satisfy the University.

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

We submit to such control. The other day the University raised a strong objection because an acting Pandit in one of our colleges was paid a low salary. I do not see why private managements should not be called upon to satisfy the reasonable conditions laid down by the Department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Apart from the minor issues, has the Director anything to say in answer to the points raised by me?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): These are important questions and they will have to come before the House again when the Statham Committee Report is to be discussed. The House will have nothing to lose and much to gain by waiting for this report and it can express its considered view on those recommendations when they come before the House.

I shall now deal with the other and more immediate question which Mr. Asan has raised. There has been an order in 1106 that, on account of the financial stringency, grants should not be given to new schools or new classes or divisions of classes opened that year. In respect of grants to the old vernacular schools, they have not been affected to the slightest extent. One of the very first things I did when I took charge of the department was to ascertain what funds were available during the year under the allotment for grants. I discovered after consulting the various inspecting officers that there was a balance of Rs. 10,000, I immediately called for urgent recommendations of the most deserving schools—either new classes or new schools to which grants may be awarded. I recommended that, as far as funds were available, schools which had been refused grants if they happen to be really genuine and deserving cases, be permitted to receive grants. Government have graciously given their permission to award grants except in the case of schools which had undertaken not to apply for grants.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member think that Rs. 10,000 is enough for grants to all schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No. But I have to cut my coat according to my cloth.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): You must have sufficient cloth for the coat.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): On the basis of the funds available, I went very carefully through the list of recommendations received from the inspecting officers and I have given grants to schools which I considered most deserving to the extent to which funds were available. For about 25 vernacular primary schools for boys and 15 vernacular girls' schools, grants have been given. The orders were issued only two days ago and I am sure the managers will be able to cash their grant bills before the close of the year.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): How many deserving schools remain to be given grants?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): That is a matter of degree.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the opinion of the Director on the point?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Exact figures are not available. About half the number of schools, say 40, which may come under the second class of deserving cases remain.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member how many classes are there according to deserving cases?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): If another Rs. 10,000 were available, there will be another class. If there is yet another Rs. 10,000 again, there will be another class available and so on.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the Director has any estimate of the amount that would be required for giving grants to the deserving cases, whether it is first class or second class or third class?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): As I said I have awarded grants to what I consider the most deserving and genuine cases and there is absolutely no use in my dealing with the general problem because funds are not available.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): If sufficient funds are not available for giving grants to deserving schools, should not the Director request Government to allot more funds?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The Director has requested Government to allot funds. But the Director sympathises with the Government in its present condition of financial stringency.

In regard to the Sanskrit schools, I am glad to inform Mr. Asan that the full amount of grant has been restored in 1108. For 1107, the allotment was not sufficient and so 25 per cent. had to be cut down.

As regards Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai's suggestion regarding the compilation of the Administration Report, I agree with him and I will see that the minor defects pointed out by him are removed.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether the control by Government is the greatest when the grant bill is to be cashed or from an earlier period?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The control is defective before the grant of recognition; after recognition is granted to a particular school, the difficulty is this. The management can be punished only by threatening the withdrawal of recognition.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Has any complaint been received by Government that the managers are not permitted to utilise the whole grants?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am not aware. I may also say that, in the case of schools where there have been a great deal of mismanagement, the department or Government can interfere. In cases where schools, which have been under inefficient management for a number of years, where teachers' pay is in arrears for one or two years, the department has taken drastic action. The only action in such cases is withdrawal of recognition. It is a very great power which must be used sparingly. For instance, take the Kanjiramkulam school. Recognition was recently withdrawn due to mismanagement. Only in extreme cases where a school is very bad do we threaten withdrawal of recognition. In ordinary cases where teachers are sent away before the vacation or where men acting for 5 years and more are sent away without notice or any compensation, in things like that, it is very difficult for the department to act. Withdrawal is so serious a punishment that the department can use it only in extreme cases. If done otherwise, it will lose its weight and importance. So there are matters in which I consider that better control and more thorough control is required. We must differentiate between individual managements and managements consisting of large, well-established, self-sacrificing organisations, both Hindu and Christian. We must also make a distinction between college education, high school education and so on. This problem is a very big one, a complex one. I would request the House to wait till the Statham Committee Report comes up for discussion.

PRESIDENT: The question is that the motion be now put.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Anyhow, I have a right of reply.

PRESIDENT: Yes. The question is that the motion be now put.

The motion is carried.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Though many points have been raised during the discussion of this motion, I wish to confine myself to the points raised by me. I am glad that the Government have restored the original grant in regard to the Sanskrit schools, but that is only a small sum. The most important point which I still want to bring to the notice of this House is with regard to the grant-in-aid to those schools to which recognition has been granted from 1106 and for which Government have not given grant till now. The Director of Public Instruction says that there was a balance of about Rs. 10,000 with him and that he has managed to persuade Government to allow him to distribute that amount to the most deserving cases of the grant-in-aid vernacular schools. I could understand the Director if he refuses to give a grant to a particular institution on the ground that it is an ill-equipped one or that there are so many scandals about the same. But if schools are run on proper lines and if funds are not available for giving grant for deserving cases, my opinion is that he should get from the Government the amount necessary for giving grant to the teachers of such schools. The Director himself has admitted that this grant-in-aid question arises with regard to the

vernacular schools in the State. They are run by comparatively poor managers and they cannot afford to pay anything from their pockets. I agree with some of my friends who said that the managers are not behaving sympathetically towards their teachers and that the Department should see that the managers do assure security of tenure and prompt payment of salaries to teachers. The department and the Government should remember that, if grant-in-aid is not given to vernacular schools in the State, teachers will not get anything. If this House has no sympathy for the poor teachers who are entitled to get only Rs. 8 1/2 or so as pay and who have joined the service and are working in the schools for the last two years without receiving any pay and if the Director is of opinion that these schools deserve to get grant-in-aid, I think the Government must be requested to grant sufficient allotment to enable the department to pay grant-in-aid to all deserving cases, I do not agree with the Director in saying that he will cut his coat according to the cloth. I must tell him that it will not fit him. He will look ridiculous. I would request him to have sufficient supply of cloth and to have the coat neatly cut and stitched. If he pleads want of funds, Government should give necessary funds. He said that he has sympathy for the Government and I may say that I have also some sympathy for the Government. But I have much more sympathy with the poor teachers who have been working for the last two years.

If this House has any sympathy for the poor teachers in aided schools, my request is that this motion must be carried by the unanimous vote of the non-official side of this House in case the Government do not agree to give grants to all schools considered to be deserving by the Director of Public Instruction.

With these words, I press the motion.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :

AYES—17

1 Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai	9 Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
2 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan	10 ,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
3 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	11 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
4 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	12 ,, R. Raman Pillai
5 ,, M. N. Nair	13 ,, R. Sivasubramanya Nadar
6 ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai	14 ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
7 ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai	15 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
8 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon	16 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair
	17 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES -48.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, K. C. Abraham
3 ,, T. K. Alexander
4 ,, V. T. Chacko
5 ,, C. V. Chandrasekharan
6 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
7 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (Kottarakara)
8 ,, K. R. Elenkath
9 ,, K. George
10 Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony
11 Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef
12 ,, S. J. Nair
13 ,, L. H. Jacob
14 ,, M. K. Janardhana Kamath
15 ,, T. S. Jayanthan Nambootiri
16 ,, N. John Joseph
17 ,, J. M. Joseph
18 ,, T. C. Joseph
19 ,, K. C. Karunakaran
20 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
21 ,, K. M. Krishnan
22 ,, K. P. Krishna Menon
23 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
24 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
25 Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai
26 ,, T. Krishna Pillai
27 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
28 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
29 ,, E. K. Kunjuraman
30 ,, K. M. Kuriakose
31 ,, C. O. Madhavan
32 ,, K. Mahomed
33 ,, B. Narayana Pillai
34 ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
35 Srimathi T. Narayani Amma
36 ,, G. Nilakantan
37 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
38 ,, S. Nilakanta Pillai
39 ,, K. Padmanabhan
40 ,, N. K Padmanabha Pillai
41 ,, Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai
42 ,, T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
43 ,, K. Sankaran
44 ,, P. K. Thomas
45 ,, T. C. Thommen
46 ,, John Whiteley Tolson
47 ,, N. E. Varughese
48 ,, T. K. Velu Pillai

The following motions were not made:

MR. G. NILAKANTAN:

112. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Re 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

113. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Re. 1.

MISS HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY:

114. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

115. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Rs. 2.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

116. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

117. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

118. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,974 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

119. To reduce the allotment of Rs 27,974 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

120. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,316 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

121. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,316 for Inspectors by Re 1.

Motion No. 122.

MR. K. KUJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Can I discuss the general policy under this motion ?

PRESIDENT : You can discuss the policy as far as the Inspectors are concerned.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Then, I do not wish to make the motion.

The following motions were not made :

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

122. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,316 for Inspectors by Rs. 100.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

123. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,100 for the pay of the Personal Assistant to the Inspectress by Re. 1.

Motion No. 124.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :

To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,250 for Personal Assistant to the Inspectress.

Sir, it would appear that, in Government service in Travancore there is a craze with some officers, to have an assistant who is called by the dignified or dandified name of 'Personal Assistant'. It does not appear to me why every one of these officers should have a Personal Assistant. If it is for personal protection, I can understand that. If it is for real assistance, I do not see why there should be such a highly-paid officer. All these officers, who now have Personal Assistants, have got an army of clerks under them; and all these officers are expected to devote their full time and attention to their work and not to depend upon any other officer for any portion of their work. Sir, the appointment of these Personal Assistants appears to be ruinous to the interests of the public in general; because there are some officers who, in almost every case, shift the responsibility on the Personal Assistant, so much so, that, by a steady process of neglect, these officers lose all touch with the inner working of the department; and, at the same time, every time there is a change in the personnel of the officer, the size of the Personal Assistant improves and he appropriates to himself (or herself) one after another, most of the very important privileges of the chief. It is a case of neglect by one party and appropriation by the other. Quite natural. But, it is certainly not in the interests of the public, or, for that matter, of Government to allow such a course of things to continue.

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

Coming to the Personal Assistant of the Inspectress, it would appear that the Personal Assistant herself is a person who could not be removed from that place. Of course, as I have already stated, in this particular case also, it is only the usual practice with regard to Personal Assistants. The Chief Inspectress, Sir, has, I submit, only a few functions to attend to and therefore, in the absence of any real work to do, her Personal Assistant appears to be doing a lot of havoc to the public. The Chief Inspectress does not appear to have full information about the teachers under her. She does not seem to know the full effects of the orders passed by her Personal Assistant or by herself at the instance of her Personal Assistant. She does not seem to feel the necessity to institute enquiries independent of the Personal Assistant, and therefore very often commits errors. I have come across several instances in which, for the purpose of creating vacancies in girls' schools, young girls, employed in schools situated near their houses, are transferred to distant places where they have neither friends nor relations. Naturally their parents or guardians, in ninety-nine per cent. of the cases, do not allow these young girls to live alone away in distant places, with the result that they take long leave or resign their jobs. Sir, this is being resorted to as one method of creating vacancies. I am sure that, if the Chief Inspectress honestly and impartially would consider the question of these transfers herself, such scandals would not arise. Further, sanctions to grant memos are not being accorded at the proper time. The whole trouble arises because of the Chief Inspectress's placing too much reliance on the Personal Assistant. If I had more time at my disposal, I am sure I can refer to many other details of shocking instances of injustice perpetrated in the educational institutions intended for the girls in the State merely because the Chief Inspectress happens to be completely guided in her actions by her Personal Assistant. Sir, such a state of affairs must be got rid of as early as possible. Under the existing circumstances, the best remedy that I can think of is to abolish the post itself. The policy pursued by the Government in regard to these offices appears to be a very short-sighted one. It is the general rule in regard to all officers that the same person shall not be retained in one place for a number of years together. The reason for this is that, in course of time, such officer may develop personal prejudice against certain classes of persons, against certain individuals and against certain institutions.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Does the member suggest the abolition of the post or the removal of the present incumbent from that office?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): My point is that all the one thousand and one scandals about these institutions for the education of girls is due to the retention in service of these Personal Assistants. My suggestion, therefore, is that the post must be abolished.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Was this question considered by the Retrenchment Committee?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): We had before us thousands of questions to consider; probably therefore we did not consider this particular question. My present point is that, in discussing the policy of the department, if the House is convinced that the several irregularities and injustices perpetrated in this branch of the department is due to the appropriation of the important powers of the Chief Inspectress by her Personal Assistant, they must recommend the abolition of the post, so that the administration of this branch of the department may be carried on on better lines.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I support the motion, not because I have any complaint against any particular officer or any personality employed for the time being as Personal Assistants, but on an important ground of principle, namely, retrenchment. I do not think there is any necessity to retain Personal Assistants and Deputies in any department. This is wasting public funds. If the post of the Personal Assistant to the Inspectress of Schools is abolished and this allotment is omitted, I am sure Government will save a good amount which may be utilised for the good of the poor ryots in the State. With these few words, I support the motion.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, Mr. Krishna Pillai referred to the Retrenchment Committee. We all know that the Retrenchment Committee examined every one of the departments of Government with a comb. They scrutinised the work of every department and wherever superfluous places existed they demanded their abolition. The fact that the Retrenchment Committee did not recommend the abolition of the post of the Personal Assistant in the office of the Inspectress is clear proof that the Retrenchment Committee was convinced that some officer of the nature of a Personal Assistant was required there.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the Retrenchment Committee was an expert committee?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The committee was examining all the departments of Government and for that purpose it was certainly an expert committee. Anyhow, Sir, my point is that some officer of the nature of a Personal Assistant is required in the office of the Inspectress to cope with the heavy routine work of that office. The Inspectress has got jurisdiction throughout the whole State. There are 40 English Schools and 500 Vernacular Schools under her and she is assisted by six Assistant Inspectresses. The routine work is very heavy.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there is any Head Clerk in the office of the Inspectress?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am coming to that, Besides carrying on the correspondence with the

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

managers of schools on the one hand and with my office on the other, the routine work is very heavy, and to prepare the business for the Inspectress, some officer of the grade of the Personal Assistant, who is really a glorified clerk, is required. You may call that officer by any name you like. You may call her Personal Assistant, you may call her Superintendent, you may call her Manager. But some officer doing those duties, by whatever name you may call her, is absolutely required in the office of the Inspectress as he is required in the office of the Inspector and in my office.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Am I to understand that these sorts of things could not be done away with?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): If it is done away with, it is the Head Clerk who will occupy the place of the Personal Assistant and then the member will come with the same complaint against the Head Clerk or whoever it is that does this work.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know how long the Personal Assistant has been there as Personal Assistant?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): For about three years. Well, Sir, speaking of the present incumbent, I may say that she has been there for three years and that the permanent Inspectress was satisfied with her.

PRESIDENT : That is not relevant. The point now before the House is the necessity for this post.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Well, Sir, the necessity for this post has already been explained by me as clearly as possible. As for the disadvantages or inconveniences of having a post as this which Mr. Krishna Pillai pointed out I really cannot understand his argument that the superior officer in any department must be left without secretarial help because of the possibility of the danger that the person who is giving such help may exercise some undue influence in the matter of appointments or any other matters as may come up before the superior officer.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Has the Vernacular School Inspector any Personal Assistant?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes. In the same way we can say that the Dewan's Private Secretary should be abolished, the D. P. I's Personal Assistant should be abolished. In such cases the Personal Assistant is one who is doing the work of a superior clerk but of a confidential nature under some head of the department.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know the number of schools under the Chief Inspectress?

MR. C. V CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I have already said that it is over 500.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What is the number of schools under the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): He has got about 3,000 schools, but then he has got 21 Assistant Inspectors, while the Chief Inspectress has got only six Assistant Inspectresses.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is she attending to the work of the Assistant Inspectresses?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): She supervises their work and has to inspect their offices.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): So that when the Chief Inspector has to supervise the work of 21 Assistant Inspectors, the Chief Inspectress has to supervise the work of only six Assistant Inspectresses?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): But she has also got English schools for girls under her.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I think the total is comprised in the figure 500.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): 500 is only the number of vernacular schools.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What will be the number of the other schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): 40.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): So that the figure does not exceed 540 or at the most 550?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): We cannot treat the inspection of Vernacular schools and English schools on the same footing and say that the total is only 540. The inspection of one English High School may involve the labour of inspection of 20 Vernacular schools.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is it a fact that there were various transfers of teachers of these schools to very distant parts to their discomfiture?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I asked the Inspectress about it and she has definitely told me that there is no such thing.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is the work of the Inspectress of Schools examined by the Director?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The transfers of the graduate teachers of the provincial staff have to come up to the Director.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Are there appeals preferred to the Director from orders passed by the Inspectress of Schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, of course. Sir, there seems to be a lot of confusion about the powers of the Chief Inspectress.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): മാനേജർ എന്നൊ സൂപ്രിൻറൻറ് എന്നൊ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു നാമധേയത്തിൽ ഒരു ഗ്ലോറിഫൈഡ് ആഫീസർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ പറഞ്ഞു. ഗ്ലോറിഫൈഡ് ആഫീസരാണെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു ശമ്പളത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I do not understand the question.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): കാര്യക്ഷമമായ വിധത്തിൽ ജോലി നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണോ അതല്ല ശമ്പളത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണോ എന്തിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ് നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Not pay.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആഫീസിൽ ൩൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൭൫ രൂപാവരെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്കുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹം ഈ ജോലി നിർവഹിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): You need some one in the office to supervise the work of the whole clerical establishment, to control the work of the office and to see that the work is done properly.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്ക് ഈ ജോലി നിർവഹിക്കാൻ പ്രാപ്തനായിരിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്കിനു മററു ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെ ജോലിയെ സൂപ്പർവൈസ് ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Under the guidance and direction of some higher officer like the Personal Assistant.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഗൈഡൻസു കൂടാതെതന്നെ സൂപ്പർവൈസ് ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഹെഡ ക്ലാർക്കിനെ കിട്ടുകയില്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It is the girls' section and the Inspectress may be on circuit during the great part of the year and there should be in the office some one who is of a superior rank.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അതിന ഈ ഹെഡ്ക്ലാൎക്ക പോരെ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No, I do not think so.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member for how many days in the year the Inspectress is on circuit?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I would request the member himself to look up the administration report and supply me with the information.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Would it not be better to call this officer a "glorified head clerk instead of Personal Assistant if the objection is only to the name Personal Assistant?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I do not know whether there is any official designation such as glorified clerk.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Does it not mean power without responsibility if there is a Personal Assistant?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There is no power at all.

My contention is that there is a good deal of misconception about the powers of these officers. There is very little power in the Education Department. Everything is regulated now by rule and regulation and, as I say, lists. Recently there has been an order of Government about the devolution of powers. Many things which the Inspectress or Inspector used to do in the past can now be done by the Assistant Inspectresses and Assistant Inspectors. The appointments in casual vacancies can be done now by the Assistant Inspectresses and Assistant Inspectors. They do not come to the Chief Inspector or Inspectress. So many things for which the Personal Assistant and the Head of the Department may be blamed are things which now under the devolution of powers the Assistant Inspectresses are competent to do.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അതു കൊണ്ടു ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിൻറ ആഫീസിൽ ജോലികുറവല്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): കുറച്ചുകുറവുണ്ട്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അപ്പോഠം പേൎസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറിൻെറ ആവശ്യമില്ലല്ലോ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) Can it be that this post is necessary because the superior officer has been a lady?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): But the Personal Assistant also is a lady.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Suppose the Personal Assistant, he or she, happens to be a very clever person—and the Director has already said that it is pre-eminently a confidential post—and suppose the Personal Assistant shows that she is a clever person to do things, is it not likely that the chief will take more things on trust from the Personal Assistant and is there no scope for more mischief?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : No. Any chief who takes the word of his Personal Assistant too much on trust is not doing his work properly.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : May I know from the member what is the exact nature of the work these Personal Assistants are called upon to attend to, whether it is of a personal nature or official nature ? (*Laughter*).

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Entirely official.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : May I know from the member whether the work of Chief Inspector is as onerous as that of the Dewan or the D. P. I?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I did not make any comparison between the Inspectress and the Dewan. The comparison that I made was with regard to the officers holding a similar position in all departments such as the Personal Assistants and Private Secretaries.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : Am I to understand that the offices of the Inspectress and of the D. P. I. are similar ?

PRESIDENT : We are not concerned with that. We are only concerned with this one particular post.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : Sir, the member was making a reference to the other posts as well,

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Was this post found necessary because the Chief Inspectress of Schools has always been a person who did not know Malayalam ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It is not necessarily that.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Is it to help her in reading petitions and other things in Malayalam ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): That sort of thing clerks can do. The Inspectress will give personal orders to the Personal Assistant and the Personal Assistant drafts letters, signs the fair copies and corresponds with the Assistant Inspectresses. If the Inspectress were to draft letters herself every time and do all the correspondence, a lot of her time will be taken up in that alone.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിനു് വല്ല അധികാരവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): She makes the recommendation first.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Sir, I press the motion to a division.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is "to omit the allotment of Rs. 2,250 for Personal Assistant to the Inspectress."

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES—35.

1. Mr. K. C. Abraham
2. „ T. K. Alexander
3. „ A. S. Damodaran Asan
4. „ A. Easwara Pillai (Kalkulam II)
5. „ A. Easwara Pillai (Kottarakara)
6. „ K. R. Elenkath
7. „ S. J. Nair
8. „ T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
9. „ T. C. Joseph
10. „ K. C. Karunakaran
11. „ K. M. Krishnan
12. „ K. P. Krishna Menon
13. „ Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
14. „ E. V. Krishna Pillai
15. „ N. K. Krishna Pillai
16. „ Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
17. „ T. Krishna Pillai
18. Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
19. „ C. V. Kunjuraman
20. „ E. K. Kunjuraman
21. „ K. M. Kuriakose
22. „ M. K. Madhavan Pillai
23. „ K. Mahomed
24. „ M. N. Nair
25. „ Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
26. „ P. K. Narayana Pillai
27. „ S. Nilakanta Pillai
28. „ Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
29. „ Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
30. „ Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
31. „ A. Thanu Pillai
32. „ N. E. Varughese
33. „ V. K. Velappan Nair
34. „ T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
35. „ T. K. Velu Pillai

NOES—28.

1. Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2. „ V. T. Chacko
3. „ C. V. Chandrasekharan
4. „ S. Chattanatha Karayalar
5. „ Antony George
6. „ K. George
7. Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony
8. Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef
9. „ L. H. Jacob
10. „ M. K. Janardhana Kamath
11. „ N. John Joseph
12. „ J. M. Joseph
13. „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
14. „ Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
15. Mr. C. O. Madhavan
16. „ B. Narayana Pillai
17. Srimathi T. Narayani Amma
18. Mr. G. Nilakantan
19. „ P. Nilakanta Pillai
20. „ N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
21. „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
22. „ R. Raman Pillai
23. „ T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
24. „ R. Sambasiva Aiyar
25. „ K. Sankaran
26. „ R. Sivasubramanya Nadar
27. „ T. C. Thommen
28. „ John Whiteley Tolson

[Mr. K. George.]

NEUTRALS—6.

1. Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai
2. „ K. A. Narayana Pillai
3. „ K. Padmanabhan
4. Mr. V. Ramakrishna Panickar
5. „ M. Sivatanu Pillai
6. „ P. K. Thomas

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Sir, is it your ruling that all points under the several motions should be raised in the first motion which is moved?

PRESIDENT: Not necessary. It is open to the House.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I find that several motions lapse.

PRESIDENT: That is the practice.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Can we raise all the points in the first motion itself?

PRESIDENT: Certainly, otherwise there is no meaning in putting the motions to the vote of the House.

The following motion was not moved.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON:

125. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,59,088 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

Motion 126.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): I move that the allotment of Rs. 1,59,088 for controlling agencies be reduced by Re. 1.

My object in moving this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government some of the most serious grievances on account of the famous G. O. regarding the appointment of teachers in Vernacular branch. This G. O. has been responsible for a lot of adverse criticism and this year also during the course of the budget discussion we had enough of it. Sir, the principle that has been laid down by the Government with regard to the appointment of teachers in the Vernacular Department is controlled by the G. O. in question and appointments are restricted to those who have acted between 1100 and 1103 only. This G. O. worked considerable hardship among a large number of men who had acted prior to 1100 and who had unfortunately not been given any acting appointments between 1100 and 1103. Further it adversely affected the backward and depressed classes also who consequently were denied opportunities of being entertained as teachers in Vernacular schools. The Government therefore were prepared to stretch a point in favour of the unrepresented classes and ordered that for every ten appointments one may be made from among the unrepresented communities. Accordingly the Inspector appointed a few fresh men from outside belonging to the depressed and backward classes. I am told that all of a sudden an order was passed by the Director of Public Instruction that all those appointments should be cancelled and consequently all of them have been disbanded. This is a very recent occurrence and I submit that the interests of the backward and depressed

classes have been seriously prejudiced by the order cancelling the appointments. I request that Government may move immediately in the matter and reinstate them, who are only 47 in all. Further there is much scope for revision of the said G. O. The period now fixed is between 1100 and 1103 It is difficult to understand the particular sacredness attached to this period. How this has caused great hardship to a large section of the public and various other aspects of the G. O. I do not dwell upon at present because the time at my disposal is very limited. With these observations, I present the motion for the consideration of the House.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Sir, the question of appointment of persons who have been acting as teachers before 1100 has been brought before this House on several occasions and we were told that the Government had to risk the choice of an eivil. They had to start from some date and therefore they chose the year 1100. We asked Government what objection they had to begin from some date earlier than that. The answer was that they had decided the matter and decided in favour of 1100. Agitations were started and memorials were sent to Government drawing their attention to the very serious hardships which this decision has brought about. I understand that over 400 teachers have sent up memorials to Government complaining that they were persons who were holding acting appointments in the Educational Department before 1100. It would appear that they are the unfortunate among the school teachers, for no favour was done to them by those who had power to appoint them during that precious period. I understand that there are a few, 40 to 50, who were entertained in Government service after the G. O. was published. This irregularity was discovered later on and the Inspectors who appointed them were compelled to disband them. Now therefore those who were in the Education Department before 1100 and who had the good luck to re-enter service subsequent to the G. O. are all precluded from entering Government service. It has also to be brought to the notice of the Government that it is not at all difficult for Government to ascertain the number and names of those who are put to this difficulty. I understand that many of these unfortunate persons who were not able to enter Government service between 1100 and 1103 Meenom have been able to get service in grant-in-aid institutions. They are, a majority of them, even today acting teachers only in grant-in-aid institutions. The fault is not theirs but of Government. Government enforced this G. O. as a vengeance and these innocent people have been prevented from entering Government service.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആദ്യത്തെ ജി. ഓ. വിനു വ്യത്യസ്ഥമായിട്ടു പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങളെ (unrepresented communities) സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വീണ്ടും ഒരു ജി. ഒ. ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Yes, I know.

The hard operation of this G. O. has created heart-burning in the case of those persons who have been acting in Government service before 1100 and have been since employed as teachers in grant-in-aid institutions. I hope Government will institute immediate enquiry into the matter and redress their grievances. I understand that a G. O. was issued by Government in favour of the members of the depressed classes. The G. O. appears to be that for every nine appointments made from the acting list of persons employed during this period one must be employed from the depressed classes.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*); വെയിററിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ നിന്നു എടുക്കണമെന്നൊ അതല്ല ഡിപ്രസ്ഡ് ക്ലാസിൽ നിന്നു എടുക്കണമെന്നൊ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): No, it does not contemplate the persons in the list. Otherwise it would be meaningless. No doubt it will to some extent cause disappointment amongst hundreds of people. Persons are being given pass certificates from the vernacular schools and the school final class. It is only recently that depressed lasses come in largely in the list. I suppose this aspect must have weighed with Government, when they issued the G. O. in favour of the depressed class people. This G. O. is highly laudable. The Government should be sympathatic towards the depressed classes. I support Mr. Krishna Pillai's motion and submit that the Government might do the needful.

PRESIDENT: The time for the Demand under Education is over. I have not yet received any suggestion from the members as to whether the question time should be included or excluded in calculating the time taken by demands. My original ruling was that question time should be included in counting the time taken up for discussion of demands. But, I have already made it clear that I am quite prepared to reconsider the matter if any suggestion is forthcoming from the members. I am perfectly willing to exclude question time or to include it as the House desires. I should like to have an informal vote of the House on the matter.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I make one suggestion, Sir? Some of us had a talk among ourselves. We are of the view that question time may be excluded in calculating the time taken up by debates on the Demands for Grants, and half of that time may be taken to be half-day for demands which get only half a day. In other words, a day will ordinarily come to $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours, and half of that may be treated as half-day.

PRESIDENT: That would be too short a period for the half-day demands. I do not think I can agree to that, because it will not make a fair enough proportion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, I want to make myself clear. If we take three and three-fourth hours as one day, then, half a day will be about one and three-fourth hours. At present some demands get one and a half hours while others get two and a quarter hours. So, those demands which get only one and a half hours suffer.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is why the suggestion is made that the question time should be excluded.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): That means that we may not be able to deal with as many demands as we like.

PRESIDENT: One and seven-eighth hours does not give long enough time. I do not think I can do that.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether we cannot sit till five o' clock?

PRESIDENT: No. I think the only point to be discovered is whether the members agree to the inclusion of question time or its exclusion. If we exclude question time we will get four and three-fourth hours and if we include it we will get three and three-fourth.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I explain to the House that the result of excluding question time will be that we will deal with a smaller number of demands than otherwise?

The question was put and the House decided in favour of including question time.

PRESIDENT: The majority are in favour of including question time. In that case, I must put the Demand for Education.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Will the time taken for division be excluded in the calculation?

PRESIDENT: I do not think so.

The remaining motions lapse.

The question that a sum of Rs. 45,77,707 *minus* Rs. 2,250 be granted under Demand V—Education—was then put and carried.

The following motions lapsed on account of time limit.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:

127. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,59,088 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

128. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,59,088 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI:

129. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,59,088 for Controlling Agencies.

MR. M. N. NAIR:

130. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,173 for His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Arts by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH:

131. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,91,530 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 1,39,194.

[President.]

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

132. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,91,530 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

133. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,91,530 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 2.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:

134. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,91,530 for the Collegiate Education by Rs. 5.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

135. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,91,530 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 100.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:

136. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,46,583 for English School Education by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:

137. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,46,583 for English School Education by Rs. 2.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER:

138. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. K. MAHOMED:

139. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:

140. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:

141. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05.414 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 3.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

142. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

143. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19.05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 5.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI:

144. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,05,414 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 10.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI:

145. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,026 for Sanskrit College by Rs. 10.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:

146. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 45,77,707 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

147. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 45,77,707 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI:

148 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 45,77,707 under Demand V by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

149. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 45,77,707 under Demand V by Rs. 100.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

150. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 45.77,707 under Demand V by Rs. 100

MR. S. J. NAIR:

151. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 45,77,707 under Demand V by Rs. 45,77,706.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1-38 P. M. and met again at 2-20 P. M.

DEMAND VI—MEDICAL.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8,71,049 under Demand VI—Medical.

Motion 152.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): I move the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,012 for Establishment by Re. 1.

The object of this motion is to call the attention of the Government to the neglected condition of rural areas in the matter of opening dispensaries. Sir, I want to impress on this House that Travancore is a country consisting of a large number of villages. So the village taxpayees should be given greater consideration for their conveniences in life. We hear so much of the world-wide economic depression, but I find that it has not hit Travancore for no retrenchment has been effected in the Medical Department. We see unnecessary appointments and superfluous officers on high salaries in the Medical Department. At the same time they do not find ample opportunity to go over to the rural parts and find out the real needs of the people with regard to medical aid. In North Travancore the condition of medical aid is very backward. For example, we had asked for a dispensary at Edappalli for the last ten or fifteen years. Every medical officer had the courtesy of giving us the promise that it will be sanctioned within a fortnight; but those promises remain unfulfilled. The only hospital available for the people at Edappalli is ten miles away at Alwaye. Sir, we are far away from this Capital, but that is no reason why we should be left in the lurch. In country parts, people are ready to give sites free of cost for starting dispensaries, but Government have not started dispensaries. It is scant justice and scant generosity. I request the Government to take immediate action for the starting of dispensaries wherever possible. I do not advocate the establishment of hospitals or dispensaries in every *pakuthi* or *kara*. I only want dispensaries in places where no hospitals or dispensaries exist at present. With these few words, I move the motion.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): Sir, the object of the department is to prevent disease and cure disease. The department is now paying more attention to the curing of disease. I emphasise the necessity of preventing diseases. Prevention is better than cure. I know that the Health Department has now been opened; but those officers are only devoting their attention to specific areas. Travancore appears to have the monopoly of certain diseases such as elephantiasis, malaria and consumption. The figures of the report show that they are spreading at an increasing rate. The Department has not successfully combated these diseases. So my submission is that health units or sanatoria must be established at various centres. Now the benefits of the Department are not extended to the rural areas. Dispensaries are

[Mr. A. Easwara Pillai.]

opened only in towns. We want sanatoria or health units in rural parts also. In the mountanious taluks of Kottarakara and Pattanapuram we have only got two dispensaries. In these two taluks more than two lakhs of people live. We want a District hospital at Kottarakara and some more dispensaries in the various centres of these taluks. Therefore I am very glad to support the motion brought forward by Mr. Alexander.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I support the motion. In doing so, I wish to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the neglected condition of medical aid in Nedumangad taluk. In the dispensary recently started at Vamanapuram, there is not sufficient accommodation. Sufficient accommodation ought to be provided in view of the progressive condition of the dispensary.

The present condition of the Vamanapuram Dispensary requires looking into. Sufficient accommodation has to be provided and the condition of the building has to be improved. There was a full-time dispensary some time back in Vidurai. The surrounding places are inhabited by hill tribes as well as poor people. The full-time nature of the dispensary at Vidurai was abolished and the medical officer at Palode was ordered to attend to the work of Vidurai Dispensary twice or thrice a week. I understand he is paid something like Rs. 20 or 30 per mensem, in addition to the salary that is paid for him. If Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 more is paid, a separate Medical Officer could be put in charge of the Vidurai dispensary and it will be of great help to the poor and the hill tribes who reside in these areas. At Vidurai there is a camp-shed which is left unused for the last 8 or 9 years. I understand that camp-shed was about to be auctioned some time ago but not done so as yet. Either the dispensary building may be removed to that camp-shed, or it may be taken over under the management of the Medical Department and the Dispensary at Vidurai at present located in a private building be shifted to that building and a separate Medical Officer appointed there. It would considerably help the inhabitants of those areas.

About Nedumangad taluk, I may say, it has a very wide area and its population is more than 1½ lakhs. The malarial nature of certain places, the absence of easy means of communication and other hardships they experience, so far as the people of the taluk are concerned, require the immediate attention of Government.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is this the occasion for the member to discuss the local needs when the general policy of the department is under consideration?

PRESIDENT: This is a point which came up even yesterday and I ruled that there was no objection, while discussing matters of policy, to refer to special instances. I must ask the members to make these instances very brief and not to go into details.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In rendering such medical aid so far as people of Nedumangad taluk are concerned I need not say how far

people will be grateful. There are a number of Medical Officers unnecessarily retained in the General Hospital at Trivandrum and if some of the Medical Officers who are kept here in excess of the required number are sent over to the dispensary at Vidurai and places like that the sufferings of the people in the matter of medical needs may be mitigated to a large extent in rural areas.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): The policy adopted by the Government in regard to the direction of the Medical Department is a bit improper. For some time past, we had a Medical Board for the administration of the Medical Department. The people at large protested against the continuance of the Board. The Retrenchment Committee recommended specifically that the Board might be abolished. The Government accepted the principle contained in the representations and recommendations and declared their policy to be one of abolition of the Board. The Board consisted of 3 individuals. It was joint responsibility in some cases and divided powers in other respects. It was found impracticable and unprofitable to the State. So it was abolished. After abolition and after the declaration of the policy of Government in regard to the administration of the Medical Department, they resorted to a very curious method. There were three posts in the Medical Board Department; and though they were abolished, they have now appeared in different forms. Three new posts were created and persons appointed. Instead of calling the medical administration by the very big name of the Medical Board, we have a Darbar Physician now managing it. But that Darbar Physician appears to be unable to administer the department without the aid of two Deputy Darbar Physicians. We have been protesting against the grant even of a single deputy so far as other departments are concerned; and here is an instance, when we have been protesting against the creation of deputies and Personal Assistants, we are called upon to vote for a grant to the maintenance of two Deputy Darbar Physicians. In all these matters, when Government adopt a policy, it has always to meet with the popular approval. When it is systematically shown that adherence to the declared policy is not a general rule with Government, when once Government declare a policy and when once they depart from that policy, then and then only we begin to talk. This is one of those instances where a gross injustice has been done to the public.

Expenditure under this head has been growing steadily. In 1107, on a reference to the budget given to me, I find Rs. 21,400 was the expenditure; in 1108, according to the revised budget estimate it was Rs. 23,000; in 1109, the estimate shows the figure at Rs. 29,627. If I had a copy of the last year's budget, I would have traced the history of the development of expenditure from two or three years back. All these figures show that expenses incurred for the administration of the Medical Department have gradually increased. I do not know how far this will go. But we want to see whether this could be immediately operated upon and reduced to its normal state. I understand that

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

there are other irregularities in regard to the administration of the de. partment. One instance I want to bring to the notice of Governmen is the way in which Medical stipends are granted to the students in th Medical College. It would appear that invidious distinctions wer being shown. I understand, several applicants had applied for stipen diary grants. Several recommendations have been received as to thei efficiency, qualification and merit from the various schools and college in which they were studying. But the Government seem to pay n heed tc these recommendations. It is regretted that the Governmen should find opportunity for making selection from any one class There is some complaint deserving scrutiny.

Another point I would like to mention is this. We have a good number of hospitals in the State and these are not well provided wit the necessary appliances for carrying on efficient medical aid. Ther are too many doctors and hospitals without the necessary appliance to render necessary aid. It would appear that even the most impor tant institutions in the State are not supplied with all the necessar and the most up-to-date instruments for carrying on operations. Fron the Medical Administration Report it will be seen that there are hos pitals where doctors do not carry on surgical operations; that hospital either do not contain beds or where they are available persons do nc lie in beds. Unfortunately Government have to incur the expense for their maintenance and upkeep. It is not enough if expenses ar incurred. We want to get the maximum benefit from the expense incurred. Otherwise we shall not be justified in voting for the de mand. My information is that the Medical Department requires thorough overhauling. Some committee like the Statham Committe might be appointed, if otherwise it could not be managed, for the pu pose of carefully and thoroughly enquiring into this question and mak ing a report to Government. I also understand that Government pa the high salary to these doctors for the purpose of enabling them t carry on their work properly. It is regretted that in some cases th outturn of work is rather poor.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the membe whether the appointment of committees would not unnecessarily dra on matters?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Yes it is likely. But that is inevitable. Without the help of committees it would appear that Government are not able to carry on any reorganisation of any department. As a normal and natural evil I have to make that suggestion. I therefore submit that, on these several matters, Government might do the needful.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): In regard to the new appointments proposed to be made by the medical department, I regret to observe that they are not at all conducive to the better administration of the State. It is a general cry that the general administration is very top-heavy and that at the same time the necessity for

affording medical aid to all persons in Travancore is very much neglected. Sir, it is seen from the Budget that provision is made for a Darbar Physician drawing a very high salary of Bh Rs. 1,200 a month; and that he is to be assisted by 2 Deputy Darbar Physicians one drawing Rs. 750 and the other Rs. 500. It is not known what the functions of these three Darbar Physicians are. The work done by a Darbar Physician formerly is now proposed to be carried on by three Darbar Physicians including the two Deputies.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is the member aware that one of the Deputy Darbar Physicians is the head of a private mission hospital in the State.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): I understand that one of them is the head of a mission hospital.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*); Is the member aware that he is in charge of the hospital even at present.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKER (*Shertala II*): I am not aware. It is not known what the functions of the Deputy Darbar Physicians are. As my friend said, I now come to know that one of the Deputy Darbar Physicians is a doctor carrying on business in a private medical institution in the State. The other is the head of a particular branch of the Medical Department. Without enlightening this House with regard to the various duties assigned to the Deputy Darbar Physicians, we are not in a position to say whether they are absolutely essential or not. In these days of economic stringency, it is not at all advisable for the Government to incur such heavy expenditure on two unnecessary officers, the two Deputy Durbar Physicians, when there are not enough hospitals and dispensaries in the country and when even the few in existence are ill-equipped and neglected on grounds of financial stringency.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, I have also very great pleasure in supporting Mr. Alexander's motion. The main point dealt with by Mr. Alexander is the insufficiency of medical institutions in various parts of the State. I am quite prepared to endorse that view and I shall illustrate the very undesirable position in which the people of the State find themselves owing to the paucity of hospitals and dispensaries in various centres in the State.

There is a place called Parakkadavu about eight miles north of Alwaye. To reach that place, one has to cross three streams. On one occasion, I happened to be there. There was a case of delivery. A woman was in the throes of child-birth, and medical assistance was found necessary. Immediately, some people were despatched to Alwaye, the nearest centre where medical assistance was available. The medical officer there refused to journey in an ordinary vehicle and insisted on a motor car being procured for this visit. Some time was, naturally, spent in procuring a motor car. It was after night-fall. The motor car was got ready, and by the time the party reached the streams on the way, they found that, the ferrymen were absent, two

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

of them having retired for rest during night. They had to be rouse from sleep; and, by the time the party reached Parakkadavu, th woman had died.

Sir, such are the difficulties of the people in some parts of the Stat for want of hospitals and dispensaries. Hospitals and dispensaries ar indispensable in centres not properly connected with places wher medical assistance is available. Either the Government will have t open a sufficient number of roads and build a sufficient number c bridges, or they should establish medical institutions in appropriat centres. That is my first point.

Another point which I wish to bring forward in supporting th motion is the gradual lowering of efficiency in the Medical Depart ment. Originally, there was a Durbar Physician at the head of the De partment, who used to tour the country, inspect medical institution and keep things going in a satisfactory way. Recently, however, became necessary that a triumvirate of medical authorities should con trol the destinies of the State in the matter of medical administratio There was an out-cry against the triumvirate; and, ultimately, Govern ment thought that they would concede a point in favour of the peop and dispense, to all appearances, with two of the triumvirates. Bu really they did not disappear. Only, two of them sank to a lower lev and, today, we have the spectacle of two Deputy Durbar Physicia along with a normal Durbar Physician. They are again there in som sort of disguise or deformity. Is it the case of Government, Sir. that th work, which used, formerly, to be carried on by one Durbar Physicia has so far increased as to necessitate the employment of three peop simultaneously? So far as the number of hospitals and dispensaries concerned, there is nothing like such a perceptible growth. Therefor to my mind, it appears, Sir, that one Durbar Physician would be en ough for the purposes of the Department. If the Deputies are to g about in places where there are no hospitals and dispensaries and mak enquiries as to the medical needs of the people, I can understand it.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the difficulty the member suggests can be solved by making the Ag. Durbar Physician permanent?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I really cannot understand the question, Sir.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I want to know whether the difficulty suggested by the member will be solved by making the present Ag. Darbar Physician the permanent Darbar Physician.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I did not suggest any difficulty, Sir. My learned friend on my side.........

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Which side, please?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Back side. (*Laughter.*) My learned friend wants to ascertain from me whether, by a particular process, the difficulty suggested by me can be obviated; I did not suggest any difficulty, Sir. (*Laughter.*)

I was submitting, Sir, that, for the purpose of inspecting hospitals and dispensaries, one officer is sufficient provided he is efficient. But, there are very many places in the State where there are no hospitals or dispensaries. So, if the function of these Deputy Darbar Physicians is to visit, periodically, those places, to ascertain what the ailments of the people are and to do the needful, then I can understand it; then, there would have been some justification for the continuance of these posts. But, that is not what they do. On the other hand, if the pay of these two officers is diverted and hospitals and dispensaries are established in places where there are no hospitals or dispensaries now, that would tend to the well-being of the people to some extent. That would certainly be a better way of distributing the money proposed to be spent on these two highly-paid officers.

My next point is about the very legitimate complaint raised by some of the medical officers in some localities with respect to the inadequacy of up-to-date appliances and useful medicines largely in demand. This state of affairs, I beg to submit, does not reflect anything like credit on the Government of Travancore. In all the important centres at any rate, up-to-date surgical instruments and sufficient quantity of medicines must be supplied so that the medical men there may not have the handy excuse of blaming their tools and helplessness to cure.

Another feature that I notice in the Budget for 1109 is the amalgamation of the Sanitary and the Public Health Departments, and placing them under the Durbar Physician. Sir, everywhere else, except in one or two stray instances, the tendency now is to separate the Medical from the Public Health Department. In the Madras Presidency, for instance, so long ago as 1860, the Medical Department was separated from the Sanitary and the Public Health Departments. For some time no doubt, the District Medical Officers happened to be the Medical as well as the Sanitary officers of the districts; but that too was put a stop to. In every other place practically, Cochin, Baroda and Hyderabad, for example, the separation is complete. In Mysore, the separation was effected at the instance of the representative of the Rockefellers Institute himself so much so, at present, the Medical Department has nothing to do with sanitation or public health. This is the course followed in British India and in the sister States. I am however prepared to concede that there is one place, namely Ceylon, where both these activities are combined and placed under one head; but there is an amount of agitation there against such union. I hope that, ere long, separation will follow there also. In the most civilised parts of the world, like England and other places, the medical profession has very little to do with the administration of public health;

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

and you, Sir, an Englishman, must know it more than any of us. Whi such is the case everywhere else, here, the Darbar Physician who h manifold activities to attend to even as the head of the Medical D partment, is being asked to devote his attention to the very importa requirements of sanitation and public health also. I submit, Sir, th the instances that I have just now quoted clearly indicate what t result of the experiment that you are now attempting to introduce he is going to be. A medical man, if he is a real scientist anxious abo his profession, really cannot find time to be devoted to other activiti He will always have to read a good deal about the latest methods treatment and keep himself up-to-date, especially in these days when t medical science is advancing by leaps and bounds. The medical ma always deals with individual cases, whereas the public health expe has always to deal with humanity in the lump. The training receive by these two sets of experts is entirely different. The difference b tween them is so patent. Therefore, Sir, to expect that the Durb Physician should be superintending the activities of the Sanitary an the Public Health Departments also, is a real deviation hardly wa ranted by conditions in other civilised parts of the world. It is strange a deviation that I am anxious to get an explanation from t Government benches.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the difficulty be o viated by appointing two Durbar Physicians, one for the Medical D partment and the other for the Public Health Department?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Why should have two Durbar Physicians? Why not be satisfied with one Durb Physician and a different Public Health Officer. The activities the two departments are, as I have already explained, entirely differe To imagine that, because ordinarily Sanitary and Public Heal officers happen to have some medical qualification, all medical men a competent to look after sanitation and public health also, is to ignore the bearing of their respective functions.

In these circumstances, I beg to submit, Sir, that there is much force in Mr. Alexander's motion; and I have great pleasure in supporting it.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I wish to say a word on this motion. So far as I have been able to see, the chief complaint of the mover, Mr. Alexander, is that there are no hospitals or dispensaries in convenient places. There is considerable force in that statement. My friend, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai gave an instance. I know several instances where people are allowed, are left to die for lack of medical help. It is very unfortunate. The Travancore Government spend so much money on education and other nation-building activities. Why not give the sick patient at least the consolation of medical relief? If the Government are going to maintain two Durbar

Physicians, I have to suggest a very useful work which they can do; and I have got a parallel for the suggestion I am going to make. Formerly, if anybody wanted a school in a particular locality, the Government of Travancore insisted on the people of the locality providing the necessary building.

I do not see any reason why in these times when land is cheap through the operation of causes over which we have no control—at any rate land is cheap now—land may not be acquired and the people of the locality may not also contribute their mite. I am certainly in favour of Government spending any amount in favour of the agriculturists. But if the financial position of the State does not allow of it, the Deputy Darbar Physicians and the Darbar Physician also may be asked to get the help of the local people in order to establish dispensaries. We do not want palatial buildings three and five stories high. A small and neat building will be enough and medical officers who draw lower salaries than those in charge of hospitals may be appointed. Sir, something has to be done. People may suffer from poverty, they may suffer from ignorance, but they should not suffer from disease, when Travancore is ruled as an enlightened State by the representative of an illustrious family of Maharajahs whose motto is that charity is their household divinity. Sir, if Deputy Darbar Physicians are maintained, these questions may be taken into consideration, and gentlemen who are fortunate enough to occupy that office may secure local support, get contributions from Government and bring solace to the poor people who are suffering from want of this convenience.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Sir, I rise to support the motion and I do so with joy. Of late, there is an impression gaining ground all over the country that everything is not well with the Medical Department, especially on the administrative side of it. For some years we had the experiment of a Board administering the whole Department wherein the officers of the Board were concerned more in exhibiting their skill in correspondence rather than in the efficient administration of the department, and later we have been inflicted with a surplus of Darbar Physicians and Deputy Darbar Physicians. This is one aspect of the picture. Sir, if we go to the country side of Travancore, especially along the coastal regions of the State—Thottappalli, Ambalapuzha, Alleppey, Shertala, Vaikom up to Parur—we will see that the whole tract is invariably subjected to what are medically known as the tropical diseases, tuberculosis, leprosy, elephantiasis, hookworm and other dire diseases. Sir, the proper keeping up and looking after the health of the whole country is the most vital need of the Government and any kind of progress in any walk of life and in any department of life is possible only under sanitary, hygienic, healthy conditions. As the dark side of the picture, Sir, I shall refer to one or two instances in Shertala, where in Muhamma and other places, people who are attacked by sudden illness have to be taken either in an easy chair or in a cot and have to be carried six or

[Mr. Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon.]

seven miles in the loose sand before they can be brought safely to th District Hospital in Shertala. The condition in which we find th Shertala Hospital is not at all desirable. It is perhaps one of th oldest hospitals in the State. Most of the foundations of the buildin are exposed. The inter-space between the cots in the inner side of th hospital is not sufficient enough even for the medical officer to go t and fro. There is not sufficient compound for the hospital and th vernacular school and the English school are in close proximity ju adjacent to the District hospital. There is not even a ceiling for th operation room where very serious kinds of operations are being con ducted and any kind of poison might get in very easily. That is th state of things we find in some of the rural parts. There is only on midwife for the hospital whereas even lesser hospitals are given nurses. Sir, I say that Shertala, consisting as it does two lakhs of people, their vital needs of medical relief ought to be seriously attended to and not to be played with. Sir, may I ask in all humility what is the reason of our making repeated representation from this side of the House if it is not entitled to the serious consideration of Government? After all, it is like what we find in Macbeth, the non-official representation might be full of sound and fu y signifying nothing. Is that the view of the Government? Sir, e are entitled to greater respect. Even at the risk of less efficienc , even at the risk of bringing down the axe and cutting down these high salaried officers or even at the risk of dislocating the work of some other departments, the health of the nation must be looked into more seriously. Of course, Sir, it is the unanimous wish of the members on this side of the House that something immediate, urgent and practical should be done in this matter.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): മിസ്റ്റർ അലക്സാണ്ടർ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. രണ്ടു പ്രധാന സംഗതികൾ ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. അതിലൊന്നു എന്റെ സ്ഥലത്തെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ളതും മറ്റൊന്നു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ഈഴവരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തിലും ഉദ്യോഗകയറ്റത്തിലും ഗവൺമെന്റു ശരിയായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതുമാണ്. ആദ്യമായി എന്റെ സ്ഥലത്തെ ആവശ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയാം. ആലപ്പുഴ ടൗണിൽ ൫൦൦൦൦-ൽപരം ജനങ്ങൾ താമസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഒരു പ്രസവ ആസ്പത്രിയുടെ ആവശ്യം ആലപ്പുഴപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു ടൗണിൽ അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ വളരെ മുമ്പു തന്നെ കൊണ്ടുവരികയും അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ചില ആലോചനകൾ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും നടത്തുകയു

ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയോജനകരമായി തീരത്തക്കവണ്ണം അതു സംബന്ധമായി ഒന്നും തന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. അവിടെ ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ആസ്പത്രി ഉണ്ടു്. അവിടെ നിന്നും പ്രസവശുശ്രൂഷകളും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ പുരുഷന്മാരായ ഡാക്ടർമാരുടെ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ആസ്പത്രി ആയതുകൊണ്ടു മാനമായി താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ത്രീകൾ അവിടെ പ്രസവകാര്യത്തിനായി പോകുന്നതിൽ മടിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതു ഗവണ്മെന്റു പ്രത്യേകം ഓർമ്മിക്കേണ്ട സംഗതിയാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവിടെ ഒരു പ്രസവആസ്പത്രി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തേക്കാൾ എത്രയോ മടങ്ങു പ്രസവകേസുകൾ അവിടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണു്. ഇതു ഒരു വലുതായ ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം പറഞ്ഞറിയിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലല്ലോ. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടി ഉടൻ പതിയേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അറിയിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

അമ്പലപ്പുഴയുടെ വടക്കേ അററത്തു മാരാരിക്കുളത്തിനടുത്തു കലവൂർ എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിനെ അവിടെ നിന്നും മാററി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലിയ ഉപകാരമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു ഇപ്പോൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ആലപ്പുഴ നിന്നും ൨ മയിൽ മാത്രം ദൂരമുള്ള ചെട്ടികാട്ടു് എന്ന സ്ഥലത്താണു് അതു ഇപ്പോൾ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ആസ്പത്രി ഉള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്കു അവിടെ ഒരു ആസ്പത്രിയുടെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. കലവൂർ ആലപ്പുഴയ്ക്കും ചേർത്തലയ്ക്കും മദ്ധ്യേ ഉള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണു്. അവിടെ പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ജനങ്ങൾ വന്നു ചേരുന്നതിനു എളുപ്പമാണു്. അതിനെ മുമ്പിലത്തെ സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു തന്നെ മാററി ഇടേണ്ടതു ഏററവും ആവശ്യമാണു്. അതിനാവശ്യമുള്ള കെട്ടിടം ജനങ്ങൾ തന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഓർമ്മിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ പത്മനാഭമേനവൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ അമ്പലപ്പുഴ, ചേർത്തല മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അനാരോഗ്യകരങ്ങളായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളാണു്. മന്തു്, കുഷ്ഠരോഗം മുതലായ രോഗങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടു നിറഞ്ഞ സ്ഥലങ്ങളാണു അവ. മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു സ്ഥലം മാററുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവർ അവിടെ പോകുന്നതിനു മനസ്സുള്ളവർ ആയി കാണുന്നില്ല. അതു ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ അനാരോഗ്യകരമായ സ്ഥിതികൊണ്ടാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമില്ല.

[Mr. K. M. Krishnan.]

അതിനെ ഇല്ലായ്മ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു നെയ്യാററുംകര ഒരു ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിററു സ്ഥാപിച്ചുള്ളപോലെ ചേർത്തലയിലും ഒരു ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിററു സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടു വരികയും അതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകം പതിയണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തിൽ എൻെറ സമുദായത്തിലുള്ളവർക്കു ഇ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ശരിയായ പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകി വരുന്നില്ല. എൻെറ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വളരെ കുറച്ചു ആളുകളെ ഉള്ളു. അതിനു തക്ക പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വേണ്ടത്ര ഈഴവരെ നിയമിക്കാത്തതു എന്നു പറയുമായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർക്കും കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ഒരേ യോഗ്യത ഉള്ള ഒരു ഈഴവനും മറെറാരാളും ഒരുദ്യോഗത്തിനു അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായിരുന്നാൽ ഈഴവനു തന്നെ ആ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള നയം ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികൾ ആ നയത്തെ സ്വീകരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു വരുന്നതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ സംഗതിക്കു അനേകം ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങൾ പറയുവാനുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗകയററത്തിലും ഈഴവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ അവഗണിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയും സാധാരണയാണ്. ഈ വക സംഗതികളിൽ അവർക്കു ശരിയായ പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയും ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊണ്ടു തൽക്കാലം വിരമിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്ന കാരണം ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം പ്രസ്തുത ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ സഹായവും പ്രയോജനവും ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധികാരികളുടെ ദയാമസൃണമായസഹായങ്ങൾ പലവഴി ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതിനും അവശ്യാവശ്യമായ ചില പ്രധാന സംഗതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും മററുമാണ്. രോഗം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന രീതിയിൽ ജാതിമതഭേദമോ, ഉൽകൃഷ്ടാപകൃഷ്ടാവസ്ഥയോ കാരണമായിത്തീരാവുന്നതല്ലല്ലോ. രോഗം അധഃകൃതനും ഉൽകൃഷ്ടനും ഉണ്ടാകാം. എന്നാൽ ഒരു ഉൽകൃഷ്ടന് രോഗമുണ്ടായാ

ൽ അതിന് പരിഹാരം ചെയ്യാൻ വേണ്ട സൗകൎയ്യവും കാണും. അധഃകൃതൻ രോഗബാധിതനായാൽ രോഗപരിഹാരത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ചികിത്സകൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനും മററും വേണ്ട ധനമൊ മററു ഇതരവൈദ്യസഹായ സഹകരണങ്ങളൊ ഉണ്ടാകയുമില്ല. എന്തിനു ഒരെ സമയത്തു ഒരു ഉൽകൃഷ്ടനും ഒരു അധഃസ്ഥിതനും രോഗബാധിതരായാൽ ഉൽകൃഷ്ടന്റെ രോഗം ഇല്ലാതാകുകയും അധഃകൃതൻ ആ രോഗം കൊണ്ടു തന്നെ നിൎയ്യാതനായി തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അധഃകൃതരെ ധനാഗമമാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളിലും മനുഷ്യസാധാരണമായ ജീവസന്ധാരണത്തിലും മററുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കുള്ളതുപോലെയുള്ള കഴിവുകളില്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങിനെ സംഭവിക്കുന്നതു. പരിശോധനചെയ്തു രോഗികളെ ചികിത്സിക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ എല്ലാ പേരേയും ഒന്നുപോലെ തന്നെ സഹായിച്ചു വരുന്നുണ്ട്. എങ്കിലും ഇന്നുള്ളതിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗക്കാരായ രോഗികളുടെ പേരിൽ കരുണാപൂൎവ്വം ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യങ്ങളെയാണ് ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽകൊണ്ടു വരുന്നതു്. അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗക്കാരിൽ അധികഭാഗവും സാധാരണ എല്ലാ ആളുകളും ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള സുഖകരങ്ങളായ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾ കഴിക്കാൻ നിവൎത്തിയില്ലാത്തവരാണ്. അവരിൽ പച്ച ഇലകളും പച്ച കിഴങ്ങുകളും മററും മിക്ക അവസരങ്ങളിലും ആഹാരമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നവരുമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് വളരെ വേഗത്തിൽ അവൎക്കു രോഗം പിടിപെടുന്നുണ്ട്. നിവൎത്തിക്കുറവിനാൽ പയറിന്റെ ഇല, മരച്ചീനിക്കിഴങ്ങ് മുതലായവ ആഹാരമായി കഴിച്ചു അവരിൽ അധികം പേരും രോഗാണുക്കളെ സ്വയം വരിക്കാതെയുമിരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ൧൦൦ വയസ്സിനുമേൽ ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നവർ അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവരാണെന്നു സെൻസസ്സ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിലുള്ള സംഗതി മെമ്പർക്ക് അറിയാമോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): അറിയാം. രോഗമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് അവരിൽ ചിലർ ൧൦൦ വയസ്സുവരെ ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുമാത്രമെ ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നുള്ളു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): അവരുടെ വയസ്സ് ഇത്രശരിയായി പറഞ്ഞു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ആരായിരിക്കും?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): അതു് അവർതന്നെ യിരിക്കണം.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അവരെക്കാൾ വയസ്സുകൂടുതലുള്ളവർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടല്ലേ അറിയുന്നതു്?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): അതെ, അതിനു സംശയമില്ല.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അപ്പോൾ ആരാണ് കൂടുതൽ ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): രോഗം പിടിപെടാത്തവരാണ് ദീർഘകാലം ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

ഇനി ഒരു സംഗതി എനിക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽകൊണ്ടുവരാനുള്ളതു് അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാർ രോഗാതുരന്മാരായി ആസ്പത്രികളിൽ ചെന്നാൽ അവരെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിലും ശുശ്രൂഷിക്കുന്നതിലും അധികാരികളിൽ ചിലർ നല്ലപോലെ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ലന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാർ മററു ആളുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് വൃത്തിയിലും സംസ്കാരത്തിലും കേവലം പിന്നോക്കമാണെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം എല്ലാപേർക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ സംസ്കാരവും വൃത്തിയും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരാളിൻെറ അടുത്തുചെന്ന് സംസ്കാരവും വൃത്തിയും യഥാക്രമം പരിപാലിക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾ സന്മനസ്സോടുകൂടി ശുശ്രൂഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ ആലസ്യം പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ രോഗാതുരനായ അധഃകൃതനിലും രോഗാതുരനായ ഉൽകൃഷ്ടനിലും പരസ്പരം വ്യത്യാസബുദ്ധിയോടുകൂടി പെരുമാറുന്നതു് കേവലം സങ്കടാവഹമാണെന്നുപറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പല ആസ്പത്രികളിലെ അധികാരികളും അവരുടെ രോഗപരിശോധനയിൽ കൂടുതൽ താല്പര്യംകാണിക്കുന്നില്ലാ എന്നുള്ളതുകൂടാതെ ശരീരത്തിൽ പിടിച്ചുനോക്കി യന്ത്രങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടും മററും പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനുപകരം കയ്യിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഗ്ലാസ്സുപെൻസിൽകൊണ്ടോ ഗ്ലാസ്സുതടികൊണ്ടോ അവയവങ്ങളിൽ തട്ടിനോക്കി പരിശോധിച്ചിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളകാര്യവും ഓർമ്മയിൽവരുന്നു. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നവർ ആരും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ആദ്യം പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ അവരുടെ വൃത്തിഹീനതയായിരിക്കാം ഇതിനുകാരണമെന്നു സമാധാനിക്കാം.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ആയി അനേകലക്ഷം പണം വ്യയംചെയ്തു് പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യത്തെ നിലനിറുത്തിപ്പോരുന്ന എത്രയോ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളാണ് മെഡിക്കൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ളതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ പലതിലും അധഃകൃതക്ക് കാരോഗ്യതേ

[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastari.]

കസ്ഥലങ്ങളാണ് തിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം, തിരുവല്ലാ, കോഴഞ്ചേരി എന്നീസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നോക്കിയാൽ ഈ സംഗതികാണാവുന്നതാണ്. പുലവാർഡ്, പറയാവാർഡ്. എന്നിങ്ങനെയുള്ള പേരിൽ അധഃകൃതക്ക് പ്രത്യേകസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു, അവരെ മററുള്ള ആളുകളോടുകൂടി കിടത്തി ചികത്സിപ്പിക്കതന്നെ വേണമെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നത്. സന്മനസ്സും കാരുണ്യവുമുള്ള ഡാക്കുരാണെങ്കിൽ മററുള്ള ആളുകളെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതുപോലെതന്നെ ഈ സാധുക്കളായ അധഃകൃതരെയും പരിശോധിക്കാതേയും ചികത്സിക്കാതെയുമിരിക്കയില്ല ഇന്നത്തെഡാക്കുർമാർ അധഃകൃതരോട് ദയകാണിക്കുന്നില്ലാഎന്നു ഞാൻ തീർത്തുപറയുന്നില്ല. പല ആളുകളും അവരിൽ കൂടുതൽ കാരുണ്യത്തോടുകൂടി സഹായസംരക്ഷണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. എങ്കിലും ആസ്പത്രികൾ മുഖേന അവരുടെ രോഗം ശമിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് കൂടുതൽ സമയലാഭവും സൌകര്യവും ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അവർ വേലചെയ്തുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഏററം തുഛമായ ആദായത്തിൽ ഒരംശം നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാക്കുകൊടുത്തു ചികിത്സിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായി വന്നുകൂടുന്നുണ്ട്. നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ ചികിത്സനിമിത്തം അവരുടെരോഗം എത്രയുംവേഗം ഇല്ലാതാകുന്നുമുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഈ രീതിയിൽ ചികിത്സനടത്തുന്നതിനു തക്ക പണവും അവക്കില്ല. ഇവിടെയിരിക്കുന്ന മഹാശയന്മാക്കെല്ലാം അറിവുള്ളതാണ് പാമ്പാടി സിദ്ധൻെറ കഥ. എത്രയോ ആളുകൾ പണച്ചിലവില്ലാതുള്ള ആ രോഗപരിഹാരത്തെ കരുതി കുപ്പികളും ഏന്തിക്കൊണ്ട് അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ അടുത്തുപോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ പോയിട്ടുള്ളവരിൽ അധികംപേരും അധഃകൃതരായിരുന്നു.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : വലിയ സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും പാമ്പാടിസിദ്ധൻെറ അടുത്തു പോയിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതറിയാമോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : അറിയാം.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : അവർ ഏതുവഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവരാണ്?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): വലിയ സക്കാർഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണെങ്കിൽ അവർ അധഃകൃതർ ആയിരിക്കയില്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്.

ഏതാദൃശ സംഗതികൾ എല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദയാ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന് അശരണരും നിർദ്ധനരുമായ സാധുജനങ്ങളുടെ പേ

[Mr. T. T. Kesava Sastri.]

തിൽ കൂടുതൽ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മുഖേ മേലുണ്ടാകുവാൻ സാദരമർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*); I wish to say word in connection with the arrangements for control now made b Government. It raises some very interesting and important question I find in the budget that provision is made for a Deputy Durba Physician on Rs. 750 and another on Rs. 500 with this note "tha the posts are only temporary and provision is made for the pay of th present incumbents." I take it for granted that these posts ar temporary in the same way as some years ago two High Court Judge were temporary. Now, Sir, what is the justification for this kind arrangement. Here is a department which employs a large numbe of highly qualified medical men. Is it seriously urged by the Goverr ment that in this large Department which has been in existence fo very many years there is not a single officer who can be entrusted wit the task of controlling this Department? If the answer from the Gov ernment is, "Yes, there is no officer who can be entrusted with th work", then I should say that it is the strongest condemnation of th department imaginable. If the answer is that there are officers in th Department, fit to administer it, then I ask the question what justif cation there is for Government keeping things undecided in this fashio Why not choose the most senior or the most efficient officer and pu him or her in charge of the Department? I know a lady is concerne in this matter. If according to the policy of the Government there no objection in putting a lady in charge of this Department, I ask wh not put her in charge of it. If it is the policy of Government that lady should not be put in charge of the Department, then I ask why no put the seniormost male officer in charge of it; and if the seniormo man and the lady are unfit, why not choose the officer who comes next in point of seniority. These questions I put to Government in all earnestness and I expect the Government benches to give me a satisfactory answer worthy of a Government.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*)· Does the member know that out of the four senior surgeons in the medical department three are females and only one male?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does not the member think that if selection is made of the next senior officer in the Department it will go to a lady?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I think I made my position clear. If it is consistent with the policy of the Government to appoint a lady as the head of this Department—that matter arises as part of a large question and I am not going into it for the present - I say, choose the seniormost and the best. If there is objection to the

one, then go to the next. I ask what is the objection in doing that. Is it that the 80 and odd institutions cannot be controlled by any officer in this State? I am far from believing that. Then I should have a very bad impression of the Medical Department and I should condemn the Government for maintaining these officers. Now it is stated that these posts are temporary. When are the Government going to make permanent arrangements, Sir? The Medical Board was abolished on the recommendation of this House and at the instance of the Retrenchment Committee. Then I and my friends on this side of the House took it that Government were earnest, and that they were going to have one full-time officer. Government told us that the Medical Board was not working satisfactorily. There was that admission from the Official Benches. When we thought that Government were going to appoint an officer from the Department in charge of it, they imported an officer from outside; and a very curious arrangement was made. That officer was put in charge of the General Hospital at Trivandrum and also in charge of the Department. Things could not go on properly. He could not find enough time to attend to the duties attaching to both these offices. If Government cannot find a competent man from the department to be placed in charge of the General Hospital, one may be brought from outside and put in charge of that institution. That competent man may also be paid decently. It is really a disgrace that the Travancore hospitals are not half so popular as some of the Mission-run institutions in the State. I do not know whether it is due to the lack of efficiency on the part of the officers concerned. If Government do not find competent men from the department to be put in charge of the General Hospital, why not import somebody from outside? But so far as the running of the department is concerned, can we not find a competent man from the department? Why these halphazard ways of doing things. Why not appoint a man from the department, if it is possible? And I think it is possible. We have seen ever so many officers being imported from outside. I do not find much advantage in that except that we should spend thousands where our own officers would be satisfied with hundreds. If we put any one of our men in charge of the department, it would cost only below Rs. 1,000. But if we import from outside, that may cost Rs. 3,000 or even more. These aspects of the matter, I hope, will be dealt with here by the official side. There should be no tinkering with matters like this.

Then I come to the Deputy Durbar Physicians. What are the functions of these two officers? Till the creation of the Administrative Board, we were having only one Durbar Physician. He was running the department in former days and the number of institutions has not considerably increased since. Why then these two Deputy Durbar Physicians? I raise my emphatic protest against these unnecessary appointments.

Then one word about the officer now in charge of the inspection work. Sir, it is highly objectionable that the person in charge of this work

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai]

should be connected with private agencies. I know there is a complaint against that. I am told that he once made a recommendation to Government that a Government institution should be stopped because one of the institutions which his Mission was conducting existed somewhere in the neighbourhood. It is really a pity that Government should have gone in for the aid of these private Mission agencies for getting officers for their services.

Then a word about the medical aid in my constituency. I should bring to the notice of the Government that I represent the Trivandrum General Rural constituency in which there is absolutely no Government institution for medical aid. There are some institutions like the Lunatic Asylum, the Leper Asylum and the Incurables Asylum which we do not want in our constituency. There is no other Government medical institution in my constituency. That is a deplorable fact.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I support Mr. Alexander's motion with very great pleasure. Sir, it has been the declared policy of the Government to extend the system of free medical relief as far as possible. From the Administration Report, I find the following statement at page 175 :

> "The long established policy of the Government has been to see that proper medical aid is placed within the reach of all classes of people in the State. Accordingly free medical aid and a free supply of medicines are made available for the public in all Medical institutions maintained by Government."

How far this policy has been kept in view by the department has to be looked into. For want of a definite and systematic policy in the matter of locating hospitals and dispensaries, we find that certain portions of the State are very very backward in the matter of medical relief. To take one instance, a very large area in the whole of South Travancore, practically the whole area covered by the taluk of Vilavankod, even at this advanced stage in the history of civilization, is still without a District Hospital. The deplorable effect of this was seen a few years ago when cholera broke out in an epidemic form in the State. It is in the knowledge of every one that the largest number of deaths from cholera was in Vilavankod. During those horrible times, we had no hospitals and no doctors to approach. Many people especially the poor had to die in their own huts.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Is the member sorry that they were not able to die in hospitals?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : I have a much better belief in the efficacy of hospitals than my learned friend. I trust that they will not die when they go to hospitals. Many years ago the people of the taluk memorialised the Government. I think that was during the time of Mr. (now Sir) M. Krishnan Nair. We approached him and complained that we should have a District Hospital. Soon after we were given a Veterinary Hospital. (*Laughter*). I do not

know whether that is the only thing that the people of Vilavankod deserved.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know whether the Veterinary Hospital was a long-felt need?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): People were better without a Veterinary Hospital, but a District Hospital is a vital necessity for us. We repeated our prayer again. It appears that when the matter was brought to the notice of the Government what they then did was to increase the grant to the Mission Hospital at Martandam. At present the only medical relief enjoyed by the people of Vilavankod is the Government Dispensary at Arumanai. This institution was started as a seasonal malarial dispensary that will work only for a few months of the year. Now that has become a permanent one. And then there is the Mission Hospital at Martandam. This is a very small institution which is manned by a Medical man, who in terms of the official heirarchy of Medical Officers is no better than a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. There is no provision for delivery cases, and the provision for in-patient beds is very limited and poor people can get no help whatsoever. We all know that in Mission Medical Institutions they charge a fee and if poor people are not able to pay for the medicine they cannot get any help from there. Recently I understand a dispensary has been sanctioned by Government to be located somewhere near Puthukadai or Tengapattanam; but for want of a suitable building, the institution has not begun to work. This is the state of affairs so far as medical relief in the Vilavankod taluk is concerned. Many of my friends on this side of the House have been pressing on the attention of the Government the vital necessity for medical relief in several places. I emphatically draw the attention of the present Head of the Department as well as the Head of the Administration the vital necessity for giving a District Hospital for the Vilavankod taluk. In this connection I would also bring to the notice of Government the fact that certain places are over-pampered. In the neighbouring taluk of Neyyattinkara, they enjoy enough of medical relief, nay more. There are two first class District Hospitals, one at Neyyattinkara and the other at Parasala.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I know whether the member knows the comparative population of Neyyattinkara and Vilavankod taluks?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I would refer the member to the learned Census Commissioner for getting the exact number.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I inform the member that it is treble?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): It is not treble.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Is it double?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): No, it will be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : It is double.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : It was suggested that the District Hospital at Parasala which is an unimportant place, could be shifted to a place anywhere within the Vilavankod taluk. That was not done. I would also suggest that there is a very ideal site for locating a hospital near Vilavankod. There is a hill known as Kazhukinthitta which is an ideal site for a hospital. We get sea breeze and the property belongs to Government. So there will be no necessity for land acquisition. A hospital could be conveniently located there. I urge again the necessity for providing Vilavankod taluk with adequate medical relief. Of course in the midst of the demands from various sides for hospitals and dispensaries in various taluks, I hope my prayer on behalf of the Vilavankod taluk will not be lost sight of by the Head of the Administration.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, I support Mr. Alexander's motion, and I do fully endorse the view of my learned predecessors. My chief complaint against the Medical Department is that we the Northerners, that is the people north of Kottayam, do not get any benefit out of this department except what we got years and years ago when the Medical Department came into existence. Of course, some of my friends have been speaking about local needs. I have also to press on the attention of the Government about the needs of my taluk, namely, Todupuzha. In the extensive area of Todupuzha, there is only one dispensary with a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a recently appointed midwife and a compounder. That building was newly put up. It gave us some satisfaction. Long ago, when Sir P. Rajagopalachari was the Dewan of Travancore, he visited the dispensary and made a remark that Todupuzha is an out of the way place and therefore this dispensary ought to be made into a *pucca* hospital. That is his remark in the visitor's diary. Ever since then representations have been made in the Popular Assembly to raise it into a District Hospital and to put up two dispensaries 7 or 8 miles away from it. In 1104, the then Inspecting Medical Officer inspected the places where dispensaries were to be newly opened. People were willing to hand over the buildings if the dispensaries were opened. Government were of opinion that only bi-weekly dispensaries could be opened. We were satisfied even with that. Then the suggestion came from Government that a dilapidated building which was acquired from the Forest Department may be improved and the hospital located there. The condition put up on the public was that, if that building is improved by the people, then the Disensary will be raised into Hospital. But when we demanded a written contract to the effect that, if the public of Todupuzha improved the building, then the department will raise the dispensary into a hospital, the department was not willing to give it. That is to say the department wanted us to improve the building and then to beg of them to raise the dispensary. So nothing has been done as yet. Another complaint is that we do not get medicines in time in the dispensaries. I

think the Durbar Physician will concede that for 1108 no medicine has been sent to that hospital till now. I am open to correction. Further, important medicines are not sent. When a serious case is taken to the hospital, the Medical Officers at times prescribe some medicine which we have to purchase elsewhere. The nearest place for us is Ernakulam.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): What is the distance between Todupuzha and Ernakulam?

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): 36 miles. There were a few cases in which the patients had to be sent to Ernakulam. Patients in such cases as shooting and stabbing were sent to Ernakulam and as soon as the patients reached that place they breathed their last. Neither at Muvattupuzha nor at Todupuzha nor at Perumpavoor, is there sufficient equipment. So all complicated cases have to go to Ernakulam. Imagine the picture of a Travancore patient going to Cochin. What will be the opinion of a person at Cochin when a Travancorean is taken there? That is a fact which I want to bring to the notice of the Government.

Another thing is that our requirements in general are never attended to. I have been pressing about the necessity for opening bi-weekly dispensaries. I myself had promised that we would rent a building and pay the rent ourselves if Government will open dispensaries. In spite of these things, nothing has been done.

We made a request to the Government to convert the dispensary into a District Hospital, by sending a competent Assistant Surgeon also for Todupuzha. For the time being an Assistant Surgeon was sent. But after a year or two he was transferred. So my submission is that local needs must be attended to. In the sessions of the Popular Assembly we could discuss our local needs. But here some of my friends were telling me that this is not the place for discussing local needs. They say that here we should discuss only general policy. So unless local needs are attended to by Government, we find it difficult to meet our needs. There is a big allotment for the Trivandrum General Hospital. Money is spent for Trivandrum, Quilon or places south of Quilon. Money is lavishly spent on big cities or towns and not in places where medical aid is necessary. One of my friends was referring to tropical diseases. I think the learned Land Revenue Commissioner has received a report that malaria and typhoid are raging at Todupuzha and additional medical aid is necessary. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Kovala*): I beg to offer a few remarks in this motion. As I listened to the trend of discussion, I felt I must also speak a few words. It reminds me of the old story on a breakfast table. There were seated the father, the mother, the son and the father's mother. The little impudent son was closely watching his parents when they were participating in the food that was served. Suddenly he said to his father, 'daddy, daddy' I wish to marry your mother.' The father was taken by surprise to see his son put such a

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

very impudent question and asked him why he wanted to marry his mother. He answered, if you can marry my mother why not I yours. In that way, if members coming from different parts of this State speak about their local medical needs severally, permit me also, Sir, to speak a few words on this motion.

With this preface, I would urge on the attention of Government the desirability which can ill afford to wait any longer for opening rural dispensaries. I would rather suggest, the Government will consider seriously the question of framing a scheme for opening up a network of rural dispensaries in all areas wherever found necessary. Well; Sir, I may remind this House that some 6 years back during the administration of the late Mr. Watts, the then Government was so much, if I might say so. obsessed with the idea of starting rural dispensaries throughout the whole State. Because, the Government was so impressed with the necessity of starting medical relief in almost all nooks and corners of the State. I believe one of the reasons that so persuaded the Government was that there was an out-break of cholera and for two or three months subsequent to that, the attack was sweeping and took too heavy a toll. Government was giving all help it could to minimise suffering. So much so, Government was struck with the idea of starting rural dispensaries which alone could combat such situations, and accordingly a good provision was made in the budget. It was in the year 1102 and the present acting Durbar Physician was more than primarily responsible for encouraging that idea that was started in the mind of the Government. As a result, in my taluk one dispensary was permitted to be opened. Of course provision also was made. I had the privilege of inspecting the place with the acting Durbar Physician Dr. Raman Tampi whether it was fit for a dispensary or not. Then the scheme of it was that the people of the locality should provide not only furniture but also a decent and suitable building. When these two provisions were satisfied by the people of the locality, the Government thought of running a hospital in that place.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Will my friend say how many district hospitals and dispensaries are there in his constituency?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Only one—not that I grudge other constituencies getting more. But if I have power to do it, certainly I will prefer Mr. Narayana Pillai's constituency getting more.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, my friend has not answered my question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): What I have to say is that there is necessity for opening rural dispensaries everywhere in the State. I do not mind whether it is in Mr. A. Narayana Pillai's place or Mr. Pattam Thanu Pillai's place. I am not at all interested in any one particular place. I will even sacrifice my own interests in favour of others' interests.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the dispensary which he proposes is for his constituency or for his taluk or for whom it is intended?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): In only rural parts wherever medical relief has not yet reached, whether it is in North Parur, or Todupuzha or Nedumangad or Vilavankod. If the members were inclined to be jealous for their own interests in their place, I will even sacrifice my interest and advocate for having more in my friend Mr. A. Narayana Pillai's locality. I care more for others' interests than for mine. I am only impressing on the attention of the Government the imperative necessity for starting a network of rural dispensaries everywhere. I hope at least by the time we meet next year for budget session, my hopes will be fulfilled. I am sure then there will not be any clamour from any part of the House here for medical relief.

One point more. I was closely listening to the sentiments given expression to, with regard to the appointment of an officer, *i.e.* the Deputy Darbar Physician who has got to attend to two different functions. One is as the Inspecting Medical Officer of the State and the other is as medical officer in charge of the big hospital run by the Salvation Army institution. Most of the members may not understand and appreciate the effect of this, I should call it the pernicious effect, on the minds of the people. We might imagine a case where an officer concerned in a medical activity being so preferred and highly placed is held in high esteem and regard—that officer so regarded not only in the place where he comes from but in influential quarters as well—as a matter of fact he gets a world repute. Taking this concrete instance, this officer who has two-fold functions to do, one who has to command more than all the confidence, respect and regard of the Government that appoint him as the present acting Deputy Darbar Physician; and the other loyalty to a section called the Salvation Army. To my experience and knowledge, which I challenge any member to gainsay, the general effect of this is that in certain cases which affected the private affairs between individuals and individuals, this officer's name had been traded upon by persons who happen to come from Salvation Army places and taken advantage of—a fact that was noticed by me to influence the Government Officers for their end. As far as that individual purpose is concerned, what I have to state is this. In a particular place where a Salvation Army man and another non-Salvation Army man had to contend agaist each other with regard to a property dispute, the Police people had to interfere, of course in favour of the former to avoid displeasure of their officer—

PRESIDENT: You are not in order.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Well, Sir, I am only bringing to the notice of the House the pernicious effect of one from a missionary institution being made to do the functions of an official. That is not at all desirable. My friend Mr. Thanu Pillai also impressed on the House so much about that officer's dual functions.

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

Then with regard to the supply of medicine, I heartily endorse the sentiments so ably expressed by the previous speakers.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : I move that the question be now put.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, in the course of this debate, points of local interest were raised. I am not in a position to give a reply in regard to these local needs. I shall deal with these matters which are in the nature of a general criticism. The other matters will be referred to by the acting Darbar Physician.

One general criticism that was levelled against the department was regarding the present administrative arrangements, Some time ago there was a Board to administer the department. When it was abolished, Government appointed a Darbar Physician. The arrangement then come into was to put the Darbar Physician in charge of the General Hospital also so as to infuse life into that institution which the Government considered was being somewhat neglected. When the Darbar Physician was appointed in charge of the General Hospital also, it was found necessary that assistants should be given to him to conduct the general administration of the department. Accordingly it was decided to give him two assistants. One was to help him in inspection work. The Darbar Physician being in charge of the General Hospital could not devote any considerable time to go round the country and conduct annual inspection of the medical institutions in the State. So it was arranged to have an inspecting officer to help the D. P. in the inspection work. Another assistant was appointed to assist the Darbar Physician in his office work.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) ; May I know, before the institution of the Medical Board, was the Darbar Physician in charge of the General Hospital also?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know, why the General Hospital was in a neglected condition when the Darbar Physician was not in charge of the same?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Medical science and surgical science are advancing by leaps and bounds all over the world. So it was that the Government thought there should be an officer there who is an expert in his profession.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether the officer in charge of the General Hospital was not well advanced in his profession?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : But not as up-to-date as the officer in charge of the premier hospital of the State should be.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Could not Government put any person who is 'well' advanced, according to Government in charge of the hospital?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is just what Government did by appointing a competent officer, putting him in charge of the hospital and giving him also the general administrative control of the Department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Why was that given to him?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It was found that such an arrangement was workable.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Was it the idea of Government that both general hospital management and administration would not suffer if a person is put in charge of both?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is why assistants were given. With their assistance it is quite possible to administer the department with efficiency.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*); Was it found, that, before the institution of the Board, the Darbar Physician having charge of the general administration was not doing his duties properly?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*); Government wanted to raise the tone of the General Hospital and improve its efficiency. There have been complaints that this hospital is not as up-to-date as it should be. I think the Legislative Council itself had given expression to that.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is not the present acting Darbar Physician efficiently discharging the duties entrusted to the post?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

So, Government appointed a person who can be in general control of the department and at the same time infuse life into the department itself.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Then why not appoint a proper surgeon to be in charge of the General Hospital leaving the Darbar Physician to himself.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The person appointed was a very competent officer who was specially got down from England. As for the administration of department—

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Was it that the Government wanted to try a new experiment in that way?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It might be said it was a sort of experiment.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know from the member, is inspection of institutions the main function of the Darbar Physician?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is one of the chief items of work he has to attend to. There is a great deal of work in the office. I was going to explain that the second deputy is to help him in his office work.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That person is not whole-time Deputy Durbar Physician but is also in charge of a hospital.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the name of that Deputy Durbar Physician?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The member knows it as much as I.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the member be pleased to tell me the name of that Deputy Durbar Physician who is not a whole-time officer?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief (Secretary to Government*): I did not refer to anybody who is not a whole-time officer. I was speaking of a Deputy Durbar Physician who is not whole-time Deputy Durbar Physician but who was also in charge of a hospital, that is Dr. Mrs. Lukkose. The two Deputy Durbar Physicians were, therefore, appointed, one to assist the Durbar Physician in inspection work and the other to assist the Durbar Physician in his office work. So, the work of the Durbar Physician will be to have general administrative control over the Department and to have direct charge of the General Hospital.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether the Government are still of the opinion that such an arrangement should be continued, or that the General Hospital should be put in the charge of a separate doctor and a full-time Durbar Physician appointed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That matter has not been finally decided.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the Inspecting Medical Officer is a full-time officer?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, he is not.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Is it because a full-time officer could not be found out?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A full-time officer is not necessary for that work.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the present Inspecting Medical Officer has any other private duties to perform as a medical man?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think he is in charge of a hospital.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know the reason why a man who has a hospital under him was appointed for the place?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He was a member of the Medical Board and has therefore intimate knowledge of the working of the Department.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there was not any officer in the Department with knowledge of the working of the Department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No; the various medical officers in the Department are each in charge of some hospita

or dispensary; and there is none who has a general knowledge of the working of the Department as a whole.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Has the present Inspecting Medical Officer any experience or knowledge of the supervision work of the Department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As he was in the Medical Board, certainly, he would have acquired an intimate knowledge of the working of the Department.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): What was the objection in appointing an experienced officer of the Department as full-time Inspecting Medical Officer?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In the opinion of Government, the present arrangement was considered to be the best under the circumstances.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Was it due to the gentleman's expert knowledge in inspection work or due to any other special reason?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have already explained, Sir, that, as a member of the Board, he had acquired an intimate knowledge of the working of the Department as a whole.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether......

PRESIDENT: Mr. Nair is still standing.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the present Inspecting Medical Officer has not heavy work to do in the hospital in his charge?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information as to whether his work in the hospital in his charge is heavy or light. I know that he devotes a lot of time for the inspection of the hospitals in the State. He must have made proper arrangements for his own hospital.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is he not the head of a particular Mission in this State?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The Salvation Army?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He is in charge of a Salvation Army Hospital; that is all.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is he not the head of all the Salvation Army hospitals in the State?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the present Ag. Durbar Physician was not once doing this inspection work also for some time?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): For how long, please?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): For about fifteen months.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Therefore, may I know why the Government do not seem to consider the question of confirming the present Ag. Durbar Physician in the place, so that she can do the inspecting work also as she was doing once before when she was acting as Durbar Physician ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am sorry I am not in a position to answer that question now. Government are considering the question of appointing a new Durbar Physician.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Am I to understand that the inspection work was not done efficiently when the present Ag. Durbar Physician was in charge of that work also, some time ago as Ag. Durbar Physician ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That was years ago ; the member will recollect that there was a Board after that.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Was it found then that the inspection work done was not sufficient ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I cannot say that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether, as a result of the constitution of the Board, there was any improvement in the inspection work after the constitution of the Board ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Of course, as there was one officer for inspection work alone.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know then why the Board was abolished ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Board was only an experiment ; the Legislative Council was against it.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Were not the Government convinced that the old arrangement of a single Durbar Physician at the head of the Department was better than the Board or any other similar arrangement ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That was why the Durbar Physicianship came back.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Then, why should there be any separate Inspecting Medical Officer now ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I will explain. The Durbar Physician who was appointed was also put in charge of the General Hospital. He naturally required help in his work of administration of the Department.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) ; May I know whether the present arrangement will continue even after the Government make a permanent arrangement in regard to the Durbar Physician's post ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am sorry I am not in a position just now to state what the permanent arrangement is going to be.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Was the non-official member in the Board once the head of a Mission institution ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇൻസ്പെക്ടിംഗ് മെഡിക്കൽ അഫീസർ ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷൻ നടത്തുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തെക്കാറം കൂടുതൽ ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ ഉള്ളവർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is quite possible, whoever be the Durbar physician.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇൻസ്പെക്ടിംഗ്മെഡിക്കലാഫീസറെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുമാത്രമാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have not made any enquiries as to that.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇൻസ്പെക്ടിംഗ്മെഡിക്കൽആഫീസരെക്കാറം കൂടുതൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ഇവിടെ ഇല്ലേ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There may be.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇൻസ്പെക്ടിംഗ് മെഡിക്കൽആഫീസരുടെ ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ എന്താണ്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He is an M. D. of the Emery University in America.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അദ്ദേഹത്തിനെക്കാറം കൂടുതൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള ഡാക്ടർമാർ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ മററുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I said I have not made enquiries in regard to that.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*); Is he qualified in allopathy?

PERESIDENT: Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai is still standing.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഒരു എഫിഷ്യൻറ് ഡാക്ടർ ജനറൽ ആസ്പത്രിയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം എന്നുള്ള തത്വം അനുസരിച്ചാണോ ഇപ്പോറം ആ ആളെ അവിടെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): These arrangements are temporary.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഒരു എഫിഷ്യൻറ് ഡാക്ടർ ഈ പ്രധാന ആസ്പത്രിയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള തത്വത്തെ ആലോചിച്ചതിനു ശേഷമാണോ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ആളിനെ അവിടെ ചാർജിൽ ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a temporary arrangement.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : റെറമ്പററി അറേഞ്ച്മെൻറു് ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതു് ഈ തത്വത്തെപ്പററി ശരിയായി ആലോചിച്ചതിനു ശേഷമാണോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : As I said, it was a temporary arrangement. It cannot be said whether it was a case of a particular officer. The question does not arise.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) റെമ്പററി അറേഞ്ച്മെൻറു് നടത്തിയതു് ഈ കേസ്സു് പ്രൻകൂടി ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടാണോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Only efficient men will be put in charge of big hospitals.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know whether the qualification referred to is recognised by the Medical Council in Great Britain.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is an American qualification.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I only want to know whether it is recognised in England.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Will the member kindly ascertain that from the Ag Durbar Physician ?

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Is it a fact that the present Inspecting Medical Officer acquired his qualification referred to only after he was appointed here ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information as to when he got that qualification.

One other criticism that was made was that the proposal to place the Public Health Department also under the control of the Durbar Physician was objectionable. There appears to be some misunderstanding on the point. There is no proposal to amalgamate the Public Health and the Medical Departments. The Durbar Physician is to be given only a nominal control over the Public Health Department. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai said that that arrangement was obsolete. As a matter of fact, now, opinion seems to veer round the other way again. The Committee of the League of Nations on Rural Hygiene has, I understand, recently recommended that there should be correlation of the Medical and the Public Health Departments. Similarly, in Bombay also, recently, a similar recommendation has been made ; and, in the Central Provinces, this is the arrangement. There was a time when it was considered that the two departments must be separate. Now, advanced medical opinion appears to be in favour of..........

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Is the recent opinion in favour of a combination of these two departments ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Not exactly a combination, but a correlation, so that the two Departments will work

hand in hand. It will be of great help to the Public Health Department if the officers of the Medical Department cooperate with them. That is the idea. There is no idea to place the Public Health Department entirely under the absolute control of the Durbar Physician.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): നാമിനൽ കൺട്രോളിൽ ഈ സിസ്റ്റം നടപ്പാക്കണം എന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പ് ഡർബാർ ഫിസിഷ്യന് ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിലുള്ള കൺട്രോൾ പബ്ലിക് ഹെൽത്ത് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടമെൻറിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുവോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു.

The Durbar Physician will not interfere in the internal administration of the Public Health Department.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Has anybody studied the system in the Central Provinces or the recommendation of the Committee of the League of Nations?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have got information about that.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Did the Government ask for the information?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The information is based on the report given by the Honorary Adviser in Public Health. He himself is an authority on the subject; and he also seems to think that the arrangement will be satisfactory.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is it the system in the British Isles?

PRESIDENT: It does not arise.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Will this arrangement substantially add to the duties of the Durbar Physician?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*); What will be the nature of the control that the Durbar Physician will have on the Public Health Department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He may be in a position to call for information or report, as to the condition of public health in the State, about the breaking out of epidemics, etc. This will enable him to arrange for the required number of medical officers being posted for special duty, if necessary, when epidemics break out.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Has the present Darbar Physician any Public Health qualification?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Is it likely that the permanent Darbar Physician will have Public Health qualification?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It may not be necessary to have Public Health qualification for the sort of control that he has to exercise because it is not going to be an interference in the internal working or the regular administration of the Public Health Department.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Will an officer who has no qualification in a special department be interested in the working of that department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In fact the interest of the Medical Department will also be advanced by co-operating with the Public Health Department because both departments seek to alleviate human misery and disease.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Is it necessary for an officer to co-operate with a sister department to have at least nominal control over that department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, it would be very desirable because there should not be any overlapping of functions.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether as a result of this correlation Government would be able to save anything?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not on the question of saving that this arrangement was decided upon. It is for a proper functioning of both departments.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether any saving could be effected thereby?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): At present it is proposed to appoint only a Deputy Director of Public Health with an honorarium.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Under the proposed arrangement, with whom will the power of appointments rest?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): All these details have not been worked out. When the final arrangements are made, the details also will be settled.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Has the system been taken up in any place other than the Central Provinces?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is taken up there. It is the opinion of a special body in Bombay that it is desirable to adopt such a system in Bombay also.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): These are the only two points on which I wished to speak.

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician; Member, Sri Chitra Stat Council.*): Sir, I have listened to 13 members on the cut motion moved by Mr. T. K. Alexander. Their chief complaint against the Medical Department seems to be its indifference in considering local needs. Mr. Alexander brought forward the case of the dispensary at Edapalli. Representations were received, Sir, from the people as early as 1927 praying for the opening of a dispensary at Edapalli; soon after the place was inspected and the Medical Board recommended the opening of a dispensary. About that time the question of the establishment of rural dispensaries in the State came up before Government, and it was ordered that the question of the Edapalli Dispensary might

be considered when that scheme was worked out. Accordingly, Edapalli was included in that scheme. But owing to unfavourable economic conditions, this scheme had to be dropped and Edapalli had to go without a dispensary. I can only assure the member that I shall do what is practicable to meet the various local needs. But I realise, Sir, the difficulty of Government in starting rural dispensaries in the State. The scheme of rural dispensaries in British India is not what the members of this House have been speaking about. By rural dispensaries are meant dispensaries subsidised by Government for helping people in rural areas. The Madras Government in 1924 brought out a scheme for the opening of rural dispensaries. The idea was to subsidise qualified men—Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons—and encourage them to settle down in parts where medical aid was needed badly. It is very easy, Sir, to start a dispensary. The people may give buildings and furniture because they are interested in starting a particular dispensary. But I hope the members realise that Government have to continue such dispensaries. The recurring expenses for Government dispensaries under Sub-Assistant Surgeons come to about Rs. 3,000 a year including staff, medicines and equipment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether, there is any dispensary in the State, where no patient was treated in 1106 and 1107?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): I shall answer that later. I was saying Sir, that the recurring expenses of a dispensary come to about Rs. 3,000.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the member aware of any dispensary in which no patient was treated in 1106 and 1107?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): I cannot answer that question now. But if the member would give me the name of such a dispensary, I shall be able to explain it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): There is the Sri Padam Dispensary in which no patient was treated in 1106 or 1107.

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): Sir, that is a special dispensary connected with the Palace.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know, when there is no patient to be treated for two years, why a dispensary should be maintained?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): I have already explained Sir, that this is a special dispensary connected with the Palace. Patients are treated in this Dispensary.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know why the Darbar Physician does not call for the records?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): The Dispensary is meant for members of the Royal Family. Records are kept, but they are not available to the public.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Then why should the grant for the establishment be brought under the Medical Department and the expenditure for that dispensary incurred under that head?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): That is because the Medical Officer in charge and the staff come under the Medical Department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the Darbar Physician no control over that Dispensary.

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Durbar Physician*): Yes. The Darbar Physician has administrative control over this Dispensary.

Then with regard to the Vamanapuram Dispensary, Sir, it was opened recently, and Mr. S. J. Nair will remember that he was one of the persons interested and instrumental in the opening of that dispensary. But, he must have known, even at the commencement, that the building was not a suitable one. He insisted on the dispensary being opened there. After it was opened, he wrote to the department, or rather, the secretary of the building committee wrote to the Darbar Physician that he would get the people to raise funds to improve the building in which the dispensary is now held. But on account of economic depression the people are not able to do anything at present. I know, Sir, that the dispensary building is not in a very fit condition, particularly after the recent rains. I have already asked the P. W. authorities to attend to certain repairs.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the furniture for the dispensary at Vamanapuram has not been provided by the public of the locality?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): Yes; some of the furniture has been provided by the people, but not all the furniture that is required. I think the member himself knows that the furniture is anything but satisfactory at present.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Ag. Darbar Physician is aware that the dispensary has not got sufficient accommodation now?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): Yes, I know that, Sir. But it is not possible immediately to attend to all the requirements as funds are not available, but I have asked the P. W. authorities to do what they can to improve the building and I think something will be done in this direction.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether that dispensary is progressing?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): Progressing in what way?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The increase in the number of patients day after day?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): Yes, there has been an increase in their number recently.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Will the member discontinue that dispensary ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*) : There is no idea of closing the Dispensary. The people of the locality seem to appreciate having a dispensary there and they are resorting to it in spite of the lack of facilities of the building.

I would like also to reply, Sir, to the point raised by Mr. S. Krishna Pillai with regard to the awarding of stipends to Medical students.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there is a dispensary at..................

PRESIDENT : That subject is finished now, Mr. Nair.

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*) : I have with me details regarding Medical stipends granted for 13 years from 1920 to 1933 and during that period I find that 5 scholarships were given for study in the Medical School, Vellore, for L. M. P. students. These were all lady students. Of these five scholarships, three were given to Hindus, and two to Christians. Then again during the ten years, of 1922-1932, five scholarships for the study of medicine in the Madras Medical College were granted, of which two were given to Hindus and three to Christians. I do not therefore think, Sir, that there is any partiality, shown by the Department in this matter.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know the communities to which the three Hindus who were given scholarships belonged ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*) : One was a Nair, one was an Ezhava and the third was a barber.

So that, I think, Sir, the House ought to be satisfied that in the awarding of scholarships the claims of the different communities have been kept in mind.

With regard to the matter of equipment of medical institutions I admit, Sir, that our district hospitals and dispensaries are not what they ought to be. The member will realise that some of these hospitals were opened as far as fifty and sixty years ago when the science of medicine had not advanced so much. The buildings are therefore out of date and unsuitable for present day work. Equipment also is poor. Improvements can be made only if funds are provided. I have noticed these defects in the institutions I inspected lately. I have represented the matter to Government and I shall do what is in my power to remedy the defects. But it cannot be sanctioned all at once.

With regard to the expenditure of money on medicines and medical aid generally, I would like to impress on the members, Sir, that too much cannot be expected from Government. We all want dispensaries and hospitals to be opened at Government cost. Government are now maintaining 32 hospitals, 41 dispensaries, grant-in-aid institutions and other Medical Institutions making a total of about 104. There are also about 125 grant-in-aid *Vaidyasalas*. We would each like, to have a

[Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose.]

dispensary at our door. Government have so many other responsibilities also to the people; we cannot therefore expect Government to shoulder the whole burden. I feel, Sir, that the people also ought to help Government in the matter in the giving of sites and buildings and furniture for new dispensaries.

With regard to the Shertala Hospital, a member said that there was only one midwife, and there is no nurse. Trained nurses were available for some of the Hospitals only this year, and one trained nurse was posted to Shertala early this year. This hospital, like all other district hospitals, has its defects. I admit this, Sir, certain improvements have been recommended, and I hope it will be possible for the P. W. D. authorities to carry out the work without much delay.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know, Sir, whether the rule as to time-limit does not apply to official members as it does to non-official members?

PRESIDENT: But the time can be extended at the discretion of the President.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know whether the member is aware that there was recently an outbreak of smallpox in my place?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): Not only in the Member's place Sir, there were outbreaks of small-pox in other places also.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Have the Department taken prompt action?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): Does the member mean with regard to small-pox?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MEMON (*Shertala I*): Yes.

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): It is the Sanitary Department that attends to this. I am sure that Department will have done what was necessary.

Then with regard to the special difficulties that Shertala is labouring under, I feel, Sir, that Government have shown the Shertala people great consideration in the matter of medical aid. For instance, to combat leprosy, a leprosy survey was first made and then a special officer was posted at Shertala for treating cases of leprosy. For hook-worm there has been the hookworm survey and treatment was carried out there two years ago and another course of treatment is going to be started again this year. There has now been a filarial survey of the place and measures will be taken by the Health Department to improve the condition. So that, I think, Sir, the member will be satisfied that the Department is trying to do its best for Shertala.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is it the intention of the member to give preference to areas which are medically backward?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): I do not understand, Sir, what is meant by "medically backward".

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Areas where there is not adequate provision for medicine now.

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): The Department had in mind a scheme for opening new dispensaries in such places, but for want of funds it had to give up that idea.

I have nothing more to add, Sir.

PRESIDENT: A member moved that the question be now put.

The closure motion was carried.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): It seems that no assurance is given to me that adequate rural dispensaries wherever necessary will be opened. So, I press the motion to a division.

PRESIDENT: I should point out that there has been no discussion on any particular issue. Therefore no particular issue arises and a vote is meaningless. As Mr. Alexander presses, it has to be put to the vote of the House.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): But the issue may be put to the vote.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

Motions 153 to 157

The following motions being identical were not moved.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI:

153 "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,012 for establishment by Rs. 10".

MR. K. SANKARAN:

154 "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,012 for establishment by Rs. 100".

MR. K. SANKARAN:

155 "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,012 for establishment by Rs. 100".

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI:

156 "To omit the allotment of Rs. 540 Temporary Clerks

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

157 "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,288 for establishment by Re. 1

Motion 158

The following motion was ruled as irrelevant.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

158 "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1".

Motions 159 to 161

The following motions were not moved.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE:

159 "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 1,.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON:

160 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER:

161 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,702 for Superintendence by Re. 1

Motion 162.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,702 for superintendence by Re. 1.

My object in making this motion is to give the House an opportunity to vote upon the question whether the post of Deputy Durbar Physicianship is necessary or not. All the arguments in support of this motion have been advanced under the previous motion. I move the motion for the consideration of the House.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): I support the motion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I support the motion.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I beg to move that the question may now be put.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I was at pains to explain to the House why the arrangement was necessary.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, has the Chief Secretary anything new to say?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Wait and see. As stated in the budget foot note, the arrangement is temporary. The permanent arrangements to be made will depend on circumstances. The arrangement has been in existence for some time and there has been nothing to show that it does not work.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഏതെങ്കിലും റെമ്പററി അറേഞ്ചുമെൻറു് സ്ഥിരമാകാതെ ഇരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There have been many temporary arrangements which have ceased to exist. Similarly this is also a temporary arrangement. From the foot-note in the budget it is clear that it is only temporary. When the permanent arrangement comes, we shall consider the question of the abolition of these posts if they are found to be unnecessary.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): How long will it be temporay?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government are considering the question of a permanent Durbar Physician. So we cannot now definitely say what will be the arrangement that will come on in future.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I have nothing more to add. I press the motion to a division.

PRESIDENT: As the pay of these two officers, is non-votable, this issue cannot be put. If the House votes on this motion, the vote will not be a vote on this particular issue. It is possible to discuss the policy, but it is not possible for the House to divide on the issue whether these two non-votable officers are necessary or not. You can press your motion to a division, but the result will not be that this issue will be put.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Cannot we question the policy of the Government by this cut motion?

PRESIDENT: Not on the question of non-votable offices.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): That has been the precedent here as well as elsewhere.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Can it not be taken as censure on the Department.

PRESIDENT: Yes. Any token cut is a censure on the policy of the Department.

Do you press this to vote, Mr. Asan?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*). Yes, Sir.

The motion was put and carried, 32 voting for, 24 against and 9 remaining neutral.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows

AYES—32.

1 Mr. T. K. Alexander
2 „ P. Chidambaram Pillai
3 „ A. S. Damodaran Asan
4 „ A. Eswara Pillai (Kalkulam II)
5 „ A. Eswara Pillai (Kottarakara)
6 „ K. R. Elenkath
7 „ S. J. Nair
8 „ T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
9 „ K. P. Krishna Menon
10 „ Pottayil S. Krishna Panicker
11 „ E. V. Krishna Pillai
12 „ N. K. Krishna Pillai
13 „ Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
14 „ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
15 „ M. K. Madhavan Pillai
16 Mr. K. Mahomed
17 „ M. N. Nair
18 „ K. A. Narayana Pillai
19 „ Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
20 „ P. K. Narayana Pillai
21 „ K. Padmanabhan
22 „ Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
23 „ Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
24 „ Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
25 „ V. Ramakrishna Panicker
26 „ R. Sambasiva Aiyar
27 „ R. Sivasubramanya Nadar
28 „ M. Sivatanu Pillai
29 „ A. Thanu Pillai
30 „ N. E. Varughese
31 „ V. K. Velappan Nair
32 „ T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES—24.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 „ K. C. Abraham
3 „ C. V. Chandrasekharan
4 „ Antony George
5 „ K. George
6 „ M. Mahomed Haneef
7 „ L. H. Jacob
8 „ M. K. Janardana Kamath
9 „ N. John Joseph
10 „ J. M. Joseph
11 „ T. K. Kesavan Sastri
12 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
13 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
14 „ E. K. Kunjuraman
15 „ C. O. Madhavan
16 „ K. Madhavan
17 „ B. Narayana Pillai
18 „ G. Nilakantan
19 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
20 „ N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
21 „ Kayalam Parmesvaran Pillai
22 „ K. Sankaran
23 „ T. C. Thommen
24 „ John Whiteley Tolson

NEUTRAL—9.

1 Mr. V. T. Chacko
2 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
3 ,, J. M. Joseph
4 ,, K. C. Karunakaran
5 ,, K. M. Krishnan
6 Mr. K. M. Kuriakose
7 ,, R. Raman Pillai
8 ,, T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
9 ,, P. K. Thomas

Motions 163 to 169.

The following motions being identical were not moved :—

MR. K. MAHOMED:

163. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,702 for Superintendence by Re. 1

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

164. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,702 for Superintendence by Re. 1

MR. M. N. NAIR :

165. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,702 for Superintendence by Re. 1

MR. N. J. JOHN JOSEPH :

166. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,702 for Superintendence by Rs. 2

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

167. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,702 for Superintendence by Rs. 2

MR A. THANU PILLAI :

168. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,702 for Superintendence by Rs. 10

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

169. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,702 for Superintendence by Rs. 10

Motions 170 to 178.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

170. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 55,200 for Deputy Surgeon by Re. 1.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

171. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 83,400 for Assistant Surgeons by Rs. 100

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

172. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,24,812 for salaries by Rs. 10

MR. T. K. ALEXANDAR :

173. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,08,892 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON :

174. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,08,892 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

175. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,08,892 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1

MR. K. MAHOMED :

176. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,08,892 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

177. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,08,892 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1

MR. R. SAMBASIVA IYER :

178. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,08,892 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 2

Motion 179.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Sir, I beg to move the following motion :—

"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,08,892 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 10.*"

The object of my motion is to discuss the question of appointing Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons from communities which are not adequately represented. Sir, the question of communal representation in the matter of giving appointments is rather, at least to a certain section of the population, a controversial one. I know on previous occasions when the same question was agitated in the Legislative Council a lot of opposition arose.

Sir, on principle I do admit that communal representation for recruitment to the public service may not be quite right. With regard to that principle, I am at one with the learned members of this House who hold that communal representation in public service cannot be accepted as an ordinary principle. But when it comes to a question of practical realities, those communities which do not get proper representation in the various services of the State cannot but grumble.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : May I know whether the whole question is not under examination by a properly constituted committee ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : I am aware it is under examination by a committee. The complaint usually urged against these committees has to be made against this committee also, namely, that it will take a long time to report and a longer time for the Government to accept.

I may be permitted to place a few facts before the House in connection with this matter. Sir, in this department, in the disbursement of salaries about Rs. 2,03,592 is annually expended. Of this amount the Christian community gets about a lakh of rupees. The Nairs get Rs. 37,812, the Ezhavas get Rs, 12,300; and the Muslims get zero. If it is distributed according to the strength of the population, the Christians are entitled to get 32 per cent; but they carry 60 per cent; the Nairs are entitled to only 16 per cent; while they get 30 per cent; the Ezhavas are entitled to 17 per cent.; but they get only 6 per cent.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) : What about the other classes ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : I have not got figures for others.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Depressed classes?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I have not got figures.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്ക റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള പെർസൻറേജ് എത്രയെന്നറിയാമോ ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): We are discussing the Medical Department.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Are there any qualified unemployed men among Ezhavas?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Certainly, there are. One Assistant Surgeon from the Ezhava community was recruited in 1100. After that, candidates from that community were putting applications before the Government for recruitment.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Can the member tell the House, how many qualified unemployed men there are in other communities?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): About other communities I have no information. From the Ezhava community at present, there are only two persons who are eligible for the post of Assistant Surgeons.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): If these two persons are given jobs, does the member think that the proportion of Ezhava doctors will work satisfactorily?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): From the figures the member will understand that it will not.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I ask the member whether it is proper to press communal claims in the medical profession which requires professional skill and art?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I have to answer this question by putting a counter-question. Does the member mean to say that there are not equally efficient members in the Ezhava community also with the same professional skill and art as in other communities? Is it a monopoly for the member's community alone to possess the necessary skill?

PRESIDENT: Personal questions are disallowed.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Anyhow a question is not answered by putting a counter question.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The answer can be inferred.

In 1103, a certain person from the Ezhava community was recruited to the Medical department. After that, there have been repeated applications for posts from that community. There are only 2 persons now available in the community. They are qualified men. After 1100, about 17 appointments were made in the cadre of Assistant Surgeons. Not a single one Government was able to take from the Ezhava community. I request that the learned members on this side of the House

will consider this aspect with a certain amount of sympathy and see that this radical injustice done to the Ezhava community is rectified at the earliest opportunity.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): I support the principle involved in the motion of Mr. Padmanabhan; and in doing so, I wish to say a few words. The question of communal representation was up in the air for a very long time and as a result of repeated agitation a committee was appointed to go into the question at great length. I believe the report of the committee is almost ready for submission to Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has not the time allotted for the demand expired, Sir?

PRESIDENT: There is time up to 4-55. Only a minute more.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): For the more educationally backward communities like the Ezhava and the Muslim, unless the principle of communal representation is accepted and acted upon, I am sure there will be no salvation for them.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is there any qualified Mussalman waiting for a job?

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): That is what I am going to say.

There is no qualified Mussalman, a born subject of Travancore, waiting for job at present. But there is one domiciled Travancorean, one who belongs to Cochin by birth. But he has properties in Travancore. He applied for an appointment, but his application was not considered.

MR S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): If there is no qualified Mussalman here, is it the member's opinion that somebody should be imported from Cochin?

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): I am not at all for importing. There was an application from a domiciled Mussalman *viz*, an M. B. B. S., for a post in the Medical Department and his claims were not duly considered.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is he now living in Cochin or Travancore?

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): At present he lives in Cochin.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Then how is he called a domiciled Travancorean?

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): He has vested interests. He has properties in Travancore.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the Demand having expired, this motion and subsequent motions lapse. The question is that Demand VI—Medical Department for Rs. 8,71,049 less rupee one token cut, be passed.

The Demand was carried.

The following motions lapsed on account of time-limit.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

180. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,08,892 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 100.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

181. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,08,892 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 100.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

182. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,620 for scholarships for the study of European medicines

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN :

183. To reduce the total allotment Rs. 8,71,045 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

184. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,71,049 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

185. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,71,046 under Demand VI by Rs. 10.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

186. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,71,049 under Demand VI by Rs. 100.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

187. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,71,049 under Demand VI by Rs. 100.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

188. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,71,049 under Demand VI by Rs. 8,71,049.

The House adjourned at 4.55 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, the 11th August 1933/27th Karkatakam 1108.

The Assembly reassembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at 11 of the clock, the President presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Appointment of the Superintendent, Stationery Department.

62. ***MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(1) the name and qualifications of the present person who is doing duty as the Superintendent of Stationery;

(2) whether when the office of the Superintendent of Stationery was vacant, at least temporarily, a Superintendent from the Secretariat was not given that post;

(3) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative, why a Superintendent from the Secretariat was not given that post when the permanent officer went on leave preparatory to retirement;

(4) what the pay and designation of the present officer who is put in charge of the Stationery Department was before he was put in independent charge of it; and

(5) whether there were not Superintendents from the Secretariat willing to accept the post?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) Mr. L. C. Koshy—Qualifications: Academic qualifications nil. Long service and experience in the Department.

(2) Such an arrangement was made once.

(3) The Superintendents, of the Secretariat have no claim to be appointed as Superintendent, Stationery Department. The permanent officer has not gone on leave preparatory to retirement.

(4) Assistant Superintendent and Store-Keeper on Rs. 125.

(5) Government did not enquire.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the member, the academic qualification possessed by the present Superintendent of Stationery.

G. P. T. 100. 351. 26-3-1109. B

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Nil.

Kannan Devan Hills Concession.

63. ***MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state how many square miles or acres of land out of the area included in the Kannan Devan Hills Concession have been brought under cultivation?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): 44,838'04 acres.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether any tax is realised?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know the land revenue derived from that?

RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Tax is realised at the rate of half a rupee per acre.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Does the Department realise anything from uncultivated portions?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Tax at the rate of 2 annas 8 pies per acre of grass land used for homestead, for garden lands, farmstead &c., is also realised.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know how many acres of lands are lying uncultivated in that area?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): 92,134 acres.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Why is it?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is left with the K. D. H. P. Company, to cultivate all these lands or not, under the agreement.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether that agreement could be cancelled and the lands taken back?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know whether any arrangement has been made to ascertain the actual extent of land cultivated?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes,

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ കൺസഷൻ എന്നാണനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ൧൮൭൮-ൽ ഒരു എഗ്രീമെൻറുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്, പിന്നീട് ൧൮൮൬-ലും ഒരു എഗ്രീമെൻറുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ രണ്ടാമത്തെഎഗ്രീമെൻറനുസരിച്ചാണ ഇപ്പോൾ കരം പിരിച്ചുവരുന്നത്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ കൺസഷൻ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമയിൽ നാലിൽ മൂന്ന ഭാഗവും കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമാക്കാതെ കിടക്കയാണെന്നറിയാമൊ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): മൂന്നിൽ രണ്ടു ഭാഗം കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ കിടക്കയാണ്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇങ്ങനെ കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമാക്കാതെ കിടക്കുന്നസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു കരം ഈടാകുന്നുണ്ടോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഇല്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അതു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു നഷ്ടമല്ലേ ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): കമ്പനിക്കാരുമായുള്ള എഗ്രീമെൻറനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഇപ്പോഴും നടന്നുവരുന്നതു്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആ എഗ്രീമെൻറിൽ ഇത്ര കൊല്ലത്തിനകം ഈ സ്ഥലം മുഴുവനും കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമാക്കിതീർക്കണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ എഗ്രീമെൻറിൽ ഇല്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): മുമ്പിലത്തെ എഗ്രീമെൻറിലുണ്ടായിന്നോ ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അതു ക്യാൻസൽ ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആ എഗ്രീമെൻറിൻെറ കാപ്പി മേശമേൽവയ്ക്കാമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is published in the Land Revenue Manual, Vol. II.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): രാജ്യത്തെ മുതലെടുപ്പിനും, രാജ്യ ക്ഷേമത്തിനും ഈ കൺസഷൻ ദോഷകരമായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിനെ റിവൈസ് ചെയ്യാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ടനടപടി നടത്തുമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) Sir, that question does not arise.

Statement by caste of appointments made by the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer

64. *__MR. K. SANKARAN__ (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a caste-war statement showing the number of appointments made from each community by the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer in selecting his staff?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The statement required by the member is laid on the table.

Caste-war statement showing the number of appointments hitherto made from each community by the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer.

Name of caste.	Clerks.	Copyists.	Typists	Peons.	Remarks.
I. Hindus					
1. Brahmin (Malayala)	3	1	..	..	
2. Do. (Other)	2	1	..	1	
3. Ezhava	1	3	..	3	
4. Kammala	..	1	..	1	
5. Kshatriya (Malayala)	1	..	..	..	
6. Nadar	1	..	..	..	
7. Nayar	20	15	..	28	
8. Vellala	1	1	..	..	
9. Pulaya	..	..	..	1	All the non-Nayar applicants who wanted peons' posts were appointed and for the remaining vacancies Nayars were selected out of 441 applicants.
10. Other depressed classes	1	2	..	..	
11. Other Hindus	2	2	1	..	
II. Mussalmans	1	3	..	2	
III. Christians :—					
1. Protestants	..	1	..	1	
2. Roman Catholic :—					
(*a*) Latin Rite	2	1	..	..	
(*b*) Syriac Rite	..	..	..	..	
3. Syrians—					
(*a*) Jacobites	2	2	..	..	
(*b*) Reformed	1	..	..	..	
Total	38	33	1	37	

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know why, out of 38 clerks appointed by the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer, there is only one Ezhava?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The information is not available.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether there were more applicants from the Ezhava community or may I take it there was only one?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There were more applicants.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know the total number of applicants from the Ezhava community?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Total number was 24, of whom, 3 were graduates and 16 were school finals.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Am I to take it that the applicants are qualified for the post of clerks or for copyists?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The officer has reported as follows:—One graduate was appointed as clerk, the second graduate did not accept the place offered to him in the leave vacancy, and the third graduate said that he was likely to get a better post elsewhere.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Is there any record to show that the remaining two graduate applicants made any representation to that effect?

PRESIDENT : Accept that statement please.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know why more copyists were not appointed from the Ezhava community?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Most of the applicants had applied for clerks' places.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : My question is, why more were not appointed as copyists?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Three copyists were appointed.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know why more copyists were not appointed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have already answered that question.

MR. K. MADHAVAN (*Nominated*) : It is stated in the remarks column that there were only three Ezhava applicants for peons' post. Am I to understand from the member that there were only three Ezhava applicants or more applicants for the peon's post of whom only three were selected?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : If the member is not sure whether the answer given in the remarks column is correct, why should the member say that he wants notice.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is the information from the officer.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know why the member claims notice for the other question?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have already said that there were only 3 applicants for clerk's post.

MR. N. E VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ക്ലസ്സ് പ്യൂണികം എത്രപേർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether the information given in the remarks column relates to only applicants for peons posts?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That relates only to peons.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR (*Kartikapalli II*): May I know the total number of applications received by the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

The Ayurvedic Hospital at Puthupalli.

65. ***MR. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received memorials from the inhabitants of Puthupalli pakuthi in Karunagapalli taluk from the year 1930 onwards, praying for the establishment of a grant-in-aid Ayurvedic Hospital at Puthupalli; and

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state what action if any, has been taken by the Government in the matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member whether any memorials were received from the inhabitants of Puthupalli pakuthi for the establishment of a grant-in-aid dispensary at Puthupalli?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

Statement, by caste, of the officers in the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner's office.

66. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement, by caste, of the number of officers (including acting clerks) in the office of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The statement required by the member is laid on the table.

Castewar Statement of the officers, permanent and acting, in the office of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.

	Brahmin (Malayala.)	Brahmin (others.)	Ezhavas.	Kammalas	Kshatriyas.	Nadars.	Nairs.	Pulayas.	Vellalas.	Other Hindus.	Other depressed classes.	Mussalmans.	Protestant.	Latin Rite Roman Catholics.	Syriac Rite Roman Catholics.	Jacobites.	Marthoma.	Church of England.	Total.
Permanent.	...	5	1	...	...	...	9	...	1	4	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	28
Acting	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	9

NOTE.—Acting hands in all the grades are included.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member why more Ezhavas were not appointed in the office of the Land Revenue Commissioner?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): There being no vacancies, there was no opportunity to appoint Ezhavas. Moreover, there is an acting list in the office and whenever vacancies occur, claims of men in the acting list have to be considered.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member when 28 appointments were made in the Land Revenue Commissioner's office why one Ezhava alone was appointed?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have no information. These appointments were made before I took charge of the department.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether in future when appointments are made, legitimate claims of the Ezhava community will be considered by the Revenue Commissioner?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, along with the claims of others.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know, when these appointments were made?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Excepting two acting appointments all the other appointments were made before I took charge of the department.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കമ്മിഷണർ ചാർജെടുത്തിട്ട് എത്ര കൊല്ലമായി?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഈയാണ്ടു മേടമാസം ൧-ാം-യാണു ചാർജെടുത്തു.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Are not promotions given according to the list prepared in the office and as for initial recruitments, communal claims considered?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes. Promotions are given according to the list and when a fresh recruitment is made claims of unrepresented communities are considered. Further, clerks in the Commissioner's offfce are generally promoted from various Division offices and Taluk cutcherries.

Registry of lands on either side of the Pallivasal-Neriamangalam Road.

67. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) If there is any proposal for registering the puduval lands on the side of the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road to any foreign Company; and

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, how many applications for the same have been received?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of the above answer this question does not arise.

Bridges in Trivandum taluk damaged or destroyed by floods.

68. *MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the bridges in the Trivandrum taluk that have been destroyed or damaged by the recent floods and the action taken to rebuild or repair them?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The statement is laid on the table.

Statement of the bridges in the Trivandrum taluk that have been destroyed or damaged by the recent floods and the action taken to rebuild or repair them.

Item No.	Name of bridge.	Remarks.
1	Pangappara bridge, 8th mile T. Q. road ...	The pier and arches were washed away on 20-6-33. The abutments and wings have cracked. Temporary bridge has been put up for light traffic. Estimate for reconstruction of the bridge is under preparation.
2	Mekkay Pattom bridge (Kumarapuram bridge) on the road from Barton Hill to Kumarapuram ...	The west abutment has sunk and has been thrust forward into the stream. The iron girders have been extended by adding an additional length of 8 ft. Repairs are in progress.
3	Moonathumukku bridge at 3/2 Thiruppapur-Kazhakuttam road ...	The bridge has been completely washed away. Estimate for its reconstruction is under preparation. Arrangement is made for pedestrian traffic.
4	Double vent culvert in the 2nd mile Shearam-Pothencode road ...	This culvert has been washed away. Temporary bridge has been put up for light traffic. Estimate for reconstruction is being prepared.
5	Kalpalakadavoo bridge ...	Cracks have occurred in the west abutment and wing walls of the bridge. Foundation of west abutment, steps etc., has been undermined. Traffic is being restricted to the southern half of the bridge. The repair works have already been taken up and are in progress.
	Bridge on the road from Peyode to Vellanad ...	The bridge was damaged due to collapse of the right abutment. Arrangements have been made to raise the platform to road level to facilitate reconstruction of the abutment.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I take it that no time will be lost in restoring these bridges ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : The work will be taken up as early as possible.

Entertainment of students passing out of the S. M. T. School.

69. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the posts to which students passing out of the Sri Mulam Technical School are eligible and the scales of pay for such posts;

(*b*) whether the applicants who have passed from the above said school are given preference when appointments are made to such posts ; and

(*c*) whether the certificate holders from the above school have any chance of getting appointments in other countries on the strength of their certificates ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : (*a*) They are eligible for appointments as Tracers, Fitters, Draftsmen, Sub-Overseers and Maistries in the P. W. D., Aminadars and Section Officers in the Maramath Department, Surveyors, Draftsmen and Teachers in the Industries Department and various posts in the Electric and Water Works Department. The pay of the posts ranges from Rs. 25 to Rs. 120.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Government have no information.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Are there not application, from these persons for appointments in the Public Works Department, still pending ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : I am not aware of that.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : My question was :—

"(*c*) whether the certificate holders from the above school have any chance of getting appointments in other countries on the strength of their certificates ?

I wish to know whether this examination is recognised by any other Government ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABAA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : They generally undergo training in the school and pass some of the Madras Government technical examinations also. As such they are eligible for appointments elsewhere also.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know whether, without passing Madras Government Technical Examinations, these young men who pass out from the Technical School here can get appointments elsewhere ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*) : In fact there have been such instances. Two of our students have got posts in Ambasamudram, one on Rs. 120 and the other on Rs. 70.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is there a fitters' class in the school?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): How many students have passed from that class?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I have not got the figure. I claim notice.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Have all the passed candidates been absorbed in the various departments?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Most of them; I think there are only eight who have not been absorbed yet.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Are there applications from them now for posts in the Forest Department?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): I have not got the information.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the Government propose to entertain them as and when vacancies occur?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Certainly, there is a Government order to that effect.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether, in the rules for the working of the institution, there is not a clause that the Chief Engineer and the Director of Industries would render all help to passed candidates in getting appointments?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): We are rendering help as far as possible.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): That is not my question. What I want to know is whether there is such a clause in the rules or not?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): There is.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Now that an Electrical Department is being organised, cannot some of these people be employed there?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): Are there not some of those who have passed the fitters' test already employed in the Electrical Department?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): There are.

Expenditure on the land, etc. for constructing the Cutcherry buildings at Mavelikara.

70. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount spent till now (2-12-'08) for the land for the purpose of constructing the Cutcherry buildings at Mavelikara; and

(*b*) the reasons for not carrying out the work on which some expenditure has been incurred ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) A sum Rs. 3,558-24-4 has been spent on land acquisition.

(*b*) The work is held up for want of funds. The estimate and plan have not been finally approved, as it is not decided what buildings are to be located there.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know when the land was acquired ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : By Adi 1087.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is it due to want of funds that no work was carried on since then?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : Yes; the estimate was rather large.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Did not the member say that the estimate has not been prepared ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : An approximate estimate was prepared.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What was the approximate estimate, please ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I think, about Ninety-one thousand rupees for a building for the location of all the public offices of Mavelikara. That estimate was prepared during the war period when rates were high; and Government said that, in those circumstances, the work must lie over.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Was there not another period, between 1100 and 1104, when Government had enough funds at their disposal?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : Not for this purpose.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഇങ്ങനെ അക്വയാർ ചെയ്ത ഭൂമി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കൈവശംതന്നെയാണോ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്, അതല്ല കുത്തകപ്പാട്ടം കൊടുത്തു് അന്യരെ ഏല്പിച്ചിരിയ്ക്കയാണോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : It has been leased out, I believe ; I am not sure.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഈ ഭൂമിയിൽ നിന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു പ്രതിവർഷം ആദായം വല്ലതും കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : I claim notice for that question.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : May I know whether there was any war in 1087 ? (*Laughter*)

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : No.

Registry of swampy areas inside the Reserve Forests.

71 *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of acres of swampy areas (wet lands) that lie within the Reserve Forests in Nedumangad and Kottarakara taluks separately;

(*b*) the names of such places and in what pakuthies of the respective taluks they lie; and

(*c*) what harm there is in giving them registered for paddy cultivation?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Kottarakara taluk 143 acres. Nedumangad taluk 117 acres.

(*b*)

1. Vattavila Karikkom 2. Varchiyottu Vayal 3. Vengodu Pacha 4. Idayila Vayal 5. Dharba Pana 6. Manjaparachuvadu 7. Mammottil Pacha 8. Kocharippu	In Kumil pakuthi, Kottarakara taluk.
1. Pillayakodu 2. Kuttathikarikkom 3. Pulikodu Kani 4. Kalayapuram	In Pallode pakuthi, Nedumangad taluk.

(*c*) The swamps Vattavilakarikkom, Dharba Pana, Manjaparachuvadu and Mammottil Pacha having an extent of 25·60 acres in the Kottarakara taluk and Kuttathikarikkom in the Nedumangad taluk having an area of 22·14 have already been disafforested and handed over to the Revenue Department for registry. The other swamps are in the occupation of hillmen and therefore reserved for them.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the swampy areas not in the possession of the hillmen will be thrown open for registry?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): All such swamps have been handed over to the Land Revenue Department for registry.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I am asking about swamps which have not so far been handed over to the Land Revenue Department for registry and which are not in the possession of the hillmen.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Swamps that have not been handed over are those that are in the possession of the hillmen.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): If there are any swamps which are not in the possession of the hillmen and which have not yet been handed over to the Revenue Department, may I know whether such swamps will be handed over to the Revenue Department for registry?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): There are no such swamps which are not in the possession of the hillmen and which have not been handed over to the Revenue Department for registry.

Agricultural loans in the Nedumangad taluk.

72. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount allotted for agricultural loans in the Nedumangad taluk in the years 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107 and 1108 M. E.;

(*b*) the names of the applicants to whom the agricultural loans have been awarded and the respecetive sums awarded to them;

(*c*) the number of loan applications pending disposal from the people of the Nedumangad taluk;

(*d*) the number of applicants who are natives of the Nedumangad taluk to whom agricultural loans have been awarded;

(*e*) the number of loan applications that were recommended for from the Taluk to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum Division, in the years 1107 and 1108 M. E., and the number of times each recommendation was returned to the Taluk Tahsildar and again returned to the Peishkar;

(*f*) the number of persons whose applications have been rejected and the reasons for doing so;

(*g*) the name of the Peishkar who has returned the recomendations of the Tahsildar several times; and

(*h*) the reasons for the delay in the disposal of applications for agricultural loans?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) The amounts allotted for agricultural loans to Nedumangad taluk in the years 1103 to 1108 M. E. are given below:

Year.	*Amount.*		
	Rs.	*Chs.*	*C.*
1103	16,192	0	0
1104	7,400	0	0
1105	10,204	0	8
1106	23,461	7	0
1107	18,328	16	0
1108	13,000	0	0

(*b*) A Statement furnishing the required information is laid on the table.

(*c*) 15.

(*d*) 100.

(*e*) Seven applications of 1107 and four of 1108 were recomended for sanction to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, from Nedumangad taluk. Of the 7 applications relating to 1107, two were returned, six times each, one thrice, another twice, and three once each by the Dewan Peishkar to the Tahsildar for further report, while of the 4 applications relating to 1108 one was similarly returned twice and three once each.

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

(*f*) 41 applications of 1107 and 27 of 1108 were rejected for the following reasons:—

1107.

1.	Due to the default of the applicants to appear as per notice issued to them to explain the encumbrances etc...	7
2.	As the properties offered as security were heavily encumbered ...	10
3.	As the applicants withdrew their applications ...	10
4.	As the applicants had no title to the properties offered as security ...	5
5.	As the S. Nos. were wrongly given in the application...	1
6.	As the applicants were not in possession of the properties offered as security ...	6
7.	As the applications were not bona fide ...	2
		41

1108

1.	As the properties were heavily encumbered ...	12
2.	As the applicants withdrew their applications ...	4
3.	As the security was insufficient ...	4
4.	As the applicants did not appear as per notice issued to explain the encumbrances, etc., on the properties ...	2
5.	As the applicants had no possession ...	2
6.	As the properties were involved in a Civil suit ...	1
7.	As the applicant had no title ...	1
8.	As the property offered as security was one granted on concessional terms ...	1
		27

(*g*) Mr. N. Neelacanta Pillai, Dewan Peishkar, in most cases.

(*h*) Delay in the disposal of applications for agricultural loans is generally caused by the time taken for the preparation of preliminary records in the Pakuthies, for the receipt of encumbrance certificates from the Sub-Registars and for the conduct of enquiry by the Tahsildar.

Statement, referred to in the answer to part (b) of the question.

S. No.	*Year.*	*Name.*		*Amount of Loan granted B. Rs.*
1	1103	T. K. Velu Pillai	...	10,000
2	,,	Kelan Padmanabhan & Bros.	...	1,400
3	,,	Velayudhan Pillai	...	500
4	,,	Chacko Mathai	...	500
5	,,	Nilakanta Pillai Krishna Pillai	...	200
6	,,	Bhagavathi Pillai Parvathi Pillai	..	1000
7	,,	Krishna Pillai Krishna Pillai	...	200
8	,,	Madhavi Pillai Gouri Pillai	...	500
		Total	...	14,300

S. No.	*Year*	*Name*	*Amount of Loan granted B. Rs.*
9	1104	Kaliambi Nadar Kochan Nadar ...	1,200
10	,,	Renganatha Iyen Krishnaswami Iyen ...	450
11	,,	Raman Pillai Narayana Pillai ...	500
12	,,	Kochu Amma Janaki Amma ...	150
13	,,	Kochu Amma Pachi Amma ...	200
14	,,	Marthandan Raman ...	500
15	,,	Kannan Pillai Narayana Pillai ...	500
16	,,	Kanakku Aiyappan Pillai Narayana Pillai.	500
17	,,	Kali Devadason ...	450
18	,,	Mathevan Pillai Padmanabha Pillai and others ..	300
19	,,	Padmanabha Pillai Kumaraswami Pillai ...	450
20	,,	Krishna Pillai Madhavan Pillai ...	450
21	,,	Krishna Pillai Kesava Pillai ...	975
22	,,	Minja Pillai Muhamad Miran Pillai ...	75
23	,,	Bhagavathi Pillai Karthyayani Pilla ...	500
24	,,	Enamadan Chettiar Velayudhan Chettiar ..	500
25	,,	Karthiyayani Pillai Narayani Pillai ...	150
		Total ...	7,850
26	1105	Velayudhan Pillai Parameswaran Pillai ...	1,500
27	,,	M. K. Krishnan Nair ...	2,500
28	,,	Sankaranarayanaru Gangadharan Potti ...	1,800
29	,,	Ayyappa Kurup Narayana Kurup ...	200
30	,,	Kali Asari Nilakantan Asari ...	125
31	,,	Narayana Pillai Ayyappan Pillai ...	300
32	,,	T. K. Narayanan Nair ...	3,500
33	,,	Lekshmi Pillai Muthulekshmi Ammal ...	300
34	,,	Velayudhan Pillai Padmanabha Pillai ...	50
35	,,	Kali Pillai Kali Pillai ...	300
36	,,	K. C. Sankara Pillai ...	300
37	,,	Manuvel Arumanayagam ...	200
		Total ...	11,075
38	1106	Meerasayu Abdulkadir ...	500
39	,,	Kanakku Chempakaraman Kumara Pillai Marthanda Pillai ...	400
40	,,	Velayudhan Pillai Velayudhan Pillai ...	100
41	,,	Sankara Pillai Padmanabha Pillai ...	200
42	,,	Krishnan Nilakantan ...	800
43	,,	Meeran Pillai Ibrahim Pillai ..	600
44	,,	Kesava Pillai Velu Pillai ..	500

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

S. No.	*Year.*	*Name.*	*Amount of Loan granted B. Rs.*
45	1107	Ayappan Pillai Kochappi Pillai ...	1,500
46	,,	Ramalingom Pillai Dhanushkoti Pillai ...	4,500
47	,,	Ouseph Thressya ...	3,000
48	,,	C. P. Gopala Panicker ...	500
49	,,	Benchamin James ...	200
50	,,	Kesava Pillai Velu Pillai ...	200
51	,,	Regunathan Gopalan Nair ...	200
52	,,	Bhagavathi Pillai Lekshmi Pillai ...	500
53	,,	Ambrose Gomez Valsyan Gomez ...	1,000
54	,,	Skaria Sathyanathan ...	1,600
55	,,	T. R. Kesava Iyer ...	7,000
56	,,	Narayani Pillai Bharathi Pilla Thankachi ...	1,000
57	,,	Mallan Pillai Govinda Pillai ...	200
58	,,	Krishna Pillai Mathevan Pillai ...	300
59	,,	Varki Idikkathu ...	100
60	,,	Padmanabha Pillai Gopala Pillai ...	75
61	,,	C. P. Gopala Panicker ...	100
62	,,	Kulathuran Sastrigal Narayana Iyer ...	50
63	,,	Bhargavi Pillai Vanajakshi Amma ...	200
64	,,	Narayana Pillai Narayana Pillai ...	200
65	,,	Kali Pillai Kunjan Pillai ...	200
66	,,	Krishna Pillai Raman Pillai ...	300
67	,,	M. K. Krishnan Nair ...	2,000
68	,,	Mathevan Padmanabhan ...	80
69	,,	Kali Pillai Nilakanta Pillai ...	200
70	,,	Lekshmi Pillai Narayana Pillai & others ...	200
71	,,	Seshi Ammal Kothai Ammal ...	100
72	,,	Sulthan Pillai Ismail Pilla ...	60
73	,,	Padmanabha Pillai Govinda Pillai ...	200
74	,,	Bhagirathi Amma Kamakshi Amma ...	200
75	,,	Padmanabha Pillai Raman Pillai ...	3,000
76	,,	Azhakutti Damodaran ...	200
		Total	32,265
77	1107	Krishna Pillai Krishnan Nair & Others	200
78	,,	Minja Pillai Abdul Kadar Pilla Lebba ...	500
79	,,	Kali Pillai Govinda Pillai ...	500
80	,,	Bhagavathi Pillai Lekshmi Pillai ...	500
81	,,	G. Nilakantan ...	125
82	,,	Parameswara Kurup Parameswaran Nair...	400

S. No.	Year.	Name.	Amount of Loan granted B. Rs.
83	1107	Krishna Pillai Kesava Pillai ...	100
84	„	Velayudhan Kurup Krishna Kurup ...	45
85	„	Kali Velayudhan ...	1,000
86	„	N. G. Kuriakose ...	2,500
87	„	Lekshmy Pillai Narayani Pillai & Others...	500
88	„	Thomas Mathew Muthalali ...	120
89	„	Karthiyayani Amma Bhagirathi Amma ...	200
90	„	Mathevan Pillai Parameswaran Pillai ...	300
91	„	Lekshmi Pillai Lekshmi Pillai ...	200
92	„	Adichan Asari Kochan Asari ...	200
93	„	Velayudhan Pillai Padmanabha Pillai ...	150
94	„	Velayudhan Asari Narayanan Asari ...	120
95	„	Vedamanickam Vedanayagom ...	500
96	„	Sankaranarayana Iyer Kulathuraien ...	400
97	„	Easwara Iyen Ramachandra Iyer ...	75
98	„	Ahamadu Pillai Asanaru Pillai ...	100
99	„	Kaliamma Pillai Lekshmi Pillai ...	200
100	„	Padmanabha Pillai Parameswaran Pillai...	400
101	„	Raman Pillai Gopalan Nair ...	400
102	„	Azhakutti Kesavan ...	200
103	„	Kali Pillai Achuthan Pillai ...	450
104	„	Meerasayu Mytheen Kunju ..	150
105	„	Krishna Pillai Krishna Pillai ...	125
106	„	Mathevan Pillai Parameswaran Pillai ...	300
107	„	Parameswaran Pillai Velayudhan Pillai ...	200
108	„	Narayana Pillai Parameswaran Pillai ...	40
109	„	Renganatha Iyen Krishnaswami Iyen ...	200
110	„	Kanakku Nilakanta Pillai Raman Pillai ...	100
111	„	Sankara Pillai Janardhanan Pillai ...	150
112	„	M. K. Gopala Pillai ...	450
113	„	Bhagavathi Amma Narayani Amma ...	500
114	„	Narayana Pillai Krishna Pillai ...	80
		Total ...	12,680
115	1108	Gomathi Ammal Valli Ammal ...	500
116	„	Neelu Amma Chempakakutti Amma ...	100
117	„	Padmanabha Pillai Velayudhan Pillai ...	100
118	„	Parameswaran Pillai Ramakrishna Pillai...	100
119	„	Ashaya Ummal Mariam Vivi ...	40
120	„	A. J. David ...	350
121	„	Easwaran Kochan ...	125
122	„	Subrahmania Iyen Narasimha Iyen ...	75
123	„	Krishna Pillai Mathevan Pillai and others.	175

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

S. No.	*Year.*	*Name.*		*Amount of Loan granted B. Rs.*
124	1108	Madhavan Pillai Narayana Pillai	...	70
125	,,	Jacob Daniel	...	450
126	,,	Easwara Pillai Krishna Pillai	...	200
127	,,	Mytheen Pillai Malukku Muhamed	...	50
128	,,	Mytheen Pillai Muhamed Kunju	...	125
129	,,	Padmanabhan Kunjan	...	350
130	,	Ananthan Pillai Aiyappan Pillai and others	...	200
131	,,	Krishnan Ummini Kaniar and others	...	200
132	,,	Narayanan Sankaran	...	50
133	,	Mallan Pillai Parameswaran Pillai	...	200
134	,,	Janardhana Plapalli Damodara Plapalli	...	50
135	,,	Sayu Appi Kunju	...	125
136	,,	Karthyayani Amma Madhavi Amma	...	400
137	,,	Kali Pillai Narayana Pillai	...	75
138	,,	Perumal Kochan	...	125
139	,,	Krishna Pillai Kunjan Pillai	...	250
140	,,	Krishna Pillai Sivarama Pillai	...	200
		Total	...	4,685
		Grand total	...	83,035

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): From the statement placed before us in answer to part (*e*) I find that "of the 7 applications relating to 1107, two were returned six times each, one thrice, another twice, and three once each by the Dewan Peishkar to the Tahsildar for further report, while of the 4 applications relating to 1108 one was similarly returned twice and three once each." May I know why such returns and re-returns took place?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have not got the files before me; they must have been returned to cure various defects.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether these applications have been returned and re-returned several time on several occasions, for several objections?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir I claim notice to that question. I have not got the files before me; they are all in the Taluk or Division Offices.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know why there is disparity between the actual allotment and the amount actually given as loan?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : It is certainly not possible to grant loans to all the applicants. Certain conditions have to be satisfied before loans can be granted. Disparity is probably due to want of sufficient applications or to the applications not satisfying the condition laid down for granting the loans.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether, in the Nedumangad taluk, the majority of the applicants who actually got the loans were *bona fide* cultivators resident in Nedumangad ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I have no idea. I claim notice.

Government District Dispensary at Vamanapuram.

73. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the date on which the dispensary at Vamanapuram was opened ;

(*b*) the average number of patients that daily attend the dispensary ;

(*c*) the total number of patients that attended the dispensary till the end of Mithunam 1108 M. E., ;

(*d*) the total number of labour cases alone that the medical officer there had to attend ;

(*e*) whether there is sufficient accommodation in the dispensary building to be used as consultation room, office room, store room, patients' waiting room etc., and

(*f*) if the answer to the above question is in the negative, what provision the Government propose to make ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) 22nd Medom 1108.

(*b*) 68·44

(*c*) 5005

(*d*) 6.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) The Chief Engineer has been asked to make certain repairs and to convert one out-house into an inpatient ward. There was an understanding that the people of the locality would provide additional accommodation at their cost but nothing has yet been done by them in the matter.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether there was any undertaking by the people, in writing or orally, that they will provide additional accommodation for the dispensary ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That is what the Durbar Physician says.

It is seen that, in a letter sent by the member himself to Dr. Slater he has said that he would persuade the people to construct a building to accommodate about a dozen in-patients and to furnish it at their cost.

PRESIDENT : Question No. 74.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know.......

PRESIDENT : I have called the next question.

Concession in respect of payment of land tax.

74. ***MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*) : (*a*) Are the Government aware of the hardships of the ryots of Nanjinad to pay land tax on account of the low price of agricultural products ; and

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to extend the concession granted to the ryots for this year, to the year 1109 also ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) Government consider that the prices of agricultural products have not gone so low as to make it hard for the Nanjinad ryots to pay their land tax. There was, however, failure of crops in Nanjinad during the current year due to plantpest, and Government have therefore sanctioned the remission of 25 per cent of the Kumbhom crop assessment on Ayacut and post Settlement registries of wet lands in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram.

(*b*) It is too early to think about the matter at present.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member whether —

PRESIDENT : Wait a minute, Mr. Chidambaram Pillai. The member who asked that question has the first right to ask the supplementary questions.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): நாஞ்சநாட்டில் கிருஷிகர்களுக்கு கரம் கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலைமையில் அவ்வளவு கரம் கூடுதலென்று மெம்பருக்குத் தெரியுமா?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു കരം കൂടുതലാണെന്നറിയാം.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*) : நாஞ்சநாட்டில் நெல்விலை இப்படியிருக்குமானல் கிருஷிகர்களால் கரம் கொடுக்க முடியாதநிலைமை வந்துவிடுமென்பது மெம்பருக்குத் தெரியுமா?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): കൊടുക്കാൻപാടില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ വില കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*) : மற்றயெல்லாவிடங்களையும்விட நாஞ்சநாட்டில் கரம் கூடுதலென்று மெம்பருக்குத்தெரியுமா? ஆனல் இப்போது நெல் என்னவிலை?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Ta Commissioner*): ഇപ്പോഴും കോട്ടക്കു് ൧ രൂപാ വിലയാണു്.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): ஒரு ஏக்கர் நிலத்தில் எத்தனை கோட்டை நெல் விளையும்?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അതു നെല്ലിന്റെ താരതമ്യംപോലെയിരിക്കും ൧൦൦-ം ൧൫൦-ം കോട്ട വിളയുന്ന നിലങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): நாஞ்சநாட்டில் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு எவ்வளவு நெல் கிடைக்கும். செலவுபோக கிருஷிகர்களுக்கு என்ன கிடைக்கும்?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): കണക്കു നോക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. എങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെനിലക്കു മിച്ചമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): திருப்பதிசாரம் சர்க்கார் கிருஷித்தோட்டத்தில் ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு எவ்வளவு நெல் கிடைக்குமென்று மெம்பருக்கு சொல்லமுடியுமா?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): കൃഷിത്തോട്ടത്തിൽ മററു നിലങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു കൂടുതൽ വില കിട്ടുമെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം. അതായതു മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ൮-ം ൯-ം കോട്ട കിട്ടിയപ്പോൾ കൃഷിത്തോട്ടത്തിൽ ൰൨ കോട്ട നെല്ലുകിട്ടി.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): அவ்வளவு கிடைப்பது சீமைஉரம் போட்டதினாலேதானே?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI *Ag. Land Reveenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഓർമ്മയില്ല. ശീമഉരം ചേർക്കുന്നതിനു കുറച്ചധികം ചിലവുണ്ടായി എന്നുവരാം.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): நாஞ்சநாட்டில் கிருஷிக்காரர்கள் சாணகம் தானே நிலங்களில் போடுகிறார்கள். ஆனதினால் சீமைஉரம் போடுவதுபோலுள்ள விளைவு கிடைக்குமா?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. None of these questions seem to arise out of the main question. The member is asking about the method of cultivation and manuring in Nanjinad.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether he is able to say what the present *nirak* rate of paddy in Nanjinad is?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is published in the Gazette. I have not got the Gazette with me now.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member the average rate of land tax for Nanjinad paddy lands?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I believe it is somewhere between Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 per acre.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member the basis of that calculation ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have divided the ayacut revenue by the area under cultivation and arrived at the average rate.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it not that the average rate works out at about Rs. 16-9 chs. ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not know how the member has arrived at that figure. I got my average by dividing the ayacut revenue by the area under cultivation and according to this calculation the average is only about Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 per acre.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether the ryots have got to invest on an average about Rs. 45 per acre in the matter of raising the cultivation ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not know, Sir, whether that question arises.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member what is the rate of expenditure in the Tirupatisaram Agricultural Experimental Farm for cultivation ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the question does not arise.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member on what basis he expressed that, at the present rate the ryots were able to pay land tax ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is my opinion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know on what basis he came to this opinion ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): If you calculate the value of the yield and the cost of cultivation I think there will be sufficient balance left for the payment of tax.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I request the member to elucidate the matter for the information of the House ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I claim notice, Sir. I have not got all the details with me now.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there is any special reason for this high rate of tax in Nanjinad ?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether taxes on land in Nanjinad include the water cess as well?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Yes.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : May I know from the member how far low the price of agricultural produce should go before a ryot is unable to pay tax?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It has not gone down so far now that the ryots cannot pay.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Then how far low should it go for the ryot not to be able to pay?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have not calculated it. I claim notice of the question, Sir.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know from the member by what percentage the price of agricultural produce has gone down now?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The present market rate of paddy is about Rs. 5 per Kottah and there was a time when paddy was selling at about Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 per Kottah. From these figures the per centage of fall can be worked out.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member whether there are any other taluks in which the tax is so high?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

PRESIDENT : Question No. 75 stands in the name of Mr. S. Krishna Pillai. The member is not present but the reply will be given and supplementary questions may be asked by any other member.

Construction of a pier at Kochupilammood.

75. ***MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there was any proposal for the construction of a pier at Kochupilammoodu, Quilon, and if so the probable date on which the proposal was first brought to the notice of Government ;

(*b*) whether the Government have considered the proposal and if so with what result ;

(*c*) whether they have received any representations from Messrs. Harrisons and Crossfield regarding the construction of the pier and if so the nature thereof ;

(*d*) whether they are aware that Messrs. Harisons and Crossfield propose to shift their headquarters to Cochin for want of sea-transport facilities at Quilon ; and

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai]

(*e*) whether they are aware that the shift will necessarily destroy the economic and industrial development of Quilon and whether they propose to adopt any safeguards against any such contingency?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes. In October 1925.

(*b*) The question was considered by Government and a design and also an estimate were prepared amounting to Rs. 5,00,000 for constructing a pier at Quilon. But the question was dropped in view of the large outlay and of the present financial stringency.

(*c*) Yes. The proposal of the Company was to construct a jetty at Quilon, close by the Company's factory, about 300 feet long jutting into the sea, the cost of which is estimated by the Company at Rs. two lakhs.

(*d*) Government have no information.

(*e*) The question does not arise in view of the answer to part (*d*).

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): With regard to part (*d*) may I know whether Government think it necessary to ascertain whether Messrs. Harrisons and Crossfield have any idea of shifting to Cochin in view of the lack of facilities for carrying on their business in Quilon?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government may ascertain.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I want to know whether Government think it advisable that they should ascertain. Will they consider that question?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The question will be considered.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether, in view of the fact that the revenue from Alleppey Port has to be divided under the treaty between Cochin, British India and Travancore, Government think it necessary that the shipping facilities at Quilon should be improved?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The receipts of the Quilon Port have also to be divided.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government think it necessary to give greater facilities for shipping because of the existence of many factories there and the consequent help given to labour in Quilon?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That was considered and the question has been dropped for the present.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the Government will consider the question of raising a loan for the purpose of executing this work?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It is a matter for consideration.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member how long it is since this question about the pier and other facilities at Quilon has been agitated?

MR T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): From 1925.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) Will there be any possibility of this pier being constructed as a capital work in view of the fact that there is only Rs. 2 lakhs required for the purpose? Have Government any objection to treat it as a capital work?

PRESIDENT: I do not think these questions are quite fair. The questions are meant to ask for information and are not meant to ask for the future policy of Government.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): When the Government felt convinced that a pier was necessary at Quilon in view of the volume of trade there did they compare the conditions with the conditions obtaining at Alleppey?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Then it was on a comparison of Quilon and Alleppey, that Government came to this conclusion?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government came to the conclusion that a pier was necessary but dropped the idea for want of funds.

MR. A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know when the estimate was prepared?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): In 1105.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Was it before the economic depression or after it commenced?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It was during the economic depression.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, am I to take it that it was on account of the economic depression that the proposal was dropped or would it have been dropped even otherwise?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): It was dropped for want of funds.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Can I take it that lack of funds is the only thing standing in the way of Government constructing a pier at Quilon?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That is the main thing.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): I want to know whether it is the only thing.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): More urgent orks are being attended to.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Am I to take it that if sufficient funds are available Government would take up this work?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know from the member whether both the import and export income from the Quilon Port should be divided under the Cochin Harbour agreement?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

PRESIDENT : The House will now proceed to discuss the Ayurveda demand.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 66,595 under Demand VII—Ayurveda Department.

Motion 189.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) · I beg to move the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,111 for Establishment by Re. 1.

The object of this token motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the desirability of giving more facilities for the ayurvedic system of medicine by increasing the number of ayurvedic dispensaries and also by increasing the grants now given to ayurveda physicians. Sir, yesterday when the Medical department was under consideration, members on this side of the House rose up one after another and pointed out the lack of medical facilities in the rural parts of the country. Government also agreed that proper facilities are not available in the different parts of the country at present and that more allopathic dispensaries cannot be established owing to lack of funds at the present time of depression. Here is an opportunity for the Government to meet the growing demand of the people in the matter of medical aid by establishing ayurveda dispensaries in as many centres as possible and by giving proper and sufficient grants to the ayurveda physicians who are already getting some sort of aid from the Government. There is no doubt that the ayurveda system of treatment is growing day by day highly popular and that it is found to be more efficient and useful. Watever may be the statistics under the allopathic system, there is no doubt that the people of this country have a peculiar affinity for the ayurvedic system of treatment. It is cheaper. In these days of economic depression, people who are suffering from all kinds of ailments, cannot resort to the very costly system of allopathic treatment. People may not be in a position to pay the doctor's bills and to purchase the medicines prescribed by the allopathic doctors. So it will be very convenient and useful if the ayurvedic treatment is made available in the different parts of the country. It is seen from the Administration Report of the Ayurveda Department that there are only 125 grant-in-aid vaidyasalas and these were established about three or four years ago. Since then only two more vaidyasalas have been given grants temporarily. Apart from these 127 vaidyasalas Government have recognised, according to the Report of 1107, 114 ayurveda vaidyans. I

wish to urge that at least these 114 vaidyans may be given grants-in-aid immediately so that altogether there will be 241 vaidyasalas. This may not cost much to the Government, because out of 127 vaidyasalas recognised and given grants, there are only 4 receiving grants of more than Rs. 30 per mensem, 9 getting Rs. 25 per mensem and 16 getting a grant of Rs. 20 per mensem and all the remaining 98 get only a grant of Rs. 15 per mensem. That means if these 114 recognised vaidyans are given grants at the rate of Rs. 15, that may not cost very much to Government. So I would bring to the attention of Government as well as the members of this House the imperative necessity of giving grants to all the 114 recognised vaidyans immediately and also to raise the grants of the 127 vaidyans. The grants given to them are not sufficient in view of the highly responsible and useful work that they are discharging. These vaidyans are discharging duties equally well if not better than the allopathic doctors, atleast of the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. My submission is that these vaidyans should be given a grant equal to the pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons. If Government say that funds are not available at present, then the minimum grant may be put at Rs. 25 and the maximum at Rs. 50. I do not think that is a very high demand.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does the member advocate the giving of medicines freely as in Government Hospitals?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): When these vaidyans are put in charge of Government Ayurveda Hospitals, they may give medicines freely. Now they are not recognised as regular Government officials and their grants are very poor. It will be very unfair on the part of the members of this House to ask for free supply of medicines. Of course, it is good if medicines are given free. But at the present rates of grants given to them I do not think it will be proper to ask them to give medicines free.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Cannot the vaidyans prescribe the medicines freely and ask the people to purchase them?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): They are also selling medicines. They diagnose the disease, prescribe medicines and also sell them. Of course, if the people want to puchase medicines, they can as well go elsewhere and purchase them. Even in allopathic hospitals doctors some times prescribe medicines and the patients, who can afford, take the prescription, go to the druggists and purchase the medicines rather than get useless medicines from the hospitals. My submission is that there are not sufficient facilities in the rural parts of the State for getting medical aid. So, Government can increase the number of grant-in-aid physicians. In 1106 the number of patients treated in all grant-in-aid vaidyasalas is 3 lakhs and odd and in 1107 it was 3,92,487. Over and above those treated in grant-in-aid vaidyasalas the recognised vaidyans also treated three lakhs and odd. That means that in 1107 about 6 lakhs were treated in all these ayurveda dispensaries.

[Mr. K. Sankaran.]

That would go to show the increasing popularity and usefulness of this system of treatment and the service that these ayurvedic physicians are doing to the country. In view of these facts it would be only proper and legitimate on the part of Government to increase the number of vaidyasalas, and the minimum grant-in-aid may be fixed at Rs. 25 and the maximum at Rs 50. With these observations, I place the motion before the House.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I understand that the Ayurveda Department under the Government includes all the indigenous systems of treatment, that is to say, Ayurveda, Unani, and the Tamil or the Dravidian system of treatment. Sir, it behoves the Government to see that all these systems of medical treatment in which we have got faith should be sufficiently and fully encouraged. On reading the report on the administration of the Ayurveda Department, I find there is only one vaidyasala which has been given grant-in-aid, belonging to the Tamil system of treatment, out of a total number of 127 vaidyasalas. Sir, it could be very easily inferred that people living in that part of the country from which I come have faith, if they have any faith at all, only in their indigenous system of treatment. They have faith only in the Tamil system of treatment or as it is called *Sidha* vaidyam Government say that owing to lack of funds they are not able to distribute grants to all the rural vydiasalas. The majority of the people living in the villages, especially in South Travancore, in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram, depend upon the local vaidyans who follow the *Chintamani* or tamil system of medicine. There are not even sufficient vaidyans who have been given grants-in-aid or even recognition. This matter was frequently brought to the notice of the Government. As a result the Government offered, if I remember correct, to give as much encouragement to the tamil system of medicine as possible. I understand that numerous applications for encouragement and for grant-in-aid have been received from tamil vaidyans and yet the Government have simply forwarded them to the Municipality. Only those vaidyans that remain in the Municipality can have their applications considered by the Municipality. But it has been found that those who come from places outside the Municipal area not only do not receive encouragement at the hands of the Government but even an endorsement is not given to their applications.

If the Government do care for the health, welfare and life of the tamilian villagers though not they are prepared to encourage them in public service or their Tamil education which I can understand, they cannot allow themselves to go uncontested in this with regard to the medical aid to this Tamil system which has been found to be useful to the Tamilians, It behoves Government to see whether sufficient and more encouragement could not be given to this system of medicine on which particularly this section of the people entirely depends for their treatment.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH *(Nominated)* ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വൈദ്യത്തിനു പ്രചാരം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു മുതലെ ആയുർവേദവൈദ്യത്തോടാണ് ഈ നാട്ടിലെ അധികംപേർക്കും വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോഴും ആ വിശ്വാസത്തിനു ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ഉടവുതട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്‌വൈദ്യത്തിനെന്നപോലെതന്നെ ആയുർവ്വേദവൈദ്യത്തിനും പ്രചാരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ പാർത്തുവരുന്ന അധഃകൃതർക്കു സുഖക്കേടുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ ആയുർവ്വേദവൈദ്യന്മാരിൽ നിന്നാണു ആദ്യമായി സഹായംകിട്ടിവരുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ആയുർവേദകാളേജിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു സ്റ്റൈപ്പൻറുകൊടുത്തു അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ട ഏതാനും ആളുകൾക്കു പരിശീലനം നൽകി അധഃകൃതർക്കു എന്നല്ല മററു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കുപോലും പ്രയോജനം ഉള്ളവരാക്കിത്തീർക്കണമെന്നുകൂടി എനിക്കു അപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു്.

ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ആയുർവേദത്തോടുകൂടിത്തന്നെ വിഷചികിത്സയും മർമ്മചികിത്സയും നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടു്. "എളിയവൻെറ പുറവും വലിയവൻെറ കയ്യും" എന്നു ഒരു പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലുതന്നെയുണ്ടല്ലോ? മർമ്മചികിത്സക്കു പ്രാധാന്യം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. സാധാരണ ദേഹത്തിനു കേടുപാടുകൾ സംഭവിക്കുന്നതു മുഴുവനും അധഃകൃതർക്കാണ്. അതിനാൽ അധഃകൃതരുടെ ഇടയിൽ മർമ്മചികിത്സകന്മാർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കു എന്നുള്ളതു അപരിത്യാജ്യമാണെന്നുതന്നെ പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ പേരൂർക്കട എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു അധഃകൃതരിൽപെട്ട ഒരാൾ ഒരു മർമ്മ വൈദ്യശാല തുറന്നുനടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അയാളുടെ സഹായംകൊണ്ടു പലയാളുകളും അധഃകൃതരെന്നല്ല മററു സമുദായങ്ങളിൽപെട്ട ആളുകൾപോലും സുഖം പ്രാപിച്ചുപോയിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. ആയുർവേദഡയറക്ടർതന്നെ ഈ വൈദ്യൻ സമർത്ഥനാണെന്നു സർട്ടിഫിക്കററു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇയാളുടെ വൈദ്യശാലയ്ക്കു അംഗീകരണം നൽകീട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഗ്രാൻറിനപേക്ഷിച്ചപ്പോൾ അടുത്ത ഒഴിവുണ്ടാകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുത്തുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു അയാൾക്കു ഒരു ഇണ്ടാസുകിട്ടി. ഇതുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു രണ്ടുമൂന്നുവർഷം ആയിഎങ്കിലും അയാൾക്കു ഇതുവരെ ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇയ്യാൾക്കും അധഃകൃതരാൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന മററു വൈദ്യശാലകൾക്കും ഗ്രാൻറു നൽകേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനെ പ്രത്യേകം ഉദ്ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

[Mr. N. JohnJoseph]

വിഷചികിത്സക്കും ആയുർവേദത്തിൽ ഒരു പ്രധാന സ്ഥാനമുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ മുൻപു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചല്ലോ? ഒടുവിലത്തെ ശ്രീമൂലംപ്രജാസഭയിൽ മി. മാർക്കോസ് കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളിയിൽ ഒരു അധഃകൃതസ്ത്രീ ഒരു വിഷചികിത്സാമന്ദിരം തുറന്നു് വിഷചികിത്സ നടത്തിവരുന്നതായി പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ആ സ്ത്രീക്കു ഒരു ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുകൂടി ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ആയുർവ്വേദഇൻസ്പെക്ടർതന്നെ ഈ സ്ഥലം പരിശോധിപ്പാൻപോകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ആ പരിശോധനയുടെ ഫലം എന്താണെന്നു അറിയുന്നില്ല. ഈ വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത നിർണ്ണയിക്കേണ്ടതു ആരാണെന്നുതന്നെ ഒരു രൂപവുമില്ല. പരിശീലനമാണു് പ്രധാനം. ആയുർവ്വേദഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഈ സ്ത്രീ നല്ല പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ച വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യമുള്ള ഒരുത്തിയാണെന്നു എന്നോടുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ഈ സ്ത്രീക്കു ഒരു ഗ്രാൻറനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാനപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

അധഃകൃതക്കു മററാശുപത്രികളിൽപോയി ചികിത്സനടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം വളരെ കുറവായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ആയുർവേദഡിസ്പെൻസറികളുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കു മാത്രമല്ല മററുള്ളവർക്കുംകൂടി അതു പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കും. ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR (*Kartikapalli II*) : I also support the motion. I have myself tabled a similar motion. Many of my points have been touched upon by previous speakers. So I would add only a few words.

It would be admitted on all hands that the Ayurveda system of treatment is very much cheaper than allopathic treatment. Even though there are 84 medical institutions including hospitals and dispensaries they are not sufficient to give aid to the people in the country, They are situated in the head quarters of the taluk and in certain other important centres. They do not prove useful to the people who inhabit rural areas. It may be said that there are nearly 130 Viadiyasalas. These vaidiyasalas are run by private agencies to whom only small grants are given. No Vaidiyasala is being maintained by the Government. Considering the low cost of maintaining the vaidiasalas it would have been well and good if Government itself had opened and maintained vaidyasalas. There are 500 and odd pakuthies in the whole State. There is only on vaidyasala for every four pakuthies. According to this calculation the taluk of Kartikapalli which has 18 pakuthies can claim to have 5 vaydiasalas. But there is only one there. Even though there are 134 vaidiyasalas they are situated in Municipal

areas where there are hospitals and dispensaries. So my point is that the recognized vaidiyans who number about 114 should also be given grants.

In this connection I have to point out that many of these vaidiyans who already receive grants are sufficiently old. They have passed 55,60 and in some cases 70. In the Medical Department officers are retired at 55. This is owing to their physical incapacity to do their work efficiently. That also apply to the case of ayurveda vaiydians. Therefore what I have to point out is that grants paid to such physicans as are more than 55 years should be withheld and given to recognised vaidiyans.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Is not an old experienced Vaidiyan often better than a young Vaidiyan ?

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR (*Kartikapalli II*) ; That is true. He may be physically incompetent to attend to his duties efficiently and properly.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Is it the opinion of the member that men even in public work are incompetent after 55 ? (*laughter*).

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR (*Karikapalli II*) : Officers over 55 are retired. The same case applies to the vaiydians who have to do public work on behalf of the public.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Is it the opinion of the member that Vakils above 55 should also retire from practising ? (*Laughter*).

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR (*Kartikapalli II*) : If it is possible it may be done .

With these words I support the motion.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Sir, I rise to support the motion. In doing so I wish to point out that the number of vaidyasalas now helped by the Government is very very small. I think the Ayurveda Department was started by the Government more than 35 years ago and still we have got only 127 vaidyasalas started by the Government. That works out to about 3½ vaidyasalas per year and about Rs. 500. There is no doubt that this is very inadequate. As has been pointed out the benefits of the hospitals do not reach the men who live in the villages. The ayurveda vaidyan is the poor man's physician. It is he who should be helped in order that the poor man may get some medical aid especially in the villages. It is therefore the duty of the Government to increase the number of vaidyasalas and to help them as far as possible. It appears to me that for the State of Travancore there should not be one vaidyasala per pakuthi. I think there should be vaidyasalas in every village. There should be 5,000 vaidyasalas to

[Mr. Changacherry Paramesvran Pillai]

serve the poor people in the villages. The reason given by Government for this inadequate help is insufficiency of funds. When ever any application is made by any vaidyans for grant-in-aid he is met by the answer "no funds". To cite an instance in my own constituency, Kalanjur where an application was met by the answer, no funds'. I saw the endorsement given to Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai in which the answer given is that there are no funds. It appears to me Sir, that it is the duty of the Government to find funds for helping these institutions who serve these poor people.

Another matter which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is the present condition of the local Ayurveda hospital. That hospital has been in existence for a number of years.

PRESIDENT : That comes under the next motion.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Sir, I rise to support the motion. At the outset let me say that I agree generally with the views expressed by the previous speakers. I would confine my remarks to the necsesity for increasing the number of aided Ayurveda Vaidyasalas and the need for further increasing the grants awarded to them. In regard to the number of institutions I find that Government had before them a definite programme of increasing the institutions steadily from year to year. The maximum therein fixed was 120 Ayurveda Vaidyasalas. That maximum was reached in the year 1104. 4 years have lapsed since, and during that period I find that 5 new Vaidyans have been given grants permanently. I think this rate of progress is not enough. As observed previously, dividing the 125 Vaidyasalas among the 420 pakuthies in the State we get one Vaidyasala for 3 1/2 pakuthies on an average. I would urge the need for Government laying down a fresh programme keeping as an ideal one aided Vaidyasala for each pakuthi. If there is a programme like that and it is followed from year to year and necessary funds allotted for the award of grants to deserving Vaidyans, I think matters will improve, I press this for the consideration of Government.

In regard to the number of Ayurvedic hospitals there is only one Government institution at Trivandrum at present for the whole State and there are there aided hospitals outside Trivandrum. I am not speaking of the Ayurvedic hospitals at Trivandrum but in regard to the need for increasing the number of such hospitals in the State. I find Government are awarding grants only to three private institutions. It may be that there are not more private persons coming forward for grants, after starting such hospitals. To me it appears Government should extend the scope of Ayurvedic system of treatment and in deserving cases, the institutions should be run at Government cost.

Coming now to the increase in grants I think a monthly grant of Rs. 15, per mensem, per Vaidyan, for all the trouble he takes in starting the institution and running it wholly at his own cost, is very low. In that class, there are at present 78 vaidyans. They may be given the next higher grade as a minimum grant *viz.*, Rs. 20 per mensem. In regard to hospitals, the grant they get is insufficient. At least Rs. 100 per mensem may be awarded as grant to such institutions.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): സർ, രോഗങ്ങളും ജനങ്ങളും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ സർക്കാർ വൈദ്യശാലകളുടെ സംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. നല്ല വൈദ്യശാലയോ സമർത്ഥനായ വൈദ്യനോ ഇല്ലാത്ത പല ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശങ്ങളും ഇപ്പോഴുമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പരസ്യമായ സംഗതിയാണ്. ചില ഗ്രാമവാസികൾക്കു പന്ത്രണ്ടും പതിനാലും നാഴികദൂരേയുള്ള വൈദ്യശാലകളേയും ആസ്പത്രികളേയും അഭയം പ്രാപിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ പെട്ടെന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന രോഗങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉടനടി വേണ്ട നിവാരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സൗകര്യമില്ലാതെ പലരും അകാലനിര്യാതന്മാരായി തീരുന്നതിനു സംഗതിയാകുന്നുണ്ട്.

ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ എനിക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനുള്ളതു് അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാരെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ഏതാനും കാര്യങ്ങളാണ്. വിവിധവിഷയങ്ങളിലെന്നപോലെ ആയുർവേദാഭ്യസനത്തിനും വൈദ്യപരിശീലനത്തിനും സൗകര്യം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവർ അധഃകൃതരുടെ ഇടയിലുണ്ട്. അതായതു് „ആയുർവ്വേദശാസ്ത്രി'', 'ആയുർവ്വേദകലാനിധി'' മുതലായ വൈദ്യപരീക്ഷകൾ പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ളവർ അധഃകൃതരുടെ ഇടയിൽ, അപൂർവ്വമായിട്ടെങ്കിലും, ഇല്ലാതില്ല. അങ്ങനെയുള്ളവരിൽ ആർക്കുംതന്നെ അംഗീകൃതസഹായസഹകരണങ്ങളൊന്നും ഇന്നും ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നു ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി സവ്യസനം ഇവിടെ ഓർമ്മിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ എന്റെ മനസ്സ് അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ല. ൧൦൯൮-ലെ വൈദ്യകലാനിധി പരീക്ഷയിൽ വിജയിയായി ഒരാൾ വരാപ്പുഴ എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു വൈദ്യശാല സ്ഥാപിച്ചു നടത്തിവരുന്നു. അവശ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ഈ വൈദ്യന്റെ കാര്യം ഇപ്പോൾ എന്റെ ഓർമ്മയിൽ വരുന്നു. വൈദ്യശാലകൾക്കു ഗ്രാന്റു നൽകിയിരുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ എല്ലാം അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ഈ വൈദ്യന്റെ കാര്യവും ഗവൺമെന്റ് വിസ്മരിക്കയാണ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യാഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ലാക്കാക്കി ചികിത്സകന്മാർക്കു ഗ്രാന്റു കൊടുക്കുക എന്നൊരു നയം ഗവൺമെന്റു സ്വീകരിക്കയും ആ ഇനത്തി

[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri]

ൽ പ്രതിവർഷം ഗണ്യമായ തുക വിതരണം ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രതിവർഷം ചെലവുചെയ്യുന്ന സംഖ്യ പരക്കെ എല്ലാജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഒന്നുപോലെ പ്രയോജകീഭവിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ജനസംഖ്യ പ്രതിവർഷം വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഓരോഭാഗങ്ങളിലും രോഗനിവാരണാർത്ഥം പൊതുജനക്ഷേമത്തെ മുൻനിറുത്തി ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നു ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തനങ്ങളിൽ ആയുർവ്വേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനുകൂടി പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു സ്ഥാനം നല്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ സമാധാനത്തിനും സുഖസംരക്ഷണത്തിനും കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്നതാണെന്നുള്ള വിവരംകൂടി ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ ഓർമ്മപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഏതായാലും പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളായ അധഃകൃതർക്കു ഗ്രാന്റുനല്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ നല്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലും ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ദയാദൃഷ്ടി പ്രത്യേകം പതിയേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Sir, we have in this State two main systems of treatment, Allopathy and Ayurveda. The allopathy, an Europen system of treatment, was first introduced in this country in 986 M. E. in the reign of Her Highness Gouri Laksimi Bai. Since then the particular care and attention which was bestowed upon this system has been conducive to the development and spread of the system throughout the country. The Ayurveda—the indigenous system of treatment, which existed long before Allopathic and other systems came into vogue, was neglected. The Ayurveda system of treatment has been proved to be very efficacious and that fact has been testified to by the Government in the Administration Report of the Department for 1107. In spite of the proved efficacy of the Ayurveda system of treatment I wonder why Government did not render sufficient encouragement to that system; I wonder why the Government did not see to its spread throughout the country. The Ayurveda system of treatment is effective in the matter of medicine. It is cheap; so it is desirable and advisable to see that this system of treatment is developed and spread far and wide so that the poor people of the country may take advantage of it. The Travancore Darbar and the British Government after the publication of the Hussain Report have come to realise the merits of the Ayurveda system of treatment. The Government do not seem to have taken any action in the matter of developing this system. In this connection, I would request Government to reorganise the department on up-to-date lines and increase the minimum grant to aided Vaidyasalas from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 and also to establish Government Ayurvedic hospitals throughout the country. With these words I support the motion brought forward by Mr. K. Sankaran.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Are there not rich persons who also take advantage of the Ayurveda system of treatment?

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chiryinkil II*): Yes there are.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ആയുർവ്വേദചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വിശ്വാസം വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ പക്ഷാന്തരമില്ല. ചുരുങ്ങിയൊരു കാലമായി ഈ ചികിൽസാസമ്പ്രദായത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പ്രോൽസാഹിപ്പിക്കയാണെന്നാണ് വയ്പ്. എങ്കിലും ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററു പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഇതിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായി യാതൊരു ശ്രദ്ധയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു കാണിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്നതാണു. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന നാലു് ആയുർവ്വേദാശുപത്രികളും ൧൨൭ ഗ്രാൻറുവൈദ്യശാലകളുമല്ലാതെ നൂതനമായി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തിലേക്കു ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർത്തുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഇനി ഒരു വിശേഷസംഗതി ബഡ്ജററിൽകാണുന്നതു ൧൧൦ നു-ൽ ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്ന വകയ്ക്കായി ൩൩,൧൧൯ രൂപാകൊള്ളിച്ചിരുന്നതു് ൧൧൦ ൽ-ലായപ്പോൾ ൩൧,൦൧൮ രൂപായായി കുറച്ചു എന്നുള്ളതാണു്. ഇതു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോടു കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരുപ്രോൽസാഹനമാണോ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഒരു വലിയതുക ചെലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ് നാട്ടിൻെറ എല്ലാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും അലോപ്പതിചികിത്സാ സംമ്പ്രദായം നടപ്പിലാക്കാത്തതെന്നു ഇന്നലെ ഡർബാർഫിസിഷ്യൻ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ആയുർവേദചികിൽസാസമ്പ്രദായം നാട്ടിലെല്ലായിടത്തും നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ വലിയ ചെലവില്ലെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറും അതുപോലെതന്നെ ജനങ്ങളും സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഇതെങ്കിലും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് ഇവിടെ സംസാരിച്ച ഒരു മാന്യമെമ്പർ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു ൭,൦൦൦ കരകളുണ്ടെന്നും ഓരോ കരയ്ക്കും ഓരോ ആയുർവ്വേദവൈദ്യശാലവീതം അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും പ്രസ്താപിക്കയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഓരോ കരയിലും ഓരോ വൈദ്യശാലയില്ലെങ്കിലും ഓരോപകുതിതോറുമെങ്കിലും ഓരോ വൈദ്യശാലയുണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം

വൈദ്യശാലകൾ നൽകിവരുന്ന ഗ്രാൻറു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു് ഇവിടെ ചിലർ പ്രസ്താപിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഈ സാദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ കാലാധഃപതനകാലത്തു ഗ്രാൻറു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോ

[Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair.]

ജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ൧൦ രൂപാവീതം ഗ്രാന്റുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുപകരം [illegible]൧ രൂപാവീതം ഗ്രാന്റുള്ള വൈദ്യശാലകളുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇങ്ങനെ ഗ്രാന്റുവൈദ്യശാലകളുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചശേഷം നമുക്കു സാമ്പത്തികാഭിവൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടാകുന്നകാലത്തു അവരെ കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്യാം. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴുംതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന ഗ്രാന്റിനുപുറമെ അവരുടെ ഉപജീവനത്തിനു ശരിയായ ഒരു തുക മററു മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു് അവർക്കു ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): അലോപ്പതി ഡാക്ടർമാർക്കു ഗവണ്മെന്റുശമ്പളംകൂടാതെ നല്ല പ്രതിഫലം കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): അറിയാം.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആകെ ആയുർവേദകാളേജിനുപുറമെ നാലു ആയുർവേദഹൈസ്കൂളുകളുള്ളതായി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവയ്ക്കു ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു ഓരോതുക ഗ്രാന്റായി കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുമുണ്ട്. വയ്ക്കത്തു ഒരു ആയുർവേദസ്കൂളുള്ളതു് എനിക്കു നേരിട്ടറിവുള്ള ഒരുസംഗതിയാണ്. സ്കൂളിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല. ആ സ്കൂളിന് ഒരു റക്കഗ്നിഷനും, അവിടത്തേയ്ക്കു ഒരു പരീക്ഷാസെന്ററും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഏതൽഭാരവാഹികളും ആ നാട്ടുകാരും വളരെക്കാലമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുംഗവണ്മെന്റ് അതിൽ യാതൊരു ശ്രദ്ധയും പതിപ്പിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. മദ്രാസ്മെഡിക്കൽ കാളേജിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ആറു വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കേ സ്ഥാനമുള്ളു എന്നു കാണുകയും നാട്ടിൽ അനവരതം വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന രോഗങ്ങൾക്കു ശമനമുണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായി വരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്കു, നാട്ടുചികിത്സ നടത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം, ആ ശാസ്ത്രം അറിയാവുന്ന കുറെപേരെ സൃഷ്ടിക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമായി തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഈരാജ്യത്തു കൊല്ലം, കിളിമാനൂർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം, നാഗർകോവിൽ ഈ നാലുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലായി നാലു ആയുർവേദആശുപത്രികളാണുള്ളതു്. മററു കാര്യങ്ങളിലെന്നപോലെ ഇതിലും ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ നിശ്ശേഷം ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടതായി കാണുന്നു. അതി

നാൽ ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കും ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ആയുർവ്വേദആശുപത്രി അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു ആയുർവ്വേദചികിത്സാസംമ്പ്രദായത്തെ കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരമാക്കിത്തീർക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMOCUTIRI (*Travancore Jennies, ' North*): ഈ സഭയുടെ പര്യാലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ആയുർവ്വേദചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായം ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ വളരെ പുരാതനകാലംമുതൽക്കു് നടപ്പുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്ചികിത്സയ്ക്കു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പ്രവേശനം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ഗവൺമെൻറ് അതിനെ കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്തകാലംമുതല്ക്കത്രേ ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിനു അധഃപതനം തുടങ്ങിയതു്. എന്നാൽ കുറച്ചുകാലങ്ങളായി ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിനു് ചില പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നുള്ളതു ചാരിതാർത്ഥ്യജനകംതന്നെയാണ്. എന്നാൽ ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിനു ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്ന സഹായം തൃപ്തികരമാണെന്നു് പറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പല ശാസ്ത്രപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നടപ്പുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവയോടെല്ലാം കിടനില്ക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള പ്രാമാണ്യം ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിനുണ്ടു. ഇതു ൧൦൯ ലെ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ തെളിയുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. അലോപ്പതിചികിത്സയെക്കാൾ ആയുർവ്വേദചികിത്സയ്ക്കു ചിലവു കുറയുമെന്നുള്ളതും പ്രസ്താവയോഗ്യമാണ്. അതിനാൽ ആയുർവ്വേദചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നും, മററു ചിലർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ എല്ലാപകുതികളിലുംതന്നെ ഓരോ വൈദ്യശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ച് അധഃകൃതർക്കു എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല എല്ലാവർക്കും ഉപകരിക്കത്തക്കനിലയിൽ ആക്കിത്തീർക്കണമെന്നും ഉള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, ആയുർവ്വേദ ചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായം പാശ്ചാത്യചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായത്തെക്കാൾ ഈനാട്ടിലെജനത്തിക്കു പത്ഥ്യമായ ഒന്നാണെന്നും മററതിനെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു ചിലവു കുറവുള്ള ഒന്നാണു് ഇതെന്നും ഉള്ള സംഗതി എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു മുൻകാലങ്ങളിലും ഇന്നേദിവസവും നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഇതു ഏറെക്കുറെ വെളിവാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആയുർവ്വേദചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായം ഈ നാട്ടുകാർക്കു പററിയ ഒന്നാണെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു ധരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

അതിനോട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറു അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതും ഒരു ചിററമ്മനയമാണെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പാശ്ചാത്യചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ൯ ലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം വരുന്ന ഒരു തുക ഗവൺമെൻറു ഖജനാവിൽനിന്നും ചിലവാക്കുമ്പോൾ നാട്ടുചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായത്തിനു ൯൧,൦൦൦-ത്തിൽചില്വാനം രൂപാമാത്രമെ ചിലവാക്കുന്നൊള്ളു. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഏററവും രുചിച്ചതും, ഏററവും ഗുണകരവുമായ ഈ ചികിൽസാസമ്പ്രദായത്തിനു ഏത്രയും ചുരുങ്ങിയ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ചിലവാക്കുക എന്നുള്ള നയം ഒട്ടും ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്‌വൈദ്യത്തിനു ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതിൻെറ ൧൦ ശതമാനം മാത്രമെ ഇതിനു ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നുള്ളു. പാശ്ചാത്യചികിൽസയ്ക്കു ഡർബാർവൈദ്യനെയും ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡർബാർവൈദ്യന്മാരെയും ഒക്കെ സൃഷ്ടിച്ച് അനവധി പണം ചിലവാക്കാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആയുർവ്വേദവകുപ്പിനു വിദഗ്ദ്ധനായ ഒരു മേധാവിയെ നിയമിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു ഏററവും പരിതാപകരമായ ഒന്നാകുന്നു. ഇന്നു ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ അധീനതയിലാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. നല്ലതായ ഒരു ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു ഒരു വിദഗ്ദ്ധനെ ഇതിൻെറ മേധാവിയായി വയ്ക്കേണ്ടകാലം ഏററവും അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈകാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകം ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

നാട്ടുചികിൽസാസമ്പ്രദായത്തിനു ഇപ്പോൾ നൽകിവരുന്ന ഗ്രാൻറു വളരെ തുച്ഛമാണെന്നാണ് ഇവിടെ മറെറാരഭിപ്രായം പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ നൽകിവരുന്ന ൧൫൦ രൂപാ ശരിയായ ഒരു തുകയല്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കാലസ്ഥിതിനോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരു ൨൫൦ രൂപായെങ്കിലും ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ സാധുക്കളുടെയിടയിൽ ധാരാളം പ്രചരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം, മി. ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിപരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ എല്ലാകരകളിലും വൈദ്യശാലകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയില്ലെങ്കിലും എല്ലാ പകുതികളിലും വൈദ്യശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): ആയുർവ്വേദചികിൽസയ്ക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള മരുന്നുകൾ എവിടെനിന്നു സംഭരിക്കാം?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ നാട്ടിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ അതു സംഭരിക്കാം.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : ഫാറസ്റ്റിനകത്തു ഇതിനാവശ്യമുള്ള മരുന്നുകളില്ലേ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : വനങ്ങളിൽ ഞാൻ സഞ്ചരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല; എങ്കിലും അവിടെ ധാരാളം മരുന്നുകൾ കാണുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്.

[Messrs: S. J. Nair and R. Raman Pillai were interrupting the member at the same time.]

PRESIDENT : One question at a time please.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : വനത്തിനകത്തുള്ള മരുന്നുകൾ ഫാറസ്റ്റ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും സംഭരിച്ചു ആയുർവ്വേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനു കൊടുത്താൽ നന്നായിരിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : നന്നായിരിക്കും.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : ഫാറസ്റ്റ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് പച്ചമരുന്നുകളിൽ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യമുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : സാധാരണയാളുകൾക്കുള്ള പരിചയത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ അവർക്കു പച്ചമരുന്നുകളെപ്പററി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാം.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANBAHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : തടിശേഖരിക്കുന്നകൂട്ടത്തിൽ പച്ചമരുന്നുകളും ശേഖരിക്കണമെന്നാണോ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : അങ്ങിനെ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ലല്ലോ.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*) : ഫാറസ്റ്റ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ മരുന്നുപറിക്കാൻകൂടി ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ അതിലേക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ചിലവുവരികയില്ലേ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : അതുകൊണ്ടു ആദായംകിട്ടുമെങ്കിൽ ചെലവുചെയ്താലും തരക്കേടില്ലാ.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*) : മരുന്നുകളുടെ ഗുണദോഷമറിയാവുന്ന വൈദ്യന്മാർതന്നെ ശേഖരിക്കയല്ലേ നല്ലതു്?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ആരുശേഖരിച്ചാലും തരക്കേടില്ല അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുപയോഗപ്രദമായിത്തീരണം.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : വനത്തിൽതാമസിക്കുന്ന കാണിക്കാർക്കു ഈ മരുന്നുകളുടെ പേരും വിവരവും അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടേ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അറിയാമായിരിക്കാം.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): കാണിക്കാരും ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാരും യോജിച്ചു പലതും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഇങ്ങനെ ഓരോ പകുതിയിലും ഓരോ വൈദ്യശാലകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി ൨൫ രൂപാ വീതം ഗ്രാൻറ കൊടുക്കുന്നതായിരുന്നാൽ ഒരുലക്ഷത്തിഅൻപതിനായിരം രൂപായോളമേ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ചിലവു വരികയൊള്ളു. ൯ ലക്ഷത്തോളം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ വൈദ്യത്തിനു ചിലവു ചെയ്യാൻ മടിയില്ലാത്ത ഗവണ്മെൻറു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വിശ്വാസമുള്ള ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിനു ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതു ഒട്ടും അസ്ഥാനത്തിലാവുകയില്ല. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, മി. ശങ്കരൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ എനിക്കു പ്രത്യേകം പ്രതിപാദിക്കാനുള്ളതു് ആയുർവ്വേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ബാലചികിത്സാവിഷയത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ നാലാം വശത്തുള്ള പ്രസ്താവന പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുണ്ടു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആകെ ബാലചികിത്സയ്ക്കു് താല്ക്കാലികമായി ഒരു വൈദ്യശാലക്കു ഗ്രാൻറ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു എന്നാണു് അതിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): ബാലചികിത്സയ്ക്കു ഹോമിയോപ്പതിയോ ആയുർവ്വേദമോ ഏതാണു് നല്ലതു്?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു താരതമ്യേന കൂടുതൽ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യം സിദ്ധിച്ച ആളുകളോടു മെമ്പർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടണം.

അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൻെറ നാലാം വശത്തു് "The Vaidyasala conducted by Drowpadi Antharjanam deserves particular mention" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു കാണുന്നു. ഈ വൈദ്യശാല ഉത്തമമായ രീതിയിൽ തിരുവല്ലാ താലൂക്കിൽ പാണ്ടനാട്ടുപകുതിയിലുള്ള ഒരു നമ്പൂ

ിരി അന്തർജ്ജനം നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്നുണ്ട്. ൧൧൦൯-ൽ ൧൩൩൦ ബാലന്മാരെ അവിടെ ചികിത്സിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായും അതിൽ ൧൧൪൬ ബാലന്മാരുടെ സുഖക്കേടു നിശ്ശേഷം ഭേദമായതായും അറിയാം.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): അന്തർജ്ജനം നടത്തിവരുന്ന വൈദ്യശാലയിൽ സകലയാളുകൾക്കും വ്യത്യാസം കൂടാതെ പ്രവേശനമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ജാതിമതഭേദം കൂടാതെ എല്ലാ ആളുകളേയും അവിടെ വളരെ ശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടി ഉത്തമമായ വിധം ചികിത്സിച്ചു വരുന്നതായി എനിക്കു നേരിട്ടറിയാം.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ബാലമരണം കൂടുതലായിട്ടു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ബാലചികിത്സാവകുപ്പിനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഏററവും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

Mr. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): ബാലമരണത്തെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന കണക്കു തെററാണെന്നാണോ മെമ്പരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

Mr. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായമാണ്.

പ്രായമായവരുടെ സുഖക്കേടിൻെറ വിവരങ്ങൾ അവക്കു തന്നെ വൈദ്യന്മാരെയോ ഡാക്കുർമാരെയോ അറിയിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. കുട്ടികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതിനാലും ലക്ഷണങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വിവേകബുദ്ധിയോടു തിരിച്ചറിയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാലും നല്ല വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യമുള്ള ആളുകളെക്കൊണ്ടു തന്നെ ചികിത്സിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ബാലചികിത്സാർത്ഥം കൂടുതൽ വൈദ്യശാലകൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടാക്കണം.

Mr. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): ബാലന്മാരെയും വൃദ്ധന്മാരെയും ചികിത്സിക്കാൻ പ്രത്യേകം വൈദ്യശാലകൾ വേണോ?

Mr. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): പ്രായമുള്ള ആളുകളെ ചികത്സിക്കുന്ന വൈദ്യൻ കുട്ടികളെ ചികത്സിക്കാൻ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യമുണ്ടായി എന്നു എപ്പോഴും വരികയില്ല.

Mr. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): എല്ലാവരെയും ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിനു വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യമുള്ളവക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുത്താൽമതി എന്നുവച്ചാൽ പോരേ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ സ്ത്രീകൾക്കും കുട്ടികൾക്കും പുരുഷന്മാർക്കും, വേറെ വേറെ ആശുപത്രിയോ പ്രത്യേക അപ്പാൽമിക്ക് ആശുപത്രിയോ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം തന്നെയില്ലല്ലോ.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): അപ്പാൽമിക്ക് ആശുപത്രി വേറെയാണല്ലോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അതു പോലുള്ള തത്വം ഇതിലും അന്തർഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞ അന്തർജ്ജനം നടത്തിവരുന്ന വൈദ്യശാലയ്ക്കു നൽകുന്ന ഗ്രാൻറു സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള വൈദ്യശാലകൾ കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. E. K. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*) : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവൺമെൻറു പൊതുവെ അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്ന നയം ആശാസ്യമല്ലാതാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അഭിരുചി എത്രമാത്രമാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്. ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ബഡ്ജറ്റുപ്രസംഗത്തിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുള്ള ആയുർവേദാശുപത്രി ൧൧൦൩-നെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു ൧൧൦൭-ൽ വളരെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. അലോപ്പതിചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായത്തിൻെറ കേന്ദ്രസ്ഥാനമായി തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തിൽ തന്നെയും ആയുർവ്വേദവൈദ്യത്തിനു ഇത്രമാത്രം പ്രാധാന്യം വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു ഈയാണ്ടു് പുതുതായി വൈദ്യശാലകൾക്കു ഒരു പൈസാപോലും, ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു കൂടുതലായി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു സങ്കടകരമായിട്ടു തന്നെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ നിലയിൽ ആയുർവേദത്തെ അശേഷം പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്താൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പൊതുവെ വിശ്വാസവും തൃപ്തിയുമുള്ള ഒരു ചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായത്തെ കഴിയുന്നത്രവേഗത്തിൽ നാടൊട്ടുക്കു പരത്തി, ജനങ്ങൾക്കുപയോഗപ്രദമായ വിധത്തിൽ അതിനെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാകുന്നു.

ആകെ ൧൧൮ അംഗീകൃതവൈദ്യശാലകൾ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലുമുള്ളതായി ഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവയിൽ ചിലതിനു അംഗീകാരംകൊടുത്തു എട്ടുംപത്തും വർഷമായികഴിഞ്ഞു. അംഗീകാരംകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ചിലവ തീരെ നിരുപയോഗമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നുള്ളതു ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ വളരെ നല്ലനിലയിൽ നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്നതും ഗവണ്മെന്റു പ്രോത്സാഹനത്തിനർഹമായിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ അനേകം വൈദ്യശാലകൾ ഈക്കൂട്ടത്തിലുണ്ട്. അവയ്ക്കു കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ ഗ്രാന്റു അനുവദിച്ചു സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഞാൻ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. തിരുവല്ലാതാലൂക്കിൽ പന്തളം വടക്കേക്കര പകുതിയിൽ ഒരു അംഗീകൃതവൈദ്യശാലയുണ്ട്. മൂലൂർ എസ്. പത്മനാഭപ്പണിക്കർ പല പ്രാവശ്യവും പ്രജാസഭയിൽ പറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ് ആ വൈദ്യശാലയ്ക്കു അംഗീകാരംകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ അംഗീകരണം കൊടുത്തിട്ടു ൭ വർഷത്തിനുമേലായി എങ്കിലും ആ വൈദ്യശാലയ്ക്കു ഗവണ്മെന്റു യാതൊരുസഹായധനവും കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇതു പ്രശസ്തമായ രീതിയിൽ നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്ന ഒരു വൈദ്യശാലയാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു ആണ്ടുതോറുമുള്ള ഈ വൈദ്യശാലയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനും അനുഭവംകൊണ്ട് എനിക്കും അറിയാവുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഈ സ്ഥാപനത്തിനു കഴിയുന്നതുവേഗത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു വേണ്ടതു സഹായധനം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നും അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Sir, I now move that the question be put.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, yesterday we heard member after member make demands for the opening of allopathic institutions in the various parts of the State. Today we come to the same demand in another form. I mean demand for medical relief, according to the Ayurvedic system, in the various parts of the State.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Then, why were not these two demands put together?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In the course of the debate today some remarks were made which seems to me to be of a disparaging character to the allopathic institutions; that is to say, certain comparisons between the allopathic and Ayurvedic institutions to the disparagement of the former were made.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Was it the general sense of the House?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not say so. I do not propose to make any such comparison. But I feel with the House that there is necessity for extending medical treatment in the State as far as we can. The advantages of the Ayurvedic system are, as some members said, that it is cheaper and that, further, it is more available in the rural parts.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Are there not very costly medicines in the Ayurvedic system, for example, Sidda Kalpa Makaradhwaja?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are. But on the other hand the Ayurvedic medicines are generally cheaper than allopathic medicines.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Are the Ayurvedic medicines cheaper or are the Ayurvedic vaidyans cheaper?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The medicines also are cheaper. They are prepared from locally collected plants and herbs and are prepared in a cheap manner.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there are medicines in the Ayurvedic system the preparation of which is very costly?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are some medicines of course which are of a very expensive kind. But I am speaking of the general medicines which are ordinarily prepared from drugs easily obtainable.

The trend of all the speeches is that the Ayurveda system of treatment should have better encouragement at the hands of Government. I should say that the Government are devoting more and more attention to the improvement of the Ayurvedic system of treatment in the State. I have got certain figures here which I should like to give to the House. In the year 1099, we had 82 grant-in-aid vaidyasalas and in 1100 the number rose to 92; in 1101 to 103; in 1102 to 113; in 1103 to 118; in 1104 to 120; in 1105 to 121; in 1106 to 125 and in 1107 to 127, 125 being permanent vaidyasalas and the remaining two temporary vaidyasalas.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know from the member what the average increase in the number of these vaidyasalas is?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not sure about it. The expenditure in the department rose from Rs. 46,503 in 1099 to about Rs. 67,000 now. As Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar said in the course of his speech, there was in the beginning a programme whereby Government wanted to have 120 vaidyasalas for the whole State giving an average of 1 vaidyasala for every four pakuthies. That programme was completed in 1104. Subsequent to that, Government have not been in a position to allot as much money as they would have desired to.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether that provision was given effect to so far as the Nedumangad taluk is concerned?

PRESIDENT: Cannot you keep the discussion more general, Mr. Nair?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is therefore clear that the attention which the Government have been taking has not been relaxed. The grant has been given to an increasing number of vaidyans and then Government have adopted a system of recognition of vaidyasalas. The object of that may be explained. Everyone is aware that there is an army of physicians in the State who adopt this system of treatment in an unscientific manner. So Government, to eliminate the persons who are carrying on unscientific method of treatment have adopted from 1104 a system of recognition of Vaidyans who pass out of our Ayurveda College.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether recognition is given only to vaidyasalas conducted by persons coming out of this college?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is generally given to vaidyans who have passed out of the Ayurveda College. As the member is aware, there are many vaidyans in the country who belong to very famous hereditary families. Such vaidyans have to be given recognition because some of them are very famous in their profession and far ahead of those who pass out of the Ayurveda College. So, recognition is not confined to the vaidyans that have passed from the Ayurveda College. It is also granted to some of those famous hereditary vaidyans who do a great amount of medical work in the State.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is it a recognition of the vaidyasalas or of the vaidyans?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is a recognition of vaidyans who are required to conduct vaidyasalas.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Is there a proposal to make licenses obligatory on the part of the vaidyans?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is no such proposal. Recognition is granted by the Government and it is given to the vaidyan.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): What are the advantages of this recognition so far as the vaidyan is concerned and so far as the public are concerned?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have explained how the public are benefited by it. The recognised vaidyans have certain privileges.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Do Government prohibit non-recognised vaidyans from practising?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The rules do not enable the Government to prohibit practising by vaidyans who are not recognised, but by the recognition the public gain confidence in the vaidyan and the vaidyan gets some small privileges.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know from the member whether health certificates given by a recognised vaidyan are approved by Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member whether apart from the antiquated achievements of Government in regard to Ayurveda, anything has been done further to encourage the Ayurveda system in 1108?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): What I have mentioned are not very antiquated.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the Government promised last year in the Legislative Council that they would try to do what is necessary for encouraging Ayurveda?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has anything been done after that?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We have added two vaidyasalas.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Was it in 1108?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not possible to do anything in 1108 on account of financial stringency.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is anything provided for 1109 for new vaidyasalas?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We are making permanent the two vaidyasalas which are now temporary. Further we are now giving scholarships to two candidates to qualify themselves one in Benares and the other in Madras.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Does the system of the recognition of these vaidyans cost the Government anything?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): May I know from the member whether Government cannot undertake to work with a definite programme at least in the future so that more and more vaidyasalas can be brought into existence?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We are of course circumscribed by the question of funds. On the one hand there is an insistent demand for increasing the number of allopathic institutions. There is also the demand for improving the public health conditions of the State. As I said, we are in a great degree handicapped for want of funds.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there is any insistent demand for encouraging homoeopathy?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There has been no insistent demand though there have been one or two demands.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there was a resolution passed in this House for encouraging homoeopathy?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There was.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Are there Travancorean students in the Madras School of Inidegenous medicine?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is one student.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*); Has he been provided with a job in Travancore?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Are there people from Travancore who after passing out of the Madras School of medicine have not been provided in this place?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are no places to be given. I have no information on that point.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAN PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): If such a person cannot be provided with a place what is the use of Government sending a student to Madras over and over again?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is to give him advanced education so that he may be a more useful physician when he comes to Travancore.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is not that sort of education given in the Trivandrum Ayurveda College;

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Setretary to Government*): No. It will be more advanced as he will have to study the allopathic system also there.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether any places are reserved for these two students;

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No. One is in Benares and the other in Madras. Both of them have already joined.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether Government will provide them places after their return?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not the intention of the Government to provide them places. When they come back they will be highly qualified Ayurveda Doctors and they set up practice for themselves.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): At page 140 of the budget I find the foot note that the two grant-in-aid vaidyans are to be continued as temporary in 1109.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, they are to be made permanent.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the member whether Madras qualification is superior to Travancore qualification?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It is, because there is education in allopathy also. I am not sure if it is advanced education.

MR K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolum*) : Have the Government received any applications from students who had already completed their studies in Madras?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*); I am not able to say at present.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether the Superintendent of the Madras School recommended anybody for appointment here?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am sorry Sir, I do not recollect.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the member whether it is not feasible to raise the standard here?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We have to consider that.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): May I ask the member whether the principle of the allopathic system of medicine is not inconsistent with the Ayurvedic system?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am not a professional man.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the House one aspect of the system of grant-in-aid. Some members were speaking of grant as pay. In fact, the mover himself compared it to the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. One member even said that they should be retired at the age of 55. May I say that the grant-in-aid system is based on a different principle? A grant is paid to a Vaidyan not like the pay of the Government Officers. It is a grant-in-aid. In this connection, I may say that the payment of the grant does not increase the volume of the Ayurvedic treatment in the State. It may in certain cases make the vaidyans provide vaidyasalas. But there are ever so many vaidyans in the State who conduct the treatment from their own houses.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the grant is given to a particular vaidyan or vaidyasala?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It is paid to a Vaidyan for the conduct of a Vaidyasala. There are many vaidyans who conduct vaidyasalas and are not in receipt of grants.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know whether the Government do not insist that those vaidyans who receive grants should keep vaidyasalas?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes, they do. I was explaining that these vaidyans are even doing a good deal of medical work in the places where they are. The payment of the grant does not really increase the volume of medical aid. It merely helps the vaidyans.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Does it not encourage the establishment of more Vaidyasalas in the expectation of getting grants?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It does encourage. I am not speaking against the payment of grants. I am explaining to the House that the payment of grants does not necessarily mean increase in the volume of medical treatment in the country. As a matter of fact, I do not know whether there is any country in India which has got so much of Ayurveda treatment as Travancore.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): What does the member say about the feasibility of establishing one or two Ayurveda Hospitals in North Travancore?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Every thing depends upon funds. We have got one Ayurveda Government Hospital in Trivandrum and three aided Ayerveda Hospitals.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): May I know where is located the northern-most Ayurveda Hospital?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): At Quilon. If it is for grant-in-aid somebody must first open a hospital and apply for grant.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): May I know the policy adopted by the Government in granting recognition?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have explained it already. The policy is to give recognition to persons who have got academic qualifications. That is mostly persons who have passed out of the Government Ayurveda College in Trivandrum.

MR. A. ESWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): Am I to understand that only men passing out of the Ayurveda College would get recognition?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I had already stated that recognition is given to certain persons who are hereditary Ayurveda Vaidyans. There are some distinguished Vaidyans of that kind.

MR. A. ESWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): Does Government give recognition voluntarily or on application?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): On application. Another point was about increasing the number of vaidyasalas. There are now 127 vaidyasalas in the State. Further increase depends upon funds. No provision is made for increasing the grant-in-aid in 1109 because we have no money. Government are very sympathetic in this matter. But they cannot go further without funds being available.

Then the question was raised about increasing the rates of grant. One or two members suggested that the lowest grant of Rs. 15 may be raised to Rs. 25. By that step we will double our expenditure on grant. That again is entirely a question of funds.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is not the present grant Rs. 30,000 per annum?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. One of the members said that the rates should be increased and all the recognised vaidyans given grants. The whole thing would involve a lakh of rupees. It is not possible to do this in the present state of financial depression.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): മെഡിക്കൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുകയിൽനിന്നു ഒരു ശതമാനം ആയുർവ്വേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു നീക്കിവച്ചാൽ ഈ പറയുന്ന ദോഷമുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലല്ലോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If the member means that the sum should be taken out of the allopathic budget, then that is a proposition that cannot be considered. I do not know whether the member means that.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ആകപ്പാടെ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുകയിൽനിന്നു ഒരുതുക ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടു മററുള്ള ഭാഗിക്കണം.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is what I have been saying. We have no money.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): പാശ്ചാത്യവൈദ്യസംപ്രദായം കുറെകുറച്ചാലും തരക്കേടില്ല, ഇതിനെ കുറെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. എന്നാലെ അതിനു ഒരു പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഉണ്ടാവുകയൊള്ളു.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is a good deal of difference of opinion on that point. From what I heared yesterday, I feel sure that no member on the other side of the house would advocate the closing of any allopathic medical institution in the State.

MR. N. E VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla*): അലോപ്പതിസംപ്രദായം നിറുത്തൽചെയ്യണമെന്നല്ല പറഞ്ഞതു്. അതിൻെറ ചിലവുകുറച്ചു ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിനു കൂടുതൽഫണ്ടുകണ്ടുപിടിക്കണമെന്നാണ് പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No proposition to that effect was made hith erto.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): The newly created Deputy Darbar Physicians on Rs. 1,200 per mensem may be abolished.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not agree to that.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I rise to a point of order. Is the member in order in referring to the Medical Department?

PRESIDENT: That subject is closed.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Mr. Sivatanu Pillai wanted encouragement of *Sidha* vaidyasalas. The difficulty about that is that there are no institutions in Travancore where people are given education in the *Sidha* system of treatment. It is a system of treatment which like the Ayurveda is practised by persons who are not qualified, who may be quacks. There are no means by which we can check their qualifications.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is the member aware that there are many men duly qualified in British India and living in South Travancore who have certificates of merit from British India?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I accept that information. The difficulty so far as the Ayurveda Department is concerned is in the matter of supervision and control of such Vaidyans. Still that will be considered and the giving of grants will depend upon the provision of funds. At present we are not in a position to increase the number or the amount of grant that we are giving to Ayurveda Institutions.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): May I know whether Government will consider applications from depressed classes and backward communities in giving grants?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The difficulty there also is that we have no vacancies to allot grants. Their cases will be considered sympathetically when vacancies occur hereafter.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member why recognition was refused to the Vaikom Ayurveda School?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not in a position to say that now. Probably certain conditions have to be fulfilled and the school might not have fulfilled those conditions.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Will the Government consider that?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It will be referred to the Ayurveda Inspector.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know what has become of the Director's post? Why is it held in abeyance?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Department has now been divided into two branches one section in charge of the Inspector and the other in charge of the Principal.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the post has been abolished?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is held in abeyance.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether Government propose to appoint anybody now?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not now.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know the period for which the abeyance will have force?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No. It cannot be determined now.

PRESIDENT : There is a motion that the question be now put.

The motion for closure was then put and carried.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : I am sorry, Sir, to say that the reply given by the Chief Secretary is far from satisfactory. It was stated by the Chief Secretary that Government are doing everything in their power to increase the popularity of the Ayurveda system of treatment. But I wish to point out one specific instance which would show how they are keeping up their promise. At Puthupalli in Karunagapally taluk, there is one Ayurveda Vaidyan who applied for grant. He got an endorsement that his case will be considered when the number of Vaidyans is increased. But from the report of the Department it is seen that only two Vaidyans are given grants temporarily throughout the State. From the replies that were given just now, it is seen that those two vaidyasalas are going to be made permanent. That means that the promise made to the recognised Vaidyan at Puthupalli is not going to be kept.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know whether the member considers the interests of a particular Vaidyan or the general interests of the State as a whole as more important?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) ; Certainly the general interests of the state are more important. The member could understand from the way in which I moved my motion that I referred to this particular case only incidentally.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know the particular issue on which the House has to vote?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): The particular issue is the need for increasing the number of grant-in-aid vaidyasalas in the State and the necessity for increasing the grants to the Vaidyans. The usual corus of "no funds" is repeated by the Chief Secretary. Some members on this side of the House who supported the motion went to the extent of saying that the number of grant-in-aid vaidyasalas must be increased up to 5,000. I think my demand was far simpler and modest. Mine was only to give grant-in-aid to the already recognized vaidyasalas which come to about 114 and to fix the minimum of grant at Rs. 25. I find that this modest and minimum demand is not acceptable from the point of view of the Government. That being the case I press the motion to a division.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The member was saying that the Government do not give sufficient encouragement to Ayurveda and quoted one instance. Sir, that instance does not prove his case. He was saying that Government had made a promise to a particular Vaidyan to give him a grant but they do not fulfill that promise when two new vaidyasalas were opened. That does not prove his case at all. It is true that Government gave grants to two Vaidyans although they did not give the grant to the Vaiydan at Puthupalli. These two Vaidyans were given grants for specific purposes one was for a Unani vaidyasala and the other for a Bala Chikilsa vaidyasala conducted by Srimathi Draupathi Antharjanam. No general vaidyasala was sanctioned after that date so as to enable Government to give the grant to the Vaidyan at Puthupalli.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): On a point of personal explanation I may say that I did not rely solely upon that in support of my position.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have explained to the House why the grant could not be given to that particular Vaidyan—

As regards the general proposition I have to repeat again that the Government are one with the House in the view that the system of Ayurveda requires encouragement. But at the same time Government are not in a position to do much simply because they have no funds.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,111 for establishment by Re. 1.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

Motion 190.

The following motion was not moved:

MR. M. N. NAIR: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,342 for Inspector of Ayurveda by Re. 1.

Motion 191.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,985 for Ayurveda Pharmacy by Rs. 10.

Sir, the object of my motion is to bring home to this House a very bad and vicious practice obtaining in the pharmacy here. Sir, there is a general complaint that the medicines prepared there are not at present as efficacious as they used to be before. A large number of people attend the local hospital where their complaints are attended to by the Ayurveda physician employed there. Of course they go on taking the medicines and the drugs supplied from there for days and months and it is seen in several cases that there is no perceptible improvement in their complaints. Sir, a certain specific instance was brought to my notice. A certain man had a slight stomach complaint. He approached the Ayurveda Doctor in the hospital and the Doctor examined him and prescribed one *kazhayam* (കഷായം) He has been taking that *kazhayam* for several months. Each time when he represented that he was not getting any improvement the Doctor would say "All right, try it for a few days more and you will improve." Finally he gave up the Ayurveda hospital and resorted to a private physician. That physician, it so happened, examined him and prescribed the self-same medicine as prescribed by the Ayurveda Doctor. When this man said "I have been using this medicine and it has not done me any good" the local private physican said; does not matter, you try the same, I will give the prescription containing the details of the ingredients and you purchase the prescriptions and prepare the *kazhayam* yourself. Sir, by taking three dozes of this home made *kazhayam* he was completely cured.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Can it not be by the effect of both the medicines?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The member has not catched my point. I am driving at another point. The physicians and

[Mr. K. Padmanabhan.]

other persons employed in the pharmacy resort to a practice of extracting the essence of medicines prepared there. In the case of the *kazhayams* prepared there what they do is this—When it is prepared its essence will be taken by them and then they will pour water, boil it again and this waste product is bottled nicely and sent to the hospital.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): മെമ്പറുടെ അനുഭവത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഇതു പറയുകയാണോ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I have very reliable and authentic information. The member will be pleased to understand that without being reliably informed I am not likely to place such matters before this House.

Sir, the consequence of that bad practice are very pernicious and disastrous not only to the institution, but to the country at large. I place this matter before the House for the serious—

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is the member aware that these are very serious allegations about a public institution?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I am perfectly aware that the consequences are disastrous. That is why I bring this to the notice of this House.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Then will the member be graciously pleased to tell the House the source of this *reliable* information?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Not at all necessary. A certain iudividual has disclosed this fact to me and from my independent enquiries I have come to the conclusion that some bad practice is going on there and it is high time that Government should pay attention to it.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*); About the details of the preparation, I wish to know from where the member got that information?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) · The same source from which I got the other information.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Can we take it that the member speaks from his own personal experience?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): From my enquiries in the matter I have come to the irresistible conclusion.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I wish to know from the member whether it is partly from his own personal experience?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I have answered that question.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Can the member enlighten the House as to the source of the information which the member considers reliable and which others may not consider reliable?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): That is left to the member's discretion. If he does not believe me, I am not particular that a particular member should believe me. But this is all the information that I can give.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Could not the member think that the diluted solution was considered to be more efficacious than the concentrated solution which was considered to be, deleterious in effect ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I am sorry, I am not able to catch the gist of his question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The member said that the first essence that was obtained was taken by somebody who was responsible for the preparation and was boiled after pouring water and kept there for purposes of prescription. From that the member inferred that the pure essence, as it were, was taken away by somebody for private use and the cold water was kept for public use. Could not the member think that under such circumstances the diluted solution was considered to be more efficacious than the concentrated solution which was considered to be deleterious in effect by the expert to be more useful ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The difficulty is that an expert might not have decided it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether he says this on expert knowledge ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I am not an expert.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether he can supply us the information upon which he came to the conclusion ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I have disclosed the sources as far as possible. Further I am not able.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know further whether the diluted decoction has been prepared by the member himself or any other person under his supervision of which he came to such a conclusion ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I am satisfied with regard to the information which I have placed before the House.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): May I know from the member that the information may be true or may be false ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Yes, quite possible.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Will the member be prepared to disclose the informant's name to the Government Member in charge of the Department ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Of course a particular individual has reported to me his experience.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am asking whether that person's name can be disclosed to the Government Member in charge of the Department ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I do not think it is possible to disclose his name.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I request that the Government should press to receive a definite statement.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. It is out of order.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I am of opinion that there is a very serious defect existing in the pharmacy where the medicines for use are prepared. Of course if the pay of the employees there is inadequate I have no objection in raising their pay. My only point is that they should not resort to this very bad practice.

The time allowed for the Demand being over, the following motions lapsed :—

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

192. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,901 for the Department of Ayurveda by Re. 1.

MR. JOHN JOSEPH :

193. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,901 for the Department of Ayurveda by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

194. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,901 for the Department of Ayurveda by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

195. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,901 for the Department of Ayurveda by Re. 1.

MR. K. MAHOMED :

196. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,901 for the Department of Ayurveda by Re. 1.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI :

197. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,901 for the Department of Ayurveda by Re. 1.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANIKKAR :

198. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,901 for the Department of Ayurveda by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

199. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,901 for the Department of Ayurveda by Re. 1.

MR. E. K. KUNJURAMAN :

200. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,901 for the Department of Ayurveda by Rs. 100.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

201. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,820 for Grants to Ayurveda Medical Institutions by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON :

202. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,820 for Grants to Ayurvedic Medical Institutions by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

203. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,820 for Grants to Ayurvedic Medical Institutions by Rs. 100.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI :

204. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 686 for scholarships and stipends for the study of Ayurveda medicine by Rs. 350.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

205. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 66,595 under Demand VII by Re. 1.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

206. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,595 under Demand VII by Re. 1

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

207. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 66,595 under Demand VII by Re. 1

Demand VII. Ayurveda for Rs. 66,595 less Re. 1 was then put to the vote of the House and carried.

The House rose for lunch at 1-30 P. M.

The Assembly met again at 2 -15.

DEMAND VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,52,318 under Demand VIII-Public Health and Sanitation.

The following motion was not moved :

Motion 208.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI : *To omit the allotment of rupees 3,000 for honorarium to the Assistant Director.*

Motion 209.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : I beg to make the following motion.

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,504 for establishment by Rs. 100".

The object of the motion is "to urge upon the attention of Government the need of immediate provision for good drinking water in areas where it is not available now."

Sir, I admit that I feel a tinge of shame in being called upon to press for such an obvious necessity. I am quite sure that nobody on the Government Benches would oppose the demand for such necessaries of life. Yet the fact remains that in various parts of Travancore this wide-spread want awaits supply. This is a longstanding complaint. In the modern history of Travancore, if I should trace the course of this long felt want, I may begin with the Coronation of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal of revered memory, who, on the occasion of His Highness' Coronation promised three boons to His Highness's subjects, among which good drinking water merits distinct and prominent mention. His Highness's Proclamation in this respect was to the effect that wells would be sunk wheresoever it was necessary to provide good drinking water. Subsequently, I understand that a pro vision used to be made in the P. W. D. Budget annually to the exten of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of sinking wells. For reasons best known to themselves, the P. W. D. people however, did not seriously keep to the course laid down for them. Coming to later years, I understand from my friend Mr. Asan and some other members here, that, in the previous Legislative Council resolution was passed urging the need of drinking water in centres where it is not available. I myself recollect, at a still earlier stage, one member in the previous Council urging the need of drinking water on the western side of the Kayankulam lake, *i. e.*, the belt between that lake and the Arabian Sea, Now

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.

the matter has again been brought to the attention of the representatives of the people and to me particularly during the election period. One of the conditions on which the people of Thottapalli pledged their support to me was, that I should agitate for good drinking water. That is one of my election pledges. I brought this matter to the notice of Government during the general discussion on the budget and I was glad to find that a number of gentlemen on this side of the House also were of the same opinion as myself. The Sanitary and the Public Health Departments are working a good deal, as they say, to eradicate hookworm, filariasis, and kindred troubles from which people are suffering in some parts of the State. I really fail to understand how their labours would bear fruit so long as they leave open the doors for the introduction of the filarial germs into the human system through drinking water. The water at Thottapalli and other tracts bordering on the Kayankulam lake or other lakes like the Vembanad, is perceptibly brackish and impure throughout the year. It is indeed a suffering in silence which the people all through endure in helpless resignation. Well, apart from the brackishness, probably on examination, the water of the Kayankulam lake may disclose the existence of various undesirable microbes and bacteria in it. Thus while the Public Health Department is trying to drive out the filarial germs through one orifice of the body, they are allowing it to be introduced through the other. This certainly is a very vicious circle and shows the purposeless pursuits of the department. The department, at any rate, should be foremost to combat the spread of filarial infection. I understand that the trouble arises mainly because of the fact that the sanitation and the Health Department has very little control over the programme for well-sinking. Somehow or other the P. W. D has been entrusted with this business; they are the last people to realise the importance or the seriousness of the provision in this respect. I would therefore suggest the desirability of removing this particular subject from the control of the P. W. D. to that of the amalgamated Public Health Department. Unless that is done, there may not be sufficient justification for us to vent our fury upon the Public Health Department. We are directly concerned with the Public Health Department in this respect. But now that Department may probably excuse itself by saying that its relation with the subject is indirect, the P. W. D. being directly concerned in the matter.

Much more is the importance of the question and it has to be considered in its sanitary and hygienic aspects. With these observations Sir, I have very great pleasure in recommending the acceptance of the motion by the House.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Sir, I fully support the motion moved by my friend Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. The want of good drinking water is felt acutely in Nanjinad. Before I come to that, I have to speak a few words. The Medical profession classifies all epidemic diseases into preventible, curable and fatal.

Of course, under modern conditions, three corresponding professions are also in existence. The Public Health and Sanitary Department, undertakes to prevent, the Medical Department undertakes to cure and the undertaker undertakes the rest. In Nanjinad Sir, the undertaker is known as the *Pronopakari*-the life saviour. He is a man who really helps in life, and he is also a medicine man. He prevents and cures and he does the rest also. An illustrious person once asked the medical profession a question "why cannot preventible diseases be prevented" That is as good as asking the legal profession, why cannot law's delays be remedied. The profession will disappear. In the pamphlet issued by the Honorary Advisor on Public Health on Cholera we find this —

"In spite of all its horrors, cholera is a preventible disease".

The question then is, why the department does not prevent it. The answer is given in the same pamphlet. "Further treatment will have to be done with the advice and assistance of a Medical Officer." The Medical Department will disappear if the Health Department prevents it. Between them both, in the end, they attribute it to bad drinking water. This is what both the Health Department and Medical Department combined says. There is not a single village in Nanjinad, and, I am not exaggerating it, which has an uncontaminated supply of drinking water. The source of supply of drinking water is not even wells, it is tanks. And for what all purposes these tanks are used will be evident from one instance given in the Health Pamphlet on Guinea Worm. The following is the history of Guinea Worm infection in Suchindram.

"A resident of the Cuduppa District, Madras Presidency, came to Suchindram to see his wife's people, about two years ago, and has repeated these visits at intervals during the past two years. When he came to Suchindram, he was accustomed to bathe in the tank which is on the western side of the temple. At the time when he came to bathe what happened was this "The Brahmin women took the water from the tank to their homes to be utilised for cooking and other purposes. The Brahmin males have a habit of first taking some water in the right palm and drinking it as a preliminary to bathing. The Nair woman was a temple servant. She also bathed in the same tank"

And all contracted the same disease. There are no statistics as to the number of cattle which died on this account, because cattle also take water. They use these tanks for their purposes also. It so happens that this tank is situated in the heart of Suchindram, where the so-called depressed classes have no entry. Fortunately they were saved. It is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good. What happens is, cholera and tank water are reserved entirely for the socalled higher castes in Nanjinad. The others including cattle are immure. Sir, a comprehensive scheme of water supply must be undertaken. It has been a longstanding cry so for as the Nagercoil Municipality is concerned of which I was a member in the past for about 10 years. We do not grudge Trivandrum people for their water supply. Let them die in peace. I request Government to help us in that direction also to some extent.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*). മി. പി. കെ. നാരായണപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. അതിൻെറ മൂലതത്വത്തോടു അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതുകൂടാതെ എനിക്കു ഒരു പ്രത്യേകസംഗതികൂടി പറയുവാനുണ്ട്, അതായതു് കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളിതാലൂക്കിൽ ആലപ്പാട്ടു, ചെറിയ അഴീക്കൽ എന്നീസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അധിവസിക്കുന്ന അരയസമുദായക്കാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു ശുദ്ധജലത്തിൻെറ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ഒരു കിണർകുഴിപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് മെമ്മോറിയൽ മുഖേനയും ഡെപ്യൂട്ടേഷൻമുഖേനയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടും ഇതുവരെ യാതൊരുവിധത്തിലുള്ള ആനുകൂല്യവും ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു് വളരെ കൂടുതലാകയാൽ അതിനെ പരിഹരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാണെന്നുമാത്രം ഞാൻ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): കുളിക്കാനും കുടിക്കാനും ശുദ്ധജലം കിട്ടാതെ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടനുഭവിക്കുന്ന അനേകായിരം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽനിന്നും വരുന്ന എനിക്കു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെപിൻതാങ്ങുന്നതിനു് വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു്. നാടൊട്ടുക്കു് "വെള്ളമില്ല" "വെള്ളമില്ല"എന്നുള്ള സങ്കടംപറയുന്ന ആളുകളാണു അധികംഉള്ളതു്. അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ ഞങ്ങളുടെ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ളവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളുമായി താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തിനോക്കിയാൽ മററുള്ളവരുടേതു് നിസ്സാരം എന്നുതന്നെയാണു് തോന്നുന്നതു്. അമ്പലപ്പുഴതാലൂക്കിലുള്ള അനേകസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കുളിക്കാനും കുടിക്കാനും ശുദ്ധജലം കിട്ടാതെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പരസ്യമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണു്. ആലപ്പുഴടൗണിൽ ഒരു വാടത്തോട്ടു് ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവിടത്തെ ജോലിക്കാരായ വളരെ ആളുകൾക്കു് കുളിക്കാൻപോലും സാധിക്കയില്ലാ എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ അതിശയോക്തി ഒട്ടുംതന്നെയില്ല. വാടത്തോടിനു് അതിൻെറ യഥാർത്ഥമായ അർത്ഥംതന്നെയാണുള്ളതു്, അതായതു് ആ തോട്ടിൻെറ ഇരുകരകളിലും മലമൂത്രവിസർജ്ജനം ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതുമൂലം അതു് യഥാർത്ഥമായ ഒരു വാടത്തോടു് ആയിട്ടുതന്നെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ദുർഗ്ഗന്ധപരിപൂർണ്ണമായ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള വെള്ളമാണു് ആലപ്പുഴയിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ കുളിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഇന്നും ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ളതു് വെറും ഒരു വാസ്തവം മാത്രമാണു്. ഇതു് പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ സങ്കടകരമാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കു നിവൃത്തി

യില്ല. അൻപതിനായിരം ജനങ്ങളോളം അധിവസിക്കുന്ന ആലപ്പുഴ ടൗണിൽ ശുദ്ധജലംകിട്ടുന്നതിന് എന്തെങ്കിലും മാറ്റം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. വളരെ നാളായി അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഇതിനെ പററി പരാതികൾ പറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. തന്നിമിത്തം ആ സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ചില അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയും പ്രാരംഭവേലകൾ തുടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഈ വിഷയത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് ചില റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്ക് സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായും എനിക്കറിയാം. ഇങ്ങനെ അന്വേഷണവും റിപ്പോർട്ടും മാത്രംകൊണ്ടു കഴിയുന്നതല്ലാതെ കുടിക്കാൻ വെള്ളം കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള മാറ്റങ്ങളൊന്നും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ എത്രനാൾ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു അറിയാനും പാടില്ല. ഇതിലേക്ക എന്തെങ്കിലും പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ആലപ്പുഴയുള്ള വെള്ളത്തിൻെറ നിറംകണ്ടാൽതന്നെ അതിനെ ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ ആരും മടിക്കുന്നതാണ്. നല്ലതെളിവുള്ളവെള്ളം ആലപ്പുഴമുഴുവൻ അന്വേഷിച്ചാലും കിട്ടുമോ എന്നുള്ള കാര്യവും സംശയമാണ്. ജയിലിലും കടപ്പുറത്തും ഉള്ള രണ്ടു കിണറുകളിൽ നല്ലവെള്ളം ഉണ്ടെന്നു കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്, എന്നാൽ അതു് ടൌണിലുള്ള എല്ലാവർക്കും ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിത്തീരാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. നല്ലവെള്ളം കുടിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യസ്ഥിതിക്ക് വളരെ ഹാനി ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകം പറഞ്ഞറിയിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഇല്ലല്ലോ. ആലപ്പുഴയുണ്ടാകുന്ന മരണങ്ങൾമിക്കവാറും അവിടത്തെ ചീത്തവെള്ളം കുടിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് സംഭവിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു പറയാൻ എനിക്ക് അശേഷം മടിയില്ല. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പ്രത്യേകംശ്രദ്ധവയ്ക്കണം. കുടിക്കാനുള്ള വെള്ളം എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ വരുത്തികൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ചുമതലയാണ്. തിരുവനന്തപുരംപോലെയുള്ള വലിയപട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ ജലസൌകര്യത്തിനായിട്ടും മററും ചിലവാക്കുന്നപണത്തിൻെറ ഒരംശം എങ്കിലും ആലപ്പുഴക്കാരുടെ ജലസൌകര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ചിലവുചെയ്യണം. എല്ലാ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും താമസിക്കുന്നവരോടു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുള്ള അനുഭാവം ഒരുപോലെയായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം, രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പ്രധാന സ്ഥലമാണ്, മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ട് താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലവുമാണ്, അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രധാനസ്ഥലം നന്നായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യംതന്നെ. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒക്കെയാണെങ്കിലും മററുള്ളവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ തീരെ അവഗണിക്കുന്നതു

[Mr. K. M. Karishnan.]

മട്ടംതന്നെ ശരിയല്ല. പണം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് എല്ലാ അവസരങ്ങളിലും സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നു. കുടിക്കാനുള്ള വെള്ളത്തിൻെറ കാര്യത്തിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു മറുപടിപറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കുടിക്കാൻപോലും വെള്ളം കിട്ടാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നവരെ കുറിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെൻറു യാതൊരു ദയവും കാണിക്കുന്നില്ലാ എന്നു മാത്രമെ പറയുവാനുള്ളു. കുടിക്കാൻ വെള്ളംകിട്ടാത്തസ്ഥലത്ത് അതുണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദയാദൃഷ്ടി ഉണ്ടാകണം. ആലപ്പുഴയിലും പരിസരപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും ഉള്ള വെള്ളം തുരെ മോശമാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരികയും ഉടൻതന്നെ അതിനൊരു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിക്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): വെള്ളംകൂടുതൽ ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോഴും അത് തീരെ ഇല്ലാതെ ആകുമ്പോഴും അനവരതം അവശത അനുഭവിച്ചുപോരുന്ന ഈ നാട്ടിലെ എളിയസമുദായക്കാരുടെ ചില സങ്കടങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നത്.

"ഉഞ്ഛരിനവൃത്തികൾ മലഞ്ചരുവിൽ വാഴ്വോർ
ഉഞ്ഛരിനവൃത്തികൾ വയൽകരയിൽ വാഴ്വോർ".

കർഷകവൃത്തിയെ അവലംബിക്കുന്ന വകയായാൽ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ പരമ്പരാജീവിതംതന്നെ ഈ വിധത്തിലാണ്. തന്നിമിത്തം ഇവർ രണ്ടുതരത്തിലും വിഷമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

വർഷകാലത്ത് ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംനിമിത്തം ഇവർ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സങ്കടം ഒരുതരം മലംചരിവുകളിലും കുന്നിൻപുറങ്ങളിലും താമസക്കാരായതുകൊണ്ട് വേനൽക്കാലത്തു വെള്ളം ഇല്ലാതെ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന വിഷമം വേറൊരുതരം. താഴ്ന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽമാത്രമെ വെള്ളം കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ നിത്യോപയോഗത്തിനു അത്യാവശ്യമായ ശുദ്ധജല സൗകര്യവിഷയത്തിൽ ഇവർ അത്യധികം സങ്കടപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നടത്തിവരുന്ന ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിററ് വർഷംതോറും പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ലഘുലേഖകളുംമററും അവർക്ക് കിട്ടുന്നതുമില്ല. അഥവാ ലഭിച്ചാൽ സുഖ സൗകര്യാദികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു അത് സഹായിക്കയുമില്ല. മററുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണ

വിഷയത്തിൽ. ഗവണ്മെന്റു ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സഹായസഹകരണം ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ എളിയവരായ അവശ സമുദായക്കാൎക്ക് ന്യായമായി കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അവരുടെ ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണവിഷയത്തിൽകൂടിഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിററ് താല്പൎയ്യം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. പട്ടണവാസികളായ സകലജനങ്ങളും, ജാതിമതഭേദമെന്യേ വാട്ടർസപ്ലൈമുഖാന്തിരം നല്ലവെള്ളം കിട്ടുമെല്ലോ എന്നുള്ള അത്യാഹ്ളാദത്തോടും, അതു് എപ്പോഴാണ് ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാകാൻ പോകുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ള അത്യാകാംക്ഷയോടുംകൂടിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അവശസമുദായങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വാട്ടർസപ്ളൈസംബന്ധിച്ചും കൂലിവേല ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പട്ടണത്തിൽവരുന്ന അവസരത്തിലല്ലാതെ അവൎക്കു നല്ലവെള്ളം കുടിക്കാൻ കിട്ടുകയില്ല. പിന്നെ പട്ടണത്തിന്റെ പരിസരത്തിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവൎക്കും ശുദ്ധജലം കിട്ടിഎന്നു വന്നേയ്ക്കാം. അതിനാൽ മററുസംഗതികളിൽ ചെയ്തുവരുന്ന സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾപോലെ ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണവിഷയത്തിലും മഹാരാജാവു് തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജാസഞ്ചയത്തിൽപെട്ട എളിയ ജനങ്ങളേയും കരുണാകടാക്ഷപൂൎവ്വം സഹായിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil 1*): Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House. At present, it is not necessary for me to expatiate upon the need for good drinking water badly felt in the rural parts of the State. I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Health Department the long felt want of good drinking water in some of the places in the Chirayinkil taluk. I am referring to the norrow strip of land between the backwater and the Arabian Sea. The pesple of this part of the country,if they want good drinking water, have either to cross the lake and go to the eastern parts or to go long distances northward or southward. In places like Kaikara and Nedunganda, the people have to walk three or four miles to get good drinking water. The diseases usually caused by drinking bad water are pervalent there. Hookworm disease is rampant in these parts; so also filariasis. I would therefore request the earnest attention of the Government in the matter of providing good drinking water in the near future.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I support the motion. My friend Mr. Chidambaram Pillai hopes that, because the people of Trivandrum have got, or are about to get good drinking water, they may be allowed to *die* in peace. What he intended must have been that the people of Trivandrum might be allowed to *live* in peace. Sir, I will pay the compliment back to him and say that I wish that

[Mr. P. K. Velu Pillai.]

the people of South Travancore, particularly Nanjinad, are allowed to *live* in peace and prosper. I have been in Nanjinad myself when a young boy; and I have seen Nanjinad several times afterwards also. At first I found it absolutely impossible to drink water there, because it was dirty and greenish in colour. I believe the difficulties experienced by the people of south Travancore in this respect are well known. Similarly, Sir, the sea-coast taluks, right from Cape Comorin up to the utmost extremity in the north have only brackish water, water absolutely unfit for drinking purposes.

Sir, it is admitted that prevention is better than cure. The Government of Travancore are spending huge sums of money in preventive medicine and in all such endeavours. If in these circumstances, they are not able to provide good drinking water to the people of the country, in spite of the excellent work they do on the subject and in spite of the hopes they entertain in the matter, all the efforts of the Public Health Department to improve conditions of general health will be absolutely infructuous. In times gone by, there were certain officers in Travancore Government service, Dewan Peishkars and others—one gentleman I remember, Mr. Raghunatha Rao—with whom the sinking of wells was a favourite occupation. A good number of excellent wells were sunk in their days. I do not say, Sir, that the officers of the Public Works Department do not sympathise with the people in this matter; but, they have much of urgent and important work to do. I have heard, Sir, of a battle being lost because a horse lost its shoe. It is like that.

Sir, if the drinking water is not good, all kinds of diseases will be introduced and the people are bound to suffer. There is no practical use in the Government accepting motions and resolutions in this form. This is one of those subjects in which there is no difference of opinion possible; and hence, perhaps, the maximum difficulty in anything being done. If there is a debate, dispute of any kind, then perhaps, people will bestow some attention to it. But, it is the fundamental truths that are very often dishonoured, because they do not fascinate people. I will propose a practical scheme, Sir. I request that Government should earmark not less than fifty thousand rupees for this purpose and begin in right earnest the sinking of wells right up from Cape Comorin along the sea coast to the northern most point in Travancore. My friend Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai reminded us of the kind promise made by the late Sri Mulam Tirunal Maha Raja at the time of his accession. I remember one instance in the history of one of the Maha Rajas of Travancore who lived about 500 years ago. He loved the people of the country so much and paid so much personal attention to their needs that, on one occasion, he himself went to a place in South Travancore, called Parasurama Perum Teruvu, a street not then open to all classes of the people, and commanded that all sections of the people could freely enter the street for the purpose of getting good drinking water from a well there. That is the policy which has been

pursued by His Highness the Maha Raja. That is the policy which has been pursued and which must be pursued by the Travancore Government. Therefore, Sir, I would impress upon the attention of Government the urgent necessity of not merely accepting the scheme but of providing a decent sum of money for the construction of these wells which is a duty which the Government must discharge, and this long suffering people will bless the Travancore Government for this favour.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this proposition. It is an admitted fact that there is a very large area in Travancore where good drinking water is not available. My friend Mr. Velu Pilli suggested to Government that Rs. 50,000 might be earmarked for sinking wells, that may be useful in some places where the subsoil contains good water. But of the places suffering from want of good drinking water, there are few where good drinking water could be had by sinking wells. Take for instance places along the coastal regions, like Kayankulam, Alleppey Kartikapalli, and Shertallai. However deep you may sink a well in any of those places you cannot get good drinking water though there is plenty of water in the subsoil. So that you will have to convey good drinking water to those places by means of pipes from places where you can get it. That, I submit, is a very large problem indeed. But it is a vital problem which, it is the duty of every Government to investigate and find a solution for. I would suggest, Sir, that the matter may be taken very earnestly in hand and very carefully investigated in order to find out how best good drinking water may be taken to these places at the least cost. The preliminary investigation will certainly not involve much cost but the carrying out or the materialisation of the scheme will certainly involve a heavy cost. This is a matter in which Government might legitimately plead want of funds, but I would suggest, Sir, that considering the paramount importance of the matter it may not be out of place if the Government asked the people to contribute liberally to meet the cost of any scheme the Government might devise, A fair water-cess would solve the problem of finance. I would therefore suggest that the matter be taken in hand and investigated immediately and some practicable scheme devised.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I wish to ask a question, Sir. Will not a deep and well-dug well provide better water than the wells now?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : However deep you may sink the well you cannot reach good water where there is none in the subsoil.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : Has the member enquired whether there are good deep springs in those places?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : So far as the wells are concerned, Sir, there is no well in any of these places which gives good water. Of course, there

[Mr. Changanacherry K. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

are certain parts in the State where the problem may be solved by means of wells but in the majority of cases it cannot be. Take for instance, Alleppy. However deep you may dig a well, you get only water looking just like tea decoction.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Would not a deep well protected properly at least prevent contamination from the neighbourhood?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): The question is not whether wells should be protected but whether good drinking water should not be supplied to the people who want it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What about the tube wells?

MR. CHANGNACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): You must ask Dr. Tampi about it. Nobody has tried that. My impression is that there is no good water in the subsoil in those places and it does not matter whether it is a deep well or a narrow well that is dug there. There must be good water in the sub-soil to be pumped up.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member whether there was an attempt to get good water by means of tube wells in Arattupuzha?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): I do not know about it.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സർ, നല്ലവെള്ളം കുടിക്കുന്നതിനൊ നല്ലവെള്ളത്തിൽ കുളിക്കുന്നതിനൊ ഭാഗ്യമില്ലാത്ത ജാതിയാണു് അധഃകൃതർ എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും പബ്ളിക്കിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി കിണറുകൾ കുഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അധഃകൃതൎക്കു് ആ തരത്തിലുള്ള കിണറുകളിൽനിന്നു വെള്ളംകോരുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഇതുവരെ നൽകിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നു് വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കുട്ടനാടൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ താമസിച്ചുവരുന്ന അധഃകൃതർ അവിടത്തെ അഴുക്കുവെള്ളംകുടിച്ചു്, ആരോഗ്യംനശിച്ചു, അനുദിനവും അകാലമരണത്തിനു അധീനരായിതീരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ സ്ഥലത്തു താമസിക്കുന്നവർ അവിടവിടെ ചെറുകുളങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി അതിൽനിന്നുമാണു് കുടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വെള്ളം എടുത്തുവരുന്നതു്. ഈ കുളങ്ങൾ വെള്ളംപൊങ്ങുമ്പോൾ നികന്നുപോകുന്നതിനാൽ വെള്ളംകിട്ടുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതായിതീരുന്നു. മീനമാസത്തിൽ കൊയ്ത്തുതുടങ്ങുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഹെൽത്തു് യൂണിററുകാർവന്നു വേണ്ട സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. പുഞ്ച

കൊയ്ത്തുതുടങ്ങുന്ന മീനമാസത്തിൽ ആയിരക്കണക്കിനു അധഃകൃതർ കിഴക്കൻമലകളിൽനിന്നും ഈ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽവന്നു താമസിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ സമയത്തു അവക്കു കുടിക്കുവാൻ ശുദ്ധജലം അശേഷം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. പത്തും പതിനഞ്ചും മൈൽ ദൂരെനിന്നുമാണ് അവക്കു കുടിക്കുവാൻ വെള്ളം കൊണ്ടുവന്നു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. അതും നല്ലവെള്ളമല്ല. അതികഠിനമായ വെയിലിൽ അത്യധികമായ ദേഹാദ്ധ്വാനംചെയ്തു ഈ ചീത്തവെള്ളവും കുടിക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം അനേകം ആളുകൾ കാളറാ മുതലായ പകർച്ചവ്യാധികൾ പിടിപെട്ടു മരിച്ചുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ പുഞ്ചകൊയ്ത്തു തുടങ്ങുന്ന മീനമാസത്തിൽ അവിടെ ഒരു ഹെൽത്തു് യൂണിററ് ആഫീസ്സ് സ്ഥാപിച്ചു നല്ലവെള്ളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഏർപ്പാട്ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

നാഞ്ചിനാട്ടു മുതലായ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും നല്ലവെള്ളം അധഃകൃതക്കു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ധനവാന്മാരുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനായി എഴുനൂറും ആയിരവും രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കിണറുകൾ കുഴിപ്പിച്ചു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അധഃകൃതക്കു കിണർ കുഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ൫൦൦ രൂപാ ഒരു ഗ്രാൻറുപോലെ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതേയുള്ളു. അതു് ദയാപൂർവ്വമായ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയല്ല. മററുള്ളവക്കു കിണറുകുഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ചിലവാക്കുന്ന പണത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽപണം ചിലവുചെയ്തു അധഃകൃതർക്ക് കിണറുകുഴിപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അധഃകൃതരുടെ ആരോഗ്യം മലിനജലംകുടിക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം നശിച്ചുപോയാൽ, നാട്ടിന്റെ നട്ടെല്ലായും ജീവനാഡിയായും ഇരിക്കുന്ന അധഃകൃതരുടെ ആരോഗ്യം നശിച്ചുപോയാൽ, നാട്ടിന്റെ ഐശ്വര്യം കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരുസംശയവുമില്ല. ഇതു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെക്കൂടി ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ അധഃകൃതരുടെ ആരോഗ്യം ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അവർക്കു നല്ലവെള്ളം കൂടുതലായി കിട്ടുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): മററുള്ളവർക്കു നല്ലവെള്ളംകൊടുക്കണ്ടാ എന്നാണൊ മെംബർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): മററുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കുകൂടി ശുദ്ധജലംകിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അധഃകൃതർക്കു നല്ലവെള്ളം കിട്ടുകയില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു നിശ്ചയമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഞാൻ അങ്ങിനെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു്.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I wish to support the motion of Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. I hope at least with regard to this matter, that a large supply of fresh uncontaminated pure drinking water is a prime necessity of man, there will be no difference of opinion. At least Doctors will not differ with regard to this point though some of our leading publicists might differ with regard to the particular methods by or the sources from which good drinking water might be supplied to the people. Sir, it is not a new discovery that cholera, one of the terrible diseases that carry away thousands of people every now and then, is a water-borne disease. This was taught to us even when we were boys in our primary classes. Even after so many years we find that there are not sufficient sources of good drinking water in various parts of the country. Well, Sir, I am a specialist in cholera in the sense that I represent a constituency which has shown the greatest death roll during the last cholera epidemic. It was observed during the cholera season that the incidence of the disease was along the line of water courses. I hope that was noticed by the medical officers who were on duty at the time in the various pakuthies. The disease broke out along the water course, for instance, along the Kuzhithura river. Many people who lived on the banks of the river used the river water for their drinking purposes and the many cases of cholera that were seen along the line of the river were due to the drinking of the river water. Then again in the taluk of Vilavankod which has got a long sea coast inhabited by poor fishermen all along the cost during the last cholera season, almost all the fishing villages were affected and the fishermen died in thousands. So I urge on the attention of Government the prime necessity of sinking wells in suitable places. Of course, it is not in all places that deep-water wells can be sunk. But in places where such wells can be sunk they should be sunk. In other places, of course, pipe water has to be introduced. For instance, for a town like Trivandrum it will be more profitable and more advantageous and that is the only method. But in many of the rural parts, of course, the sub-soil is quite alright and if deep wells are sunk there would be a large supply of water for use at all times of the year. So, I would respectfully urge upon the attention of Government and, especially of the officers who are in charge of Public Health and Sanitation, to increase the number of fresh water wells in rural parts and also wherever possible, to introduce the pipe water system also.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know from the member if we could get good drinking water at the Cape if we sunk a very deep well?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Well, Sir, I am living in a place now where no well is less than 100 feet deep. But of course we have to pay a very heavy charge to our servants to lift the water. But, all the same, we get excellent drinking water in spite of the depth of the well. I am living at Ramavarmapuram near Nagercoil.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): I am speaking of the Cape. Is it possible to get good drinking water even if we sink a well there more than 100 feet deep?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): It is not possible at the Cape.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): That is the case in Shertala.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, this is such a very important subject that people who have been listening to the discussion might very often forget themselves. But I, at any rate, do not propose to forget myself. I may say at the very outset that I heartily endorse the sentiments given expression to by my friend Mr. Chidambaram Pillai in relation to the necessity of the supply of good drinking water in Nanjinad. I may also add that I am really thankful for the sentiments expressed by Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai and Mr. A. Narayana Pillai who had in the course of their discussion, the goodness to refer to the sufferings of the poor innocent souls in the coast for want of good drinking water, as a result of which, and I know to my own personal knowledge that, thousands and thousands were carried away during the last cholera epidemic. I may say, Sir, that I was one of those persons who had occasion to witness the scene myself when more than half a dozen or sometimes even a dozen corpses were taken away from the cholera camp to be burried in the place called Muttam. I also saw not only the medical men but also the volunteers throwing themselves heart and soul in the work of relieving those poor people. Invariably the method adopted there, I found, was to disinfect those pools and ponds that were found surrounding those villages and from which those poor people, in spite of the fact that they were taught not to touch a drop of the water in those pools and ponds, took water for drinking purposes.

Sir, it was a most pitiable and heartrending sight for us to find. If it is not feasible for Government for lack of funds to give immediate relief to this dire necessity of those poor people, at least wells could be sunk. Mr. Changanacherry Parameswaran Pillai, when I asked him whether a well could be sunk in Cape, said it could not be. I can tell him that about 20 feet near the promontary, a good well has been sunk by the Devaswom Department where good drinking water is available.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Which is that place?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Inside what they call the Sanketham there is a bathing ghat. On the way to the Mandapam on the southern side where the Hindu Pilgrims have their both.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Does the member say that it is not brackish water?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): It is very very good drinking water.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): It is brackish water.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*); No, it is very good water. It gives very good taste (as very good water). The water supplied by a well of that kind would go a great way to relieve the suffering poor. Then with regard to the villagers in Nanjinad, I need hardly point out the desirability of sinking more wells in those villages. My friend Mr. John Joseph was giving expression to the statement that in Nanjinad the so-called highcaste people get good donation for digging wells. I do not know wherefrom my friend got that information. All the same if it is found true that wells have been dug at the cost of the Government for the use of the so-called highcaste people, is it not feasible for the Government to sink as many wells as possible for the use of the depressed classes? I would take this opportunity to ask the Government to throw open those wells to all castes and creeds if it is not possible to allot money for sinking wells to the depressed classes. At least those wells about which there could be no objection should be thrown open so that other people might also be given freedom to draw water.

One word about the Municipal Council. Some years ago, at their cost of Rs.1,000, an investigation was made for water supply to the Nagercoil Town. A report was also submitted for adoption. It was pressed in more sessions of the Legislative Council than one. The Government undertook that, when the Trivandrum Water Supply was finished, they would take up the supply to the Nagercoil Town. I do not know what is to come out of it. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I need hardly say that I support the motion because I cannot imagine a member who would say that he opposes this motion. Even Government members would endorse that aspect of the question, namely, that nobody would oppose such a demand. But seeing member after member urge and press the needs of his own constituency, I thought I would be failing in my duty if I did not press the needs of my constituency which is the dirtiest constituency of all the 62 constituencies—dirtiest in the sense that it comprises the dirtiest portions of two taluks. Sir, I take it as a proud privilege that I was called upon to represent such a dirty constituency because it affords me an opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government the lack of facilities the people of that place have in getting good drinking water. It is not a question of want of water. There is water everywhere during the rainy season as well as during the dry season. The cry of the people there is: "water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink". Even during the rainy season they cannot get good drinking water. My constituency comprises the coastal regions of the Kartikapalli taluk and some of the pakuthies of the Karunagapalli taluk. In those two taluks there are certain pakuthies where there are no means of communication and no means of getting good drinking water. There is no public well or river in these places. In the rainy season these parts are affected by floods. But the flood water is very dirty and cannot be used for drinking. I think there

was some proposal to sink wells in some parts of this constituency to supply good drinking water. I believe the efforts which were made by the P. W. D. proved to be a failure. Perhaps it was because that attempt proved a failure, that we find no provision being made for the supply of drinking water in these taluks in next year's budget.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): If wells are sunk in those regions, will they be able to supply good drinking water?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): I have not made any experiment.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): There is provision in the budget for 1109 to sink another tube well there.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Karthikapalli I*): I am very thankful to the member in charge of the P. W. D. for giving that information. I thought there was no provision. Probably the provision is to continue the attempt that was made sometime back. Anyhow the need is very imperative and I would request the Government to look into the matter. It may be entrusted to the Public Health Department, because they may be able to do it better and to consider the needs of all parts of Travancore as a whole. The P. W. D. will consider it only from local points of view. Anyway the question requires immediate attention on the part of Government, because without water and air we cannot live. That is a very elementary proposition to which anybody would accede. The other needs, such as, electricity, may be kept in abeyance. This big question should be first taken up and considered.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): I move that the question be now put——

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Sir, in supporting this motion, I may be permitted to refer to one circumstance. In Kunnatnad, the constituency which I represent, there is very good drinking water in the sub-soil about 10 or 15 feet below. But the soil is so rocky that it is impossible to penetrate. It is a very costly process and only very rich people can afford to have the rocks blasted. Poor people, depressed and non-depressed, have to rely on the bounty of the rich for getting water, especially for three months from Kumbham to the middle of Edavam every year. I request that the Government would be pleased to extend the activities of the Public Health Department to those portions of Kunnatnad taluk where this condition exists so that people may get drinking water.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the question of supplying pure drinking water is one of the most gigantic problems that faces the Public Health Department of the State. Nobody for a moment questions that good protected drinking water is the most essential requirement for maintenance of health. But the problem is not a simple one. The difficulty lies in the fact that in various parts of Travancore, there is no good water to be obtained. For instance, from the Cape northwards, along the coast, up to Parur, there is a belt

[Mr. K. George.]

of land where good drinking water is hardly to be found. The Public Works Department has attempted the sinking of wells in the Cape Comorin region in South Travancore; but it was found that the water they got from those wells was alkaline and was not suitable for drinking. The same is the case with regard to the water along the coastal tracts.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Is there not excellent drinking water in the Shankumukham beach?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, I am not saying that no-where along the coast is good drinking water to be found. That is a matter about which investigation will be necessary. As Mr. Jacob was saying a moment ago, the P. W. D. has been investigating in some places. I have just mentioned about their investigation in the Cape. They sunk two tube wells. But that method of supplying water had to be given up because in the first place, it is not easy to keep the tube wells in repair. The public handle them roughly and they go out of use very soon. So, that plan had to be given up.

In those places there is great difficulty in getting good drinking water in whatever depths wells are sunk. But here and there it may be possible to find good water. It requires a full investigation in the matter.

There are two ways of supplying good drinking water. One is by the sinking of wells and the other by carrying water through pipes or tubes. Of these the former *i. e.* sinking of wells is less costly. The other can be attempted, in most cases, only in Municipal towns or conservancy areas where people congregate and live together. In the case of rural areas the problem has to be faced more by sinking of wells. It has been said, Sir, that Government have not spent as much money.................

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): The Chief Secretary has said that in most places where wells have been sunk no water could be found. In those places, have Government considered any method by which water could be supplied?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): What I said was that the problem has to be investigated and such places found out.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Has that been done?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The P. W. D. has done some investigations.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know when the investigation was discontinued?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not exactly "discontinued". I understand that in Karunagapalli and Kartikapalli they are sinking a new well to find out whether good water can be got.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Was investigation undertaken this year?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. I believe so.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Was investigation done in Alleppey and Sherthalai?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot go into detail because I am dealing with the problem in a general way.

MR. EDAVNATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I ask the member for the sake of information.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is the problem of supplying good drinking water to the Alleppey town. That is a very large question involving a large sum of money.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I ask the question because a few years ago there was an investigation in Alleppey to find out whether Government could find sufficient supply of good drinking water. I wish to know what has become of that investigation subsequently.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot recollect.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): If it is a very large question, how do Government get their information about the construction of wells?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have got certain definite information in regard to the sinking of wells.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know who is the officer responsible for the sinking of wells?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are two Departments engaged in the sinking of wells. One is the P. W. D. and the other is the Sanitary Department.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know who was responsible for the supply of drinking water in 1107?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Partly the P. W. D. and partly the Sanitary Department.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does the member know that the information supplied in the Administration report of the Sanitary Department for the year 1107 is like this —

"Information regarding the wells sunk in the other Divisions is not available".

In the light of such very meagre attention paid to this very important question I wish to know what is the force of the information that Government have.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I said P. W. D. and Sanitary Departments. I have got some later information.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In the light of this kind of information supplied, would the member enlighten the House

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

as to the meaning of the last sentence of the G. O. on the subject which runs thus :—

"The supply of drinking water in rural areas also engaged the attention of the Government".

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have got some later information which I shall place before the House.

The Sanitary Department is annually given Rs. 3,000 for the repair and maintenance of wells as well as for the sinking of new wells. The wells are sunk in some cases by the P. W. D. and in other cases by the Sanitary Department.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Have Government been satisfied on the subject that in most cases sinking of wells will not solve the problem because good drinking water could not be had. In such cases have Government any scheme in their mind to face the problem?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They have not got any definite scheme.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): What do they propose to do in such cases?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I will come to that later.

I was at the question of how the sinking of wells is done. The Sanitary Department is entrusted with the duty of the maintenance of the wells that have been sunk. Wells the construction of which would involve an expenditure of over Rs. 250 will be sunk by the P. W. D. because that involves some technical skill in the actual construction. In the Sanitary Department there is no officer who has got any professional or technical skill in the matter of sinking deep wells costing a lot of money.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether watchers are appointed to protect these wells from contamination after they are sunk?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know. I do not think watchers are appointed. What should be done if the watchers go home and sleep?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): They should not be allowed to do it.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Then there should be watchers to watch the watchers.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Without the watcher will not the purpose be defeated? Will not the wells be contaminated?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is for the public that use the well to see that the water they use is not contaminated. Wells might be protected in other ways such as by closing them leaving only a small opening for allowing the water to be drawn.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether new wells are not sunk due to the delay on the part of the P. W. D.?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Last year 21 recommendations were made by the Sanitary Commissioner to the Chief Engineer for sinking new wells. I find from the Sanitary Commissioner's report that 15 wells were sunk by the P. W. D. That is not, I say bad work.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know why certain amounts ear-marked for the sinking of wells are cancelled?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secreatry to Government*): That is partly for sinking of wells and partly for maintenance and repair.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Do the Government check the accounts submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Certainly. There is the Accounts Department to do it.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): From the budget it is seen that under capital allotment for 1107 Rs. 2,611 was given to the Sanitary Department out of which evidently somebody took away 23 chuckrams and seven cash because, here, account is given only for Rs. 2,610-5 chs. and 1 cash.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT: I think you are wasting the time of the House, Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Part of the amount that is given to the Sanitary Commissioner is allowed to be used in another way. He is authorised to grant contributions up to Rs. 250 in each case to persons who come forward to sink public wells. That is another way in which Government have been encouraging the sinking of wells by the Sanitary Department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are these wells for the use of the public?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. It is a definite condition that such wells should be open to all classes of people.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is there a Sanitary Engineer under Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No. An examination of the P. W. D. budget discloses certain interesting figures regarding the expenditure incurred by Government over the head of water supply. The figures are taken from the appendix to the Budget. I may say that they do not relate entirely to the sinking of wells. They include also provision for the construction of tanks and other similar works. Still we find a large sum of money is spent annually on the sinking of wells in rural areas. In the Budget of 1109, under water supply about Rs. 9,000 is provided under works in progress for water supply, Rs. 10,000 and odd for new works, and there is a sum of

[Mr. K. George.]

Rs. 3,400 for maintenance and repair of wells. Besides these, there is a provision of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose in the Sanitary Budget. In addition to these, Government have allowed a certain sum of money to the Protector of depressed classes. That is to be used for the sinking of wells for the use of the depressed classes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): In what part of Travancore please?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not stated. He is given the discretion to use it where there is urgency.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Have Government given separate jurisdiction for the three sets of officers *viz.*, the Sanitary Department, the P. W. D., and the Protector of depressed classes. Will there not be over-laping of jurisdiction?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There will be no over-laping of jurisdiction because the Sanitary Department will not do any work costing more than Rs. 250 and the P. W. D. will carry out work on the recommendation of the Sanitary or the Public Health Department. As regards the work of the Protector of depressed classes wells would be sunk mainly for depressed class people who live together in colonies in depressed class villages. So there will not be any over-laping of jurisdiction.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ശുദ്ധജലവിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിലും ഡിപ്രസ്ഡ് ക്ലാസ്സാണ്, മററുള്ള വർഗക്കാരാണ്, എന്നുള്ള വ്യത്യാസം കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think it is not necessary to answer that question because I believe the member himself knows that depressed class people in some places are not admitted to draw water from public wells.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആ വ്യത്യാസം മാററിയാൽ പോരെ ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a very large question to discuss which I am not going to take the time of the House now?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): By public wells does the member mean wells under the control of Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are there public wells inaccessable to depressed classes?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There might be. I have not got statistics of such wells. At any rate the new wells sunk are open to all communities alike.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, the member has not answered my question. May I know whether there was delay on the part of the P. W. D. in sinking new wells?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There might have been delay. From what I was saying a few moments ago it will be seen that when the Sanitary Department recommended the construction of 21 more wells, the P. W. D. has been able to construct 15 wells. That shows that there was not much delay.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I draw the attention of the member to page 32 of the Report of the Sanitary Department.

> "Several new wells were recommended to the Government and their administrative sanction obtained. But the sinking of these wells did not progress well, owing to the delay with the Public Works Department."

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ; There may be some delay in some cases. The P. W. Department is a department which has multifarious duties, and if there has been some delay it is only natural.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I ask the member why the work of sinking new wells cannot be handed over to the Public Health or Sanitary Department.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sinking of large wells would require some engineering skill, and only the officers of the P. W. D. possess the necessary professional and technical knowledge.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the P. W. D. sink wells through their servants or it is given on contract systems ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Wells are sunk by the P. W. D. under expert supervision.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Could not the same expert be appointed in the Public Health Department also and under his supervision wells sunk.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That would necessitate the provision of additional staff to assist the Public Health Department.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) ൨൧ കിണറുകൾ കുഴിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞത് ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലാണൊ ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലാണൊ ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Mostly in South Travancore, as the people who suffer most are those living in coastal tracts in South Travancore. Sir. Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai asked whether the Government have any definite programme in the matter of sinking wells. It will be one of the duties—

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Is there not a definite programme outlined by Government for this purpose ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I will come to that. One of the duties of the new Public Health Department would be to make investigations and submit to Government definite schemes

[Mr. K. George.]

for the provision of water supply where it is most needed. If the scheme is a practicable one, it can be put into effect.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Is protection of drinking water one of the duties of the Public Health Department.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Supply of protected drinking water is one of the duties of the Public Health Department.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I have a question.

PRESIDENT: Please allow him to finish his sentence. I have very often noticed members interrupting the official member when speaking and not allowing him to finish the sentence. Members will hereafter see that the official members are not interrupted in the middle of a sentence.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In the scheme presented to Government by Dr. Jacocks, there is a provision for the appointment of a Sanitary Engineer to Government. That means that the provision of protected water supply is one of the duties which the Public Health Department will undertake in course of time.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) Why not entrust the business of sinking wells entirely to the new Public Health Department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Gov rnment*): Probably the member did not hear what I said a little while ago. It would be the function of the Public Health Department to go into this question and to advise Government as to how this problem has to be tackled. No doubt, officers of the P. W. D. will be necessary to investigate the matter. Both the Public Health and the Public Works Departments, will have to work hand in hand so long as we have no sanitary engineering branch in the Public Health Department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*). Have the Government conducted any further investigations after the resolution on this subject was passed in the Legislative Council?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The P. W. D. has conducted investigations in the coastal tracts.

MR. A. S DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it after the resolution was passed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not sure.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Was it not stated at that time, that tube wells and other wells were sunk. For instance, in Arattupuzha or so, there was constructed a tube well.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not exactly remember that. I have nothing more to say.

PRESIDENT: The question is that the motion be now put.

The motion is carried.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) I think I am entitled to a right of reply.

PRESIDENT: You can speak.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, I do not take the learned Chief Secretary as objecting to this motion. In the result I do not know what his view upon the subject is. He said no doubt that Government are making certain endeavours, in their own way, to meet the demand in this respect. We see from the opinion of the members on this side of the House, that the necessity is generally felt. It is not denied. Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai said that somewhere about Trivandrum, or in Nanjinad, the water is greenish in colour. Mr. Krishnan referred to the water at Alleppey as reddish. I have myself seen water in certain centres to be brownish. So much so, I fear that the rains on the coastal regions in Travancore seem to descend in rain-bow colours. Such being the nature of the water that we get, it is immaterial whether we should ourselves suggest the course or the means to remove the evil or not. The evil is made out and the question is whether Government should not find a remedy for it. All the same, it was suggested by members on this side of the House that well-boring might probably meet the difficulty. We had a boring machine about which we were all fond and familier in the previous Council but of which, we hear nothing now. We heard that it was operating in the Manga Malai somewhere in South Travancore. Since then we hear nothing of it. Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai said that well-boring or any other piece of boring may not cope with the difficulty and that water will have to be transported from other places by means of pipes. That is another solution offered. Then of course it naturally raised the question of finances. I thought in the nature of this essential requirement and the pathetic claim therefor, not even the most "terrific financier rhinoceros" to borrow the language of H. G. wells, would raise the question of funds, anyhow, at the first flush of the subject. However that question was raised. It is a vital necessity that is placed before the House. I am therefore not concerned with all these subsidiary problems till I hear from the Government benches that the expert skill now at the disposal of Government, is prepared to admit its bankruptcy in the matter of resources to fight the difficulty. Till then, it is not the concern of this side of the House to suggest ways and means to meet this particular difficulty. If they admit they are at their wits end, then we may suggest the procedure to them. To satisfy a legitimate demand, I simply bring it to the notice of a civilized Government. I say the coastal regions along the western frontier of Travancore are left without good drinking water. The evils that spring from the lack of such water are patent. They are not denied on the other side. Now if the Government say that we are to devise the means for that, then, we shall consider that question. Till then I leave the question to the careful and earnest consideration of Government and watch for a prompt solution of it. More than this, Sir, I need not say by way of reply to the Chief Secretary. I press the motion to a division.

PRESIDENT: The motion is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,504 for establishment by Rs. 100. The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I demand a poll. A poll was taken with the following result.

AYES—56.

1	Mr.	N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib.	28	Mr.	C. V. Kunjuraman.
2	,,	K. C. Abraham.	29	,,	E. K. Kunjuraman.
3	,,	T. K. Alexander.	30	,,	K. M. Kuriakose.
4	,,	V. T. Chacko.	31	,,	K. Madhavan.
5	,,	S. Chattanatha Karayalar.	32	,,	M: K. Madhavan Pillai.
6	,,	P. Chidambaram Pillai.	33	,,	K. Mahomed.
7	,,	A. S. Damodaran Asan.	34	,,	M. N. Nair.
8	,,	A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)	35	,,	K. A. Narayana Pillai.
			36	,,	Pacode A. Narayana Pillai.
9	,,	A. Easvara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)	37	,,	P. C. Narayana Pillai.
			38	Srimathi	T. Narayani Amma.
10	,,	K. R. Elenkath.	39	Mr.	G. Nilakantan.
11	,,	Antony George.	40	,,	S. Nilakanta Pillai.
12	,,	M. Mahomed Haneef	41	,,	K. Padmanabhan.
13	,,	S. J. Nair.	42	,,	Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon.
14	,,	M. K. Janardana Kamath.			
15	,,	T. S. Jayanthan Namboothiri	43	,,	Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.
16	,,	N. John Joseph.	44	,,	Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai.
17	,,	J. M. Joseph.			
18	,,	T. C. Joseph.	45	,,	V. Ramakrishna Panickar.
19	,,	K. C. Karunakaran.	46	,,	R. Raman Pillai.
20	,,	T. T. Kesavan Sastri.	47	,,	T. P. Ramasubha Aiyar.
21	,,	K. M. Krishnan	48	,,	R. Sambasiva Aiyar.
22	,,	K. P. Krishna Menon.	49	,,	K. Sankaran,
23	,,	Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar.	50	,,	M. Sivatanu Pillai.
			51	,,	A. Thanu Pillai.
24	,,	E. V. Krishna Pillai.	52	,,	P. K. Thomas.
25	,,	N. K. Krishna Pillai.	53	,,	N. E. Varughese.
26	,,	T. Krishna Pillai.	54	,,	V. K. Velappan Nair.
27	,,	Kunjukrishna Pillai.	55	,,	T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.
			56	,,	T. K. Velu Pillai.

NOES—10.

1	Mr.	C. V. Chandrasekharan.	7	Mr.	R. Nilakanta Pillai.
2	,,	K. George.	8	,,	N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.
3	,,	L. H. Jacob.	9	,,	Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
4	Rao Sahib	Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.			
5	Mr.	C. O. Madhavan.	10	,,	T. C. Thommen.
6	,,	B. Narayana Pillai.			

NEUTRALS—2.

1. Mr. R. Sivasubrahmanya Nadar. | 2. Mr. John Whiteley Tolson.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT: At the time when the motion was put, one from the non-official side had raised his hand. Now he is not to be seen on that side. That is quite improper.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I rise to a point of order. If a member has voted against at the time when the motion was put, I wish to know whether he is not in order to change his mind when the poll is taken.

PRESIDENT: I said it is improper.

Motion No. 210.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs 10,831 for Hookworm Treatment Campaign (1) Field Staff by Re. 1."

Sir, time and again, members on this side of the House have tried to impress upon the members on the other side the inadequate control exercised by them over their subordinates. During the general discussion, I have had occasion to refer to the Health and Sanitary Departments and to stress the importance of promoting health and sanitation among the people. Sir, I believe it is accepted by the Health Department itself that the fight against the hook-worm disease is one of the important items in the programme of work of the Health Department; and the success of the work done by the department depends entirely on the field staff who are touring the country and doing propaganda among the people. My main object in bringing forward this motion is to bring to the attention of Government that the field staff of the Health Department do not discharge their functions properly. In this connection, I beg to bring to the attention of Government the experience that I have had, as a member of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee, on the 22nd and 23rd of June, when we were camping at the Moovattupuzha T. B. The field staff of the Hook-worm campaign were also staying in the T. B. with us. We had to stay in the T. B. for three or four days consecutively, and we had occasion to watch these people and the kind of work that they do. All these days, Sir, I can assure the House that these persons, the four gentlemen of the field staff of the Hook-worm Campaign party, were playing and chatting in the room in the T. B. next to the one occupied by us. They were not only not doing their work, but they also made it extremely difficult for us to do any work, although we begged of them repeatedly not to disturb us.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Was it during day time?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Both day and night. And, I dare say one of the members on the other side of the House, Dr. Kunjan Pillai, will testify to my statement, because, when he was going through some files at about 11 o'clock at night, he could not bear the disturbance on account of this field staff and he begged of them to go to sleep and not disturb him in his work.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Did the committee bring this to the notice of the authorities concerned?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): We have stated all this in our remarks in the T. B. diary.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand from the member that these field staffs should not have any relaxation in the evening after their day's hard work?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): I say they did not for the major portion of time stir out of the building for two days. They did not do any field work.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Is the member sure that it was not a compensating holiday for the staff?

PRESIDENT: Are you referring to this one instance alone under your motion?

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Yes, Sir.

PRESIDENT: Then, you are out of order.

Motions Nos. 211 to 214.

The following motions were not made:—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

211. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,776 for establishment by Re 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

212. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,120 for salaries in the Vaccine Institute by Rs. 120.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

213. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,962 for Sanitation by Re. 1

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER:

214. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,19,680 for Public Health and Sanitation by Re 1.

Motion No. 215

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): പബ്ലിക്ക് ഹെൽത്തിനും സാനിട്ടേഷനുംവകയ്ക്കു ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ൨,൧൯,൬൮൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഈ നാട്ടിലെ അധഃകൃതർ ആരോഗ്യകരമല്ലാത്ത പരിതസ്ഥിതിയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണു താമസിച്ചുവരുന്നതെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവമെന്റിനും മററുള്ള എല്ലാവക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. പകച്ച്വ്യാധി ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ അധഃകൃതക്കു സാനിട്ടറി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നുംമററും വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് അനേകംപേർ പെട്ടെന്നുള്ള മരണത്തിന് അധീനരാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു അധഃകൃതർ താമസിച്ചുവരുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പബ്ലിക്ക് ഹെൽത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ശുചീകരണവേലകൾ നടത്തി പകച്ച്വ്യാധികളെ തടയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളുടേയും സുഖസൌകര്യങ്ങളെ നിലനിർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന സമുദായക്കാരാണ്

ഈ അധഃകൃതർ. ഇത്രത്തോളം പ്രാധാന്യം ഉള്ള ഒരു സമുദായത്തിന്റെ ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റും മററു സമുദായങ്ങളും വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും ഐശ്വര്യവും താണുപോകുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. ഈ സമുദായത്തിലുള്ളവർക്ക് ആരോഗ്യപ്രദമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റുതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്ത് അവരെ താമസിപ്പിക്കുകയും അവരെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട ചിലവു ഗവണ്മെന്റുതന്നെ വഹിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുമുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ നാട്ടിന്റെ എല്ലാ വിധത്തിലുള്ള അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും നിദാനമായിരിക്കുന്ന അധഃകൃതസമുദായക്കാരുടെ ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണത്തിനായി അവർ താമസിച്ചുവരുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ശരിയായ ശുചീകരണാവലകംനടത്തി പകച്ച്വ്യാധി പിടിപെടാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെന്റു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I support the motion. In doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that the depressed classes were once the rulers in the country and the real owners of the soil. As a result of various unfortunate circumstances, they have been reduced to their present pitiable condition. Therefore, they deserve special attention on the part of Government.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the depressed classes require more than ordinary attention at the hands of the Public Health Department; because, their abodes are insanitary, they are mostly ignorant and their general vitality is very low. Small-pox, cholera and other epidemic disease invade their habitations much more easily than in the case of the general public. What they need first and foremost is public health education. I am glad to be able to state that, for the next year, there is a definite programme of public health education, especially for the depressed classes.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is any objection to permit the members of the depressed classes to make use of all public wells and tanks in order to improve their condition?

PRESIDENT: That question does not arise.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is a much larger question, and it is not connected with the present motion.

The Public Health Department is doing excellent work in the direction of public health education. The department is taking round, the various parts of the State, cinema and lantern shows and inviting people to see them, so that the people may see for themselves and realise the advantages of a clean life. Depressed classes are free to attend these very instructive shows; and, I believe, they *are* doing it even now.

As regards small pox, every effort will be made to do some intensive work in vaccination.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether, by attending these lantern lectures and cinema shows, their surroundings will improve?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The question of providing the depressed classes with sanitary dwellings is a much larger problem than the one we are now dealing with. Government can attend to that only gradually.

The depressed classes have the deep sympathy of the Government. And, as I said, the Public Health Department will certainly do some good work for the depressed classes, next year.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതരുടെ ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണവിഷയത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിച്ച് പബ്ലിക്ക് ലക്ചേർസ്സും മററും നടത്തി വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ അവരുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാമെന്നും കാളറാ, മസൂരി എന്നീ പകച്ച്വ്യാധികൾ ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ അതിനു പെട്ടെന്നു നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യാമെന്നും അധഃകൃതർ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള ശുചീകരണവേലകൾ നടത്തിക്കാമെന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്ന് അനുകമ്പാപൂർവ്വമായി സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കുവേണ്ടി ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു നന്ദി പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അധഃകൃതരുടെയിടയിൽ മസൂരിമുതലായ പകർച്ചവ്യാധികൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിന് അവർക്കു വാക്സിനേഷൻ നടത്താമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അധഃകൃതരിൽപെട്ടവരെ വാക്സിനേഷൻ ക്ലാസിൽകൂടി ചേർത്ത് അവർക്ക് അഭ്യസനം നൽകണം. കഴിഞ്ഞ വാക്സിനേഷൻ ക്ലാസിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കു പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകീട്ടില്ല. അധികം താമസിയാതെ ഒരു വാക്സിനേഷൻ ക്ലാസു തുടങ്ങുവാൻപോകുന്നു എന്നു കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആളുകളെ അധഃകൃതരിൽനിന്ന് എടുത്ത് അവരെ ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന് അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും അവരുടെ ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ച അനുകമ്പയ്ക്കു ഒന്നുകൂടി നന്ദിപറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Motions 216 and 217.

The following motions were not made:—

MR K. MAHOMED:

216. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,19,680 for Public Health and Sanitation by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

217. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,19,680 for Public Health and Sanitation by Re. 1.

Motion No. 218.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,52,318 under Demand VIII by Re. 1.

Sir, it is found from the report of the Sanitary Department at page 25 that in point of mortality under small-pox Nedumangad stands second in the State. At page 26 of the same report it is stated that Quilon taluk was first affected with 317 deaths. Next came Nedumangad with 119 deaths. Next followed Vilavankod and so forth. At the same time the object of the Department as has been admitted in the report is to prevent the spread of the epidemics like small-pox and other diseases. But so far as the epidemic of small-pox is concerned, in Nedumangad taluk the major portion of the people has suffered in the pakuthies that I have mentioned already and it is highly essential in the interest of the sanitation of the places that I have mentioned and also to prevent the spread of epidemics like small-pox and other diseases that a conservancy town or circle under the Public Health Department may be started at Vamanapuram.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I beg to second the motion.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Mr. S. J. Nair in moving this motion has brought to the notice of Government certain specific requirements relating to his constituency.

PRESIDENT: Dealing with a particular area is not in order generally.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government open conservancy stations according to the urgency of the need. The selection of the locality is made after an investigation of such urgency. During the last eight years, Government have opened fourteen major conservancy stations and nineteen minor conservancy stations. The opening of a conservancy station at Vamanapuram is being investigated by the Sanitary Circle Officer of the place. After he has investigated it, he will submit his report to the Head of his department and then it is for the Head of the department to consider the urgency of that station relatively to the urgency of other stations in the State. So, the opening of a conservancy station in Nedumangad will depend upon its comparative urgency.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the report of the Sanitary Department speaks about the urgency for the opening of a conservancy station at Vamanapuram?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That speaks of the whole of Nedumangad. It does not mean that the opening of a conservancy station at this particular place is going to reduce the mortality of the whole taluk.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member how many conservancy stations there are in the whole of the Nedumangad taluk?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is a conservancy officer at Nedumangad. There is one station there now.

[Mr. K. George.]

If another is required, the question can be considered when it is placed before Government by the Public Health Department.

As for the appointment of additional vaccinators it is seen that there are four vaccinators, one at Nedumangad, one at Kattakada, one at Perukada and the last at Pirappancode. Next year there would be a large staff for conducting vaccination under the Public Health Department and I expect that Nedumangad would get some more attention in the matter of vaccination against small-pox.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, in the light of the assurance given by the Chief Secretary that more attention would be given, and that the needful will be done in the matter, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand VIII—Public Health and Sanitation for Rs. 2,52,318 minus Rs. 100 be granted.

The question was put and the grant was made.

DEMAND IX—POLICE.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 7,03,215 nuder Demand IX—Police.

Motion 219.

The following motion was not made :—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

"219 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 100."

Motion 220.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 500.

The reasons for moving this reduction are :—

1. The Traffic Section in the Police Department be altogether abolished.
2. The rules framed by the Commissioner of Police regarding the motor vehicles be withdrawn.
3. The present method of double punishment meted out to the motor drivers, conductors and owners by the courts and by the Police Department be stopped.
4. The motor industry that provides employment to thousands of unemployed is not to be killed, but encouraged.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I rise to a point of order. It is not a token cut that the member is moving.

PRESIDENT: The motion is a specific one to withdraw Rs. 500 from the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances. The reasons given make it a token cut. The member can only move it by saying that the travelling allowance is insufficient or that there is too much money given for travelling allowance and that the money must be reduced.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): With the permission of the chair, may I amend it to a reduction by Re. 1 and move the motion Sir?

PRESIDENT : Mr. Nair is permitted to amend his motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : We have not got sufficient notice of a token motion of that kind.

PRESIDENT : Let us see what he has got to say.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, I heartily thank the President for the kind permission that has been accorded to me to move a token motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1, and I move it.

So fas as the motor industry in the State is concerned, it is one of the most important industries that provides employment to hundreds and thousands of people who have been left unemployed in the State. And lakhs of rupees are invested by private persons towards the development of the motor industry.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) Is there any motor industry in Travancore?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : By that I mean, Sir, the purchase of motor buses and cars with a view to develop and promote the conveniences of travel and traffic.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Is it a development of travel industry or is it a development of motor industry?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Motor traffic and transport.

MR. EDAVANATT S PADMANABHA MENON (*Sherlala I*) : Are we to take it that the word 'industry' is not used in its ordinarily accepted sense?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : No, it is used in a technical sense. (*Laughter.*)

Sir, it seems that the Commissioner of Police or the Traffic Superintendent has made certain rules of his own accord in order to —

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) : May I know from the member whether the Commissioner of Police makes rules of his own accord or with the sanction of Government?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : No. Under the present circumstances I state purposely that the Commissioner of Police has framed certain rules of his own accord, because those rules are found to be *ultra vires* by the Judges of the High Court.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Does not the member know that the Commissioner of Police has definitely denied the existence of such rules framed by him?

MR. S. J NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I do not know whether those rules are in force now. But I know that some rules framed by the Commissioner of Police existed.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Probably the member means instructions issued by the Commissioner of Police?

MR. S J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Might be instructions. But they are there and are being enforced.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I rise to a point of order. I want to know what these rules have to do with the travelling allowances.

PRESIDENT: I am waiting to hear him.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I mean that certain rules or instructions, whatever you may call them I call them for convenience, sake rules—have been framed by the Police Commissioner or other authorities, practically controlling the motor traffic.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the member talking about rules which are now in force?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): They must be in force, because I have not seen any Gazette notification or any other notification to the effect that these rules have ceased to be in force now.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether he is in favour of taking away all the restrictions imposed upon motor industry and motor traffic?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I mean that those restrictions which would kill the industry ought to be taken away. Practically the rules seek to place restrictions on the privileges of the motor owners, drivers and conductors in running the buses and cars. A sort of "double punishment" so to say, prevails as a result of these rules today. That is, the owners, drivers and conductors, who infringe these rules are prosecuted and brought to the courts. Sometimes they are convicted. Over and above these prosecutions and convictions we see that the same people are dealt with by the Department and their badges, etc., are suspended, their permits and other things are cancelled and thus hardship, loss and inconvenience are caused not only to the drivers and owners and conductors of buses but even to the travellers who usually travel by buses. Their "G" permits and other things are cancelled. Thus hardship, loss and inconvenience are caused not only to the drivers, owners and conductors of the buses, but even to travellers who usually travel by buses.

PRESIDENT: I have been waiting to hear what this has to do with travelling allowances. Unless you can bring this subject under general policy, having something to do with travelling allowances, I must rule it out of order.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I want to speak about the Traffic section.

PRESIDENT: Then you must speak under the next head. This motion is out of order.

Motions 221 and 222.

The following motions were not made:

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

221 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,954 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR:

222 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,954 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

Motion No. 223

To reduce the allotment of Rs 47,954 for Commissioner by Rs. 2.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : മററുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലെപ്പോലെ പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ അധഃകൃതരുടെ നിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനാണ ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്.

പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൪൭,൯൫൪ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും രണ്ടു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്ക് മററുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ സഹായം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു് പ്രസ്തുത ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി സന്തോഷസമേതം രേഖപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഇടയായതിൽ എനിക്ക് അതിയായ കൃതാർത്ഥതയുണ്ടു്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയും മററു ഭരണാധികാരികളേയും കാണുമ്പോൾ എന്തെന്നില്ലാത്ത സംഭ്രാന്തി അധഃകൃതരുടെയിടയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി വിസ്മരിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും നരഹിംസകന്മാർ എന്നുള്ള അപരപേരിനാൽ അറിയപ്പെടുന്ന പോലീസുകാരുടെപേരിൽ ഈ വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്ക് കൂടുതൽ ഭയവും സങ്കടവും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഒരു പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെക്കണ്ടാൽ പ്രാണഭയത്തോടുകൂടി ഓടി ഒളിക്കുന്ന വർഗ്ഗക്കാർ അധഃകൃതർ അല്ലാതെ മററാരുമല്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണു്. ഒരു കുററക്കാരനു് പോലീസുകാരൻെറ തൊപ്പി കണ്ടാൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സംഭ്രാന്തി എത്രമാത്രമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞറിയിക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമാണു്. ഇങ്ങനെ സംഭ്രാന്തിയും ഭയവും ഉളവാക്കി പൊതുജനക്ഷേമം പാലിച്ചുപോരുന്ന ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അവശസമുദായങ്ങളിൽപെട്ട ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചു് അവരുടെ ഭയവും സങ്കടവും തീർത്തതിൽ വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു്. പ്രസ്തുത ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധികാരി അധഃകൃതരോടു കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സന്തോഷപ്രദമായ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങളിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഭരണമേധാവിയുടെ നിഷ്കളങ്കതയെക്കുറിച്ചാണു്. ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞതവണ പോലീസിൽ ആളുകളെ എടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നു. തന്നിമിത്തം ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച ജനക്കൂട്ടം അതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഒട്ടു വളരെ സവർണ്ണർ അവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും അദ്ദേഹം അധഃകൃതരുടെ

[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri.]

കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം താല്പര്യം കാണിക്കുകയും അധഃകൃതരിൽപെട്ട കുറെ ആളുകളെ പോലീസിൽ നിയമിക്കുകയുംചെയ്തു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി സന്തോഷസമേതം ഓർമ്മിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എങ്കിലും ഒരു സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകമായി പറയാനുള്ളതു് അധഃകൃതരിൽപെട്ടവരുടെ അല്പമായ കുററങ്ങൾക്കുകൂടി പോലീസുകാർ നിർദ്ദയമായുള്ള നടപടികൾ നടത്തി ഉപദ്രവിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, അവരുടെ സങ്കടപരിഹാരം യോഗ്യമായി നിറവേററാതിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുമുള്ളതാണ്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): പോലീസുകാർ മററുള്ളവരേയും അതുപോലെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): മററുള്ളവരേയും ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): ഉന്നതജാതിക്കാർക്കും പോലീസുകാരിൽനിന്നു ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ഉന്നതജാതിക്കാർക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ അല്പം വ്യത്യാസം കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഒരു അധഃകൃതൻ എന്തെങ്കിലും സങ്കടപരിഹാരത്തിനായി പോലീസുകാരുടെ അടുത്തുചെന്നാൽ അവരുടെ സങ്കടം തീരത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ നിവാരണം ചെയ്യാറില്ല. അധഃകൃതരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെപ്പററി പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് തുടരെത്തുടരെ കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളുടെ സംഖ്യയെ വീക്ഷണംചെയ്താൽ ഈ സംഗതി മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും വിശേഷ്യാ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലും ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഉപദ്രവങ്ങൾ ഇന്നും ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് അസഹനീയമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അവയെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി പോലീസ് അധികൃതന്മാരുടെ സന്നിധിയിൽ അഭയം പ്രാപിക്കുമ്പോൾ അധികംപേരും നിഷ്കരുണം അവരെ ഉപേക്ഷിച്ച് എതുവശം ചാരി സഹായിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതു്.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും സംഗതി മെമ്പർക്ക് നേരിട്ടു് അറിയാമോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): അറിയാം.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): മെമ്പർ അതിനെപ്പററി കമ്മീഷണരോട് പരാതിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ഇല്ല. നെടുമങ്ങാട്ടുതാലൂക്കിലുള്ള ഒരാൾ, ജാതി ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല, അധഃകൃതരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ കെല്പും കഴിവും ഉള്ള സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ഒരാൾ, അധഃകൃത

രിൽപെട്ട ഒരാളെ നിർദ്ദയം ഉപദ്രവിക്കുകയും അയാളുടെ വീട്ടിനെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കുകയും വീട്ടിലുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങളെ ഈയിടെ ബലമായി എടുത്തുകൊണ്ടുപോയിട്ടുള്ളതായും അറിയുന്നു. ഈവിധത്തിലുള്ള സങ്കടം സഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ സാധുക്കൾ എത്രകാലം കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടും.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): ഈ സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് സ്ഥലത്തെ പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോട് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയുന്നു.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): അതിലേക്ക് എന്തു നടപടി നടത്തി?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): അതിലേയ്ക്കു യാതൊരു നിവാരണമാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളും ചെയ്യിട്ടില്ലെന്നുമറിയുന്നു.

ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രസ്തുത ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാരിൽപെട്ട ചിലരുടെ അശ്രദ്ധ ഇവരെ സങ്കടപ്പെടുത്തിവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിനെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ് ഈ സംഗതി ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ട ഏതാനും ആളുകൾ മററു വൎഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി വേറൊരു വസ്തുവിൽ ബലാൽകാരമായി കയറി കുടികെട്ടിത്താമസിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി മെമ്പർക്ക് അറിയാമോ?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ആ സംഗതി എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള കരബലവും, പരസഹായവും അധഃകൃതൎക്ക് ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നെടുമങ്ങാട്ടു നടന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ നടന്നേക്കാമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I rise to a point of order. Mr. Kesavan Sastri says that he is going to complain about the incident to the Police authorities. Any statement made by a member in this House will prevent a proper enquiry into the matter.

PRESIDENT: It is not proper for a member to bring individual complaints before the House.

Your time is up, Mr. Kesavan Sastri.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഈ നാട്ടിലെ അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കു പ്രവേശനം ഇല്ലാതിരുന്ന പൊലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദയാദൃഷ്ടികൊണ്ടു അവരെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിച്ചതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നേക്ക് ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള നന്ദിയെ പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു,

[MR. N. John Joseph.]

പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മററു വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കായിട്ടു മാററിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണെന്നായിരുന്നു അധഃകൃതർക്ക് ഇതിനുമുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്നവിശ്വാസം. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദയാദൃഷ്ടിയൊന്നുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണു എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും അധഃകൃതർക്കു പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ളതിൽ ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ അതിശയോക്തി ഇല്ല. പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു നാടൊട്ടുക്കുള്ള ജനങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും സാധുക്കളുടെ അവശതകളെ തീർക്കുന്നതിനും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അധഃകൃതരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മി: കേശവൻശാസ്ത്രി പറഞ്ഞതിൽഏതാണ്ടു പരമാർത്ഥം ഇല്ലാതില്ല. ന്യായമായ രീതിയിലുള്ള സംരക്ഷണം നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള പൊലീസ് അധികൃതന്മാരിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു എല്ലാവർക്കും പരസ്യമായി അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. എങ്കിലും മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻെറ അടുത്തുവന്നാൽ പരിഹാരം ലഭിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതു് അധഃകൃതർക്കു ആശ്വാസകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഇതിനു മുമ്പിരുന്ന കമ്മീഷണർമാരുടെ കാലത്തു ഏതാനും ചിലരെ മാത്രമെ അധഃകൃതരിൽ നിന്നു കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരായി എടുത്തിരുന്നുള്ളു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കമ്മീഷണർ ൨൦ അധഃകൃതരെ പോലീസ് കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിൽ എന്തെന്നില്ലാത്ത സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു്. ഈ ൨൦ പേരെ മാത്രം എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യയായിപ്പോയി എന്നു വിചാരിക്കാനില്ല. മററുവർഗ്ഗക്കാരെ ധാരാളമായി എടുത്തിരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ അതിനെപ്പററി സങ്കടംപറഞ്ഞതല്ലാതെ പ്രക്ഷോഭണം നടത്തിയില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഓർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ പ്രാവശ്യം കുറെ അധഃകൃതരെ പൊലീസിൽ എടുത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇനി കുറേക്കാലത്തേക്കു എടുക്കുകയില്ല എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്. ഓരോ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിലും ഇതുമാതിരി ചെയ്വാൻ സൗകര്യമില്ലെങ്കിലും അഞ്ചോ ആറോ ആളുകളെവീതം അധഃകൃതരിൽ നിന്നും എടുത്തു് വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): അധഃകൃതരിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കുന്ന പോലീസ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാർക്ക് ഉന്നതജാതിക്കാർ എന്നഭിമാനിക്കുന്നവരുടെ വീടുകളിൽ പ്രവേശനം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമൊ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ക്ഷേത്രപ്രവേശനകമ്മിററിയും മററും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി സകലജാതിക്കാർക്കും സമത്വം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള രീതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഒരുങ്ങിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മുൻപറഞ്ഞതുപോലെയുള്ള സംഗതികൾ സംഭവിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): വീട്ടിൽ കയറുന്നതിന് അവർക്കുതന്നെ ഭയം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : On a point of order, Sir, I wish to know who is in possession of the House. Two members are standing,

PRESIDENT: Now there are three. [*Laughter*]

When a member rises on a point of order other members will please sit down.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഗവർൺമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും അധഃകൃതർക്കു സൗജന്യമായി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും മററും നൽകിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അവരുടെ പഴയ മനഃസ്ഥിതി മാറി നല്ലതരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു മനഃസ്ഥിതി വന്നുചേർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കാരുണ്യംമൂലം ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നിലവന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്ത് പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും അതുപോലെ മുൻസിഫ് കോർട്ടിൽ ആമ്യൻമാരായുംമററും നിയമിച്ചാൽ അവരുടെ ജോലികൾ നടത്തുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ ധൈര്യക്കുറവു വരികയില്ലെന്ന് സധൈര്യം പറയാവുന്നതാണ്. പ്രജാസഭയിലും മററുസഭകളിലും പ്രവേശനം ഇല്ലാതിരുന്ന കാലംപോയി എല്ലാ പ്രതിനിധിസഭകളിലും അധഃകൃതർക്കു പ്രവേശനം ലഭിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ എല്ലാ ആജ്ഞകളേയും അതനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് എല്ലാ അധഃകൃതർക്കും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈതരത്തിലുള്ള ന്യായങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു് അധഃകൃതർക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു വഴി ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

The House adjourned at 4-30 P. M. to meet again the next day,

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION.

Saturday, the 12th August 1933/28th Karkatakam 1108.

The Assembly met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the clock, the President Presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Measures to relieve economic depression.

76* **MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that the economic depression in the State is rendered more intense by the import of Ceylon copra into Travancore;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether they intend taking any immediate remedial measures in the matter; and

(*c*) if so, what the measures proposed to be taken are?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The economic depression in the State may be rendered more intense by the coming of Ceylon copra to India. Its import into Travancore by itself cannot materially affect the price of copra in Travancore or intensify the economic depression.

(*b*) & (*c*) This Government have addressed the Government of India in the matter.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സിലോൺ കൊപ്രാ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ തീരുവക്രമം എങ്ങനെയാണു്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): കണ്ടിക്കു ൨ രൂപായാണു്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): എന്നുമുതൽക്കാണു് ഇതു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയതു്?

G P. T. 114 351. 28-3-09.

Mr. T. C. Thommen (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): ൧൯൩൩ ജനുവരി ൧൫-ാംനു-മുതൽക്കാണു്.

Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai (*Tiruvalla III*): അതിനു മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന തീരുവക്രമം എങ്ങനെയായിരുന്നുവെന്നു സദയം പറയാമോ?

Mr. T. C. Thommen (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): കണ്ടിക്കു് ൧൫ രൂപാ ൧൦ അണയായിരുന്നു.

Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai (*Tiruvalla III*): മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന തീരുവക്രമത്തിനു ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യാൻ വിശേഷാൽ വല്ലകാരണവുമുണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

Mr. T. C. Thommen (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): ഇതു് ഇൻഡ്യാഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഏർപ്പാടാണു്.

Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ പുത്തൻ തീരുവക്രമംസ്വീകരിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈനാട്ടുകൊപ്രാക്കുവിലക്കുറവുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. T. C. Thommen (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): സ്വല്പം കുറവുണ്ടു്.

Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai (*Tiruvalla III*): അതു് ഈ നാട്ടിലെ കൊപ്രാ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു നഷ്ടഹേതുകമല്ലേ?

Mr. T. C. Thommen (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): അതുകൊണ്ടു നഷ്ടമൊന്നും വരുന്നില്ലല്ലോ.

Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai (*Tiruvalla III*): വിലക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടു നഷ്ടമൊന്നും വരുന്നില്ലെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു?

Mr. T. C. Thommen (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): സിലോൺ കൊപ്രായുടെ ഡ്യൂട്ടി കുറച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു വിശേഷാൽ നഷ്ടമൊന്നും വരുന്നില്ല.

Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai (*Tiruvalla III*), എങ്കിലും സ്വല്പം നഷ്ടം വരുന്നില്ലേ?

Mr. T. C. Thommen (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): നഷ്ടം വരുന്നില്ല. കൂടുതൽ വിലകിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നേയുള്ളു.

Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai (*Tiruvalla III*): കൂടുതൽ വിലകിട്ടേണ്ട സമയത്തു കുറഞ്ഞവിലകിട്ടുന്നതു നഷ്ടമല്ലേ?

Mr. T. C. Thommen (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലും ഈ വിലയേ ഉള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽവില കിട്ടുമെന്നു പറയുവാൻ തരമില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇവിടെ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്ന സിലോൺകൊപ്രായിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കുന്ന വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ, പിണ്ണാക്കു മുതലായവ അന്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിലേക്കു കയററുമതി ചെയ്യുയക്കുന്നതിനു തീരുവചുമത്തുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That question does not arise.

PRESIDENT. What is your question, please?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): My question is, Sir, whether export duty is levied on cocoanut oil and punnac taken from the copra imported into Travancore from Ceylon.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): എക്സ്പോർട്ട് ഡ്യൂട്ടി ചുമത്തുന്നില്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അപ്പോൾ അതു സിലോൺകൊപ്രാ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന മില്ലുകാർക്കു വിശേഷാലുള്ള ഒരു് ആനുകൂല്യം (concession) ആണോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): അതെ.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കൊപ്രായിൽ നിന്നും എടുക്കുന്ന വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ പിണ്ണാക്ക് ഇവ കയററുമതിചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അവയ്ക്കു തീരുവചുമത്തുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*). ഈ പ്രത്യേകാനുകൂല്യം സിലോൺകൊപ്രാ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നവർക്കുമാത്രം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വല്ല പ്രത്യേക കാരണങ്ങളുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): സിലോൺ കൊപ്രാ ഇവിടെ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്നകാലത്തു ഇറക്കുമതി തീരുവവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ അതിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വീണ്ടും കയററുമതി തീരുവചുമത്തുന്നില്ല എന്നേയുള്ളു.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ ആനുകൂല്യം (concession) റദ്ദ്ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറ് സദയം ശ്രമിക്കുമോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): ഈ ആണ്ട് അവസാനംവരയേ ഈ ആനുകൂല്യം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളു.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ആ കാലാവധി തീന്നശേഷം ഈ പ്രത്യേകാനുകൂല്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറു റദ്ദ്ചെയ്വാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുമോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : റദ്ദ്ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആലോചിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Did not the member state in his answer just now that the oil extracted from Ceylon copra was not subject to export duty, whereas oil extracted from indigenous copra was subject to such duty?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know how the Government are able to distinguish between oil extracted from indigenous copra and oil extracted from Ceylon copra? (*Laughter.*)

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know how the price of Travancore copra in Travancore compares with the price, in Travancore, of Ceylon copra after payment of the import duty?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Ceylon copra is not sold anywhere in Travancore; it is imported by the oil mill-owners here. Ceylon copra may be cheaper.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Still, no export duty is levied on oil extracted from Ceylon copra and export duty is levied on oil extracted from local copra?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : So, is not the Travancore producer at a disadvantage?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether, in fixing the tariff values of copra and cocoanut oil, some facility is not sought to be given to the local oil-mill industry?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Am I to take it that it is the policy of Government to encourage oil-mill industry in the State?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I further know whether such encouragement to the mill industry is not given because they are permanent buyers of local copra?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Therefore, is it advisable to give any concession to oil pressed out of Ceylon copra?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : It is a question of policy; the concession is intended to encourage local oil-mill industry.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I want to know the opinion of Government as to whether it is advisable to give such concession to the oil-mill owner to the prejudice of the local producer?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Government have given the concession because they wanted to encourage the local oil-mill industry.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I do not think the member has understood my question. I will make it clear.

Government are giving certain concessions to the local mill-owners to encourage the local oil industry. The member says that one of the reasons for giving such concession is that the local mill-owners are permanet consumers of local copra. So, one of the objects of the concession is to give a stimulus to the mill-owner to consume local copra. Now, this concession in favour of oil extracted out of Ceylon copra gives a stimulus for the purchase of Ceylon copra. Does it not, therefore, work against the original object of Government?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : I have already stated that the Government want to encourage the oil industry in the State.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Is it the policy of Government to encourage the oil industry to the prejudice of the copra producer here?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : It is not necessarily to the prejudice of the local copra producer; because, any way, the local mill-owners now purchase only Ceylon copra.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Does the member make the definite statement now, on behalf of Government, that, by giving this concession to local oil industry, the local copra producer does not suffer in any way?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes; that is the opinion of Government.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANIKKAR (*Shertala II*) : May I know which is higher, the import duty on Ceylon copra or the export duty on local copra?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : There is no export duty on local copra. The import duty on Ceylon copra is twelve rupees per candy.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANIKKAR (*Shertala II*) : I meant the export duty on oil extracted from local copra.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : That is Rs. 2-13 as.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANIKKAR (*Shertala II*) : May I take it that there is no export duty on Travancore copra?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : There is no export duty on Ceylon copra coming into Travancore and re-exported.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What is the export duty on.................

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) Two members are speaking at the same time, Sir.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I did not hear the answer, Sir: I just wanted the member to repeat it.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No duty is charged on Ceylon copra coming into Travancore and re-exported.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANIKKAR (*Shertala II*): What is the export duty on copra?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Rs. 4-12 as 10 ps.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): May I request the member to reconcile his statement that Ceylon copra is cheaper than Travancore copra with his further statement that Travancore copra does not suffer by the present concession given to oil extracted from Ceylon copra? I believe I am clear.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar, as the members do not quite follow what is happening, I will call upon the Excise Commissioner to make a statement.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Cocoanut oil and oil-cake or *punnac* are subject to export duty under the Customs Regulation whether they have been crushed out of indigenous copra or copra imported from outside. There is no exception to that under the Customs Regulation. But at the request of the mill-owners, in 1089, a concesion had been granted in their favour for the free export of oil and *punnac* crushed out of imported copra. This concession was for a limited time. At the expiry of that time, nobody prayed for the extension of the concession and the concession was never afterwards granted. Early this year, that is the year 1108, or towards the close of the year 1107, representations were received both by the Government and by myself from the mill-owners in Travancore praying for the grant of the very same concession. The Government considered that question and a concession for the free export of oil and *punnac* crushed out of copra imported from Ceylon was granted as an experimental measure during the year 1108, the year which is going to expire in less than 4 or 5 days. Soon after the grant of this concession, the newspapers began to give expression to the feeling that the grant of this concession will tend to lower the price of cocoanut and copra in Travancore. That matter came up before the Legislative Council in a previous sitting, and the position of Government was explained by me.

So far as the concession is concerned, there is something to be said on both sides. It may be argued that, by the coming of copra from outside, the price of copra which we are exporting from Travancore on a large scale may fall. On the other hand, it may also be said that the price of copra and cocoanut oil which we get in Travancore depends upon the market price outside. We are selling our copra not in Travancore markets alone and the price of copra and oil depends upon the conditions of the markets outside. The markets for our cocoanut oil

are almost wholly in British India and when the price of cocoanut and copra falls in the British Indian markets such as Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and other places, the price in Travancore automatically falls. So we cannot, by any arrangement that we may make in the matter of export or import duty, keep up the price as we like. The Government of India impose a duty on copra imported from Ceylon. We are also bound to follow them in imposing the very same duty. If they raise the duty, we can also raise it; and if they reduce it, we cannot but do the same thing. That duty was Rs. 17-10-0 till the 16th of January 1933; and as explained by the Secretary to Government, it was reduced to Rs. 12, partly by the reduction of the rate of duty as the result of the Ottawa Agreement, and partly by the reduction of the tariff value of copra. Anyhow, the result is that from Rs. 17-10-0 the import duty has now come down to Rs. 12-0-0. So the Ceylon producer can now undersell the Indian producer to that extent more than he could do before the 16th of Jannary 1933.

As I said already, it is not possible for us to control the prices of copra and cocoanut oil. We send our oil, *punnac* and copra to outside markets which are freely open to copra from Ceylon. Take, for instance, our nearest market of Cochin. Ceylon copra can freely come to Cochin and we cannot in any way prevent or control it. The price of oil and copra there would regulate the price here. The export duty on Travancore copra is Rs. 4 per candy. Including the transport charges, we may take it that the difference in prices between Alleppey and Cochin is Rs. 5. If the price at Cochin falls by the coming of Ceylon copra, the price of copra at Alleppey also falls. So, whether we grant this concession or not, the price of copra in Travancore will fall by the coming of Ceylon copra in the British markets. Hence, the grant of this concession by us cannot materially affect the fluctuations in prices.

This concession was granted by the Government as a measure of relief to the Travancore mill-owners. There are oil mills in Travancore, at Alleppey and other places. There are also oil mills in Cochin. The oil mill owner at Cochin can get Ceylon copra for the same price as the Alleppey mill-owner. But the Cochin mill-owner can crush it and export the oil and *punnac* without paying any export duty. On the other hand, the Travancore mill-owner has to pay an export duty, which would amount almost to Rs. 2—13 as. for the oil and *punnac* crushed out of one candy of copra. The result is that, if the Alleppey miller and the Cochin miller get Ceylon copra at the same price, the Travancore miller will be able to sell his oil and *punnac* only at a price of Rs. 2 13 as. higher than the price at which the Cochin miller can sell it. That would show how difficult the situation will be for the Travancore miller, because the oil and *punnac* must be sold by the two millers in the very same markets. It is therefore clear that the Alleppey miller will not be able to get Ceylon copra and crush it under such conditions. That is the argument which weighed with the Government in granting this concession as an experimental measure till the end of this year.

No doubt, the matter is again before the Government and they are considering the question whether or not the concession may be extended for another year. Of course, the volume of opinion against it will also receive due consideration at the hands of the Government. The matter is still under consideration.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : How does the price of the oil extracted from Travancore copra compare with the price of the oil extracted in Travancore from Ceylon copra? I understand the member to say that in the case of oil the Travancore miller will be at a disadvantage if export duty is imposed upon the oil because it has mainly to be sold in British Indian markets and the Cochin miller will have an advantage. How do the prices compare in respect of the oil extracted from Travancore copra and that extracted from Ceylon copra in Travancore?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) ; They will not differ at all provided the quality is the same.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : That is why I wanted to know whether the cost to the Travancore miller of a candy of Ceylon copra before it is put into the mill is the same or less than the price of the Travancore copra of the same quality including the import duty.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : The cost in Travancore will depend upon the market in Cochin and other places.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : How does it generally compare?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) Generally it must be the same.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : So, if inclusive of the import duty the cost of Ceylon copra in Travancore in the miller's hands is the same practically as that of the Travancore copra, is it not a distinct disadvantage to the Travancore copra to impose a duty on the oil that is extracted from Travancore copra and not on the oil extracted from Ceylon copra in Travancore?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : That is another point which has also been considered by me and I shall explain it now. The question raised by Mr. Thanu Pillai is a very pertinent one. If the Alleppey miller purchases Ceylon copra and Travancore copra for the very same price, he can export, with this concession, the oil extracted from Ceylon copra without the payment of any export duty. On the other hand, he will have to pay an export duty of Rs. 2-13 as. on the oil and *punnac* crushed out of one candy of Travancore copra. The result is that Travancore miller under certain circumstances may be impelled to pay a slightly higher price for the Ceylon copra than for the Travancore copra.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Or lower price for the local copra.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Will it not be that the miller would prefer Ceylon copra to Travancore copra and that he would prefer Travancore copra only if he is not able to get Ceylon copra?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The miller may be impelled to pay a slightly higher price for the Ceylon copra. That aspect of the question has been considered by me and explained in the letter which I have lately addressed to the Government. One aspect of the question is that the Travancore miller may prefer, as Mr. Thanu Pillai said, Ceylon copra, or, as I put it, he may be prepared to pay a slightly higher price for the Ceylon copra as there is a clear margin of Rs. 2 as. 13 as extra profit. As against that, there is another argument. The price in Travancore is regulated by the market price in Cochin. The Cochin miller will be prepared to pay the same price for Travancore copra and Ceylon copra, because in both cases he has no export duty to pay and he gets the same price for the products of both. So, the Cochin miller will certainly prefer Travancore copra to Ceylon copra if it is superior.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Is there any export duty on copra itself?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I shall answer questions after finishing my statement. On the other hand, if they are of the same quality he may get whatever comes in his way. But so far as the Travancore miller is concerned, on account of this distinction, the Travancore miller may be prepared to pay a slightly higher price for the Ceylon copra. It is not easy to foresee how these forces will act and react upon one another. In any case, the prices should ultimately find their own level.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Was there any representation as to the Travancore millers not having a sufficient supply of Travancore copra?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): There is that complaint also. The members will remember the statement made before the House the other day by Mr. Padmanabha Menon, Electrical Engineer. He said that at one time he apprehended a fall in his receipts on account of oil mills not requiring power for want of sufficient raw materials and that, by the import of Ceylon copra, he hoped the millers would be working full time, consuming power and giving him increased revenue. That would support the cry of the mill-owners that they do not get enough of raw materials for their mills.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member whether a large quantity is exported as copra?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): That is because as copra it can get a much higher price in outside markets than any that the mill-owners can afford to pay.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : The member says that the Cochin miller will make no distinction between Travancore copra and Ceylon copra. I want to know whether there is an export duty on Travancore copra.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : There is export duty. The Cochin price is the Travancore price *plus* export duty.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : When the demand increases and the supply decreases, would it not enhance the value of the article ?

PRESIDENT : That is a general question. I think we have discussed this sufficiently, Mr. Nair.

Floods in the Periyar River.

77. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware of the heavy losses sustained by the people owing to the floods in the Periyar river ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) ; Yes.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : Is the member aware of the fact that the high floods in the Periyar river are due to the sudden letting out of water from the Periyar Lake ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : Yes, partly.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Does the member know that the floods in recent years do not subside soon ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : Does the member know that, owing to recent floods, the Periyar regions are still under water ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : I am not aware.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know from the member whether the Government have extended any help to relieve the distress caused by the recent floods ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : I do not know.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know from the member whether the Government have extended any help to relieve the distress of the poor ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : I am not aware.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : Is the member aware of the fact that about 95 per cent. of the area in the Kunnatnad and Parur taluks is subject to floods ?

PRESIDENT : The member is giving information. You must ask for information, Mr. Mahomed.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know from the member whether any reports have been submitted by the Tahsildars of Parur and Kunnatnad ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : I have received none.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know from the member whether the Dewan Peishkar made any report?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I am not aware.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Are not these Periyar floods becoming more and more frequent in recent years?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Floods have been frequent everywhere, not only in the Periyar.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I ask only with reference to the Periyar floods.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): There have been more floods during the last few years.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Has the Public Works Department thought of any manner in which the damages from floods may be minimised?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Are there any definite rules regulating the letting out of water from the Periyar dam to this side of Travancore?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes, there are certain rules.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Can the member tell me what they are?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I have not got them with me.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Do they go according to these rules?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): They are expected to abide by these rules.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Is the member aware that water was let out suddenly and violently this year half a dozen times?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I do not know.

T. A. bills of Excise Peons.

78.* **MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): (*a*) Are the Government aware of the fact that the Excise peons' T. A. is stopped for taking money for remittance in the treasury and for other Government purposes; and

(*b*) if so, when was it stopped?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) Yes. Payment of travelling allowance to the subordinates of the department escorting remittances to treasuries was discontinued by the Excise Commissioner as a measure of retrenchment.

(*b*) 1st Dhanu 1107.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know from the member whether the T. A. of peons in other departments has also been reduced ?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise out of this question.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know whether the Government expect these peons to remit money at their own cost.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : They are expected to walk without spending money.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know the amount actually saved by effecting this retrenchment.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : The retrenchment is effected by cutting short allotments in all the Chowkeys and the total amount has not been calculated.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) ; What is the longest distance that an Excise peon has to travel for remitting money ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : It has not been ascertained.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Had the Commissioner any idea of this when he effected this sort of retrenchment ? He said that the peons should walk. I wish to know what is the longest distance any peon has to walk ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : The longest distance is what he can cover by starting in the morning and returning in the evening.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What is the longest distance that an Excise peon has to walk from the place where he collects money to the place he has to remit it ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : I may say that the distance is only within what a man can walk.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What is the distance?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : A man can walk 25 or 30 miles a day. (*Laughter*.)

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : What is approximately the amount that is generally carried.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : It will vary with different Chowkeys. In Arukutty, the amount will be about Rs. 2,000 a-day.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : In the Arukutty Chowkey, is it necessary to remit the amount daily.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Qxcise Commissioner*) : Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : What is the nearest Treasury at Arukutty.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : Shertala.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): What is the distance between Arukutty and Shertala?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It may be 10 or 12 miles.

MR. E V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*); Is it safe to entrust Rs. 2,000 to these people and allow them to walk?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*); It is not one peon alone. A Petty Officer and a cooly also go.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Is the Petty Officrs given T. A.?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): No.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Are the higher officers, such as Inspectors and Assistant Commissioners, obliged to walk any distance for any particular purpose?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): When they have no conveyances they may have to walk. They are given the usual Travelling Allowance.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Have they to walk?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, they have to walk.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Have they to walk 25 miles?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I do not think that question arises.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivadrum-Urban*): I bow to your ruling. But I may point out it is not for any official member to say that a supplementary question does not arise.

PRESIDENT: Any member may point that out.

Taxation in kind in the Edappalli Edavaka.

79.* **MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there have been representations for the abolition of taxation in kind in the Edappalli Edavaka;

(*b*) have the Government taken any steps in the matter; and

(*c*) if so, what was the decision arrived at?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) and (*c*) The Chief was requested to view the matter liberally and to alleviate the hardships and improve the condition of the tenants.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know the date on which those representations were made in the S. M. P. A. and also by memorials?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*); There were memorials since 1932.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know the places from which those representations were made ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Edapalli and Tiruvalla.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know whether any enquiries were made on these ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes. A letter was sent to the Edapalli Chief.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know the name of those *pakuthies* in which taxation in kind exists ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am not able to say what the particular *pakuthies* are.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know whether the member is aware of the fact that in Travancore, Government have abolished taxation in kind ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The member is giving information.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know whether the Regulations and Proclamations of Travancore are applicable to the Edavaka ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ; Yes, the Rent Recovery Regulation applies.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : Are the Government aware of the fact that they have fixed a commutation rate ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The member is giving information.

PRESIDENT : That is for the Chair to decide, Mr. George.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know whether the Government have any objection in fixing the rate per *para* of paddy to be paid to the Chief ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government cannot order over the head of the Chief. His consent also is necessary.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : Is the member in a position to tell me whether Government have any control over the Edapalli Chief ?

PRESIDENT : That is a general question.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : The member stated that Government sent a letter to the Edapalli Chief requesting him to abolish tax in kind. I want to know whether Government were in order in sending a letter to the Chief or in asking the Edapalli Chief to act in a particular way.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I think the Government was in order.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു നിയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ജമാബന്തിപരിശോധന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഇടപ്പള്ളിസ്വരൂപത്തിലെ വസ്തുക്കൾ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്ന പകുതികളിലെ കണക്കുപരിശോധിക്കാറുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary tc Government*): I claim notice.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അങ്ങിനെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു ജമാബന്തിഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് അധികാരം നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): റവന്യൂ റിക്കവറി റെഗുലേഷൻ ബാധിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാപകുതികളിലേയും കണക്കുപരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു അവർക്കധികാരമില്ലേ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): കരം നെല്ലായിട്ടുപിരിക്കുന്നതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചും മററും വല്ലസങ്കടവും ഇടപ്പള്ളിസ്വരൂപംവക വസ്തുക്കളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രജകൾക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ അതു പരിഹരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു വല്ല അധികാരവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is just what the Government did. Government made representation to the Chief on behalf of the tenants and the Government heard his reply when he represented his case. Seeing the justification of his point of view, Government dropped the matter for the present, after giving him strong advice.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഇടപ്പള്ളിസ്വരൂപത്തിൽനിന്നും വരുന്ന മറുപടി തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നുകണ്ടാൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യമനുസരിച്ച് ഇടപ്പള്ളിസ്വരൂപത്തിൽനിന്നുംചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് വല്ല അധികാരവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No direct power. But we can press the Edapalli Chief and point out to him the possibility of withdrawing certain concessions granted to him in other respects.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഗവണ്മെൻറിനധികാരമില്ലാതെ നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നതെങ്ങിനെയാണ്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Edapalli Chief cannot be forced by Government to do a particular thing.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഒരിക്കൽ സാധിച്ചുകിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരിക്കൽകൂടി എഴുതിഅയച്ചു പരിശ്രമിച്ചുനോക്കാമെന്നേയുള്ളു അല്ലേ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഇടപ്പള്ളിചീഫിനെ നിർബന്ധിക്കാൻ നിയമസിദ്ധമായ അധികാരം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ചില ഒത്താശകൾ ഇടപ്പള്ളിസ്വരൂപത്തിലേക്കു ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു പിൻവലിക്കാനുള്ള അധികാരം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുണ്ടു്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒത്താശകൾ പിൻവലിച്ചുകളയുമെന്നു് ഭയപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽമാത്രമേ ചീഫിനെകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നകാര്യം സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു അല്ലേ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നാണു് അറിവു്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): പണ്ടാരവക വസ്തുക്കൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾക്കു ഗവണ്മെന്റു നിവാരണം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഇടപ്പള്ളിസ്വരൂപംവക വസ്തുക്കളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾക്കും നിവാരണം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഇടപ്പള്ളിചീഫുതന്നെ ഏതാനും നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു എന്റെ അറിവു്. അതെത്രമാത്രം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു തൃപ്തികരമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം വേണമല്ലോ മററു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെപ്പററി നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): നെല്ലുതന്നെ കരമായിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു പ്രയാസമാണെന്നു കണ്ടിട്ടല്ലേ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു നെൽക്കരം നിറുത്തൽചെയ്തതു്?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ആകാലത്തു അങ്ങിനെ മാററി; ഇപ്പോൾ നെല്ലുതന്നെയും കൊടുക്കുന്നതു തൃപ്തിയാണെന്നാണു് ജനങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): How long is it since the Rent Recovery Regulation was made 'applicable to the Edapalli Chief ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : From the year the Regulation was passed.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : I want the year from which the Regulation was made applicable in the realisation of revenue.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : 1060.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : What is the commutation rate at which rent realisation was effected by the Chief ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I cannot hear the member.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : The member was saying that the rules were made applicable by the Chief for realising arrears of rent ever since the Rent Recovery Regulation was in force. May I know, what was the commutation rate fixed for the purpose of realisation of arrears of revenue so far as it related to the Edapalli Chief? Was it at the commutation rate prevailing at that time, or, was it the rate which Government had adopted for the same, or, was it that the Govevnment interfered and fixed some arbitrary rate which was considered to be reasonable ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) I claim notice.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Knnnatnad I*) : May I know whether. the revenue collected by the Edapalli Chief is treated as public revenue ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Rent Recovery Regulation is specifically made applicable to the Edapalli Chief. The recovery is not made under the Revenue Recovery Regulation.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : I have not clearly understood the member.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Revenue Recovery Regulation is for the collection of public revenue. The Rent Recovery Regulation is for the collection of revenue by the Chief.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : May I know whether the revenue collected by the Chief is treated as public revenue ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It is the Edapalli Chief's revenue.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : Then is it a rent ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is regarded as rent due to him.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): So it is *not* public revenue?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. P. K NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : The Rent Recovery Regulation is made applicable to the Edapalli as well as Kilimanur Chief ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : What is the practice in Kilimanur? Is the rent being paid in kind ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether the Government were satisfied with the explanation offered by the Edapalli Chief that there was no hardship caused to the people by him?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It was stated by him that some remedy was done to mitigate the hardship of the tenants. Government were satisfied with that and they are watching how far it alleviates the suffering of the tenants.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*); May I know what he has done to remedy the hardship of the tenants ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Rent is being recovered in money at the market rate.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) ; May I take it that it is not levied in kind but in money?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. Tenants have the right to pay in money as well as in kind.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): That being the practice, do the Government think it advisable to ask the Chief hereafter to levy the rent only in money ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government have asked him to consider that suggestion very seriously. In reply he has said that the fixing of a commutation rate at all times would be quite unacceptable because it will affect his purse.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): So am I to understand that Government have greater consideration for the Chief's purse than for the hardship of the people. ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They ought to have consideration to the Chief also.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): So Government have more consideration to the purse of the Chief than to the hardship of the people ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government had in mind the hardships of the people when they made a strong representation to the Chief.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government make a further representation to the Chief that it would be advisable to levy the rent in money instead of in kind ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He is recovering from tenants who are prepared to pay only in money.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government say that that is the only possibility to levy the rent ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Chief does not insist on payment in kind.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli* 1) : Cannot the Chief compel the tenants to receive in money?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Chief can levy up to a certain limit in kind. If the tenant defaults, the only remedy is to receive it in money?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : The tenant has to pay in money only when he defaults. Do not Government think it advisable not to make the tenant default, and then to pay rent in money or in the alternative to ask the Chief to levy rent only in money?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That *is* what the Government did.

MR. K. SANKANAN (*Kartikapalli* 1) : Have the Government got a reply to say that he is not going to accept payments in money?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Chief says that levying in money at a fixed commutation rate would seriously injure the Chief's purse. For the time being, Government have accepted his assurance. He has further said that grievances of the tenants are being redressed.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : If any further representations are received from the tenants that the Chief's actions are causing more hardship to them, will the Government make a further representation and ask the Chief to consider the matter.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government will watch the actions of the Chief and then if necessary do the needful in the matter.

Opening of a Vernacular Training School for North Travancore.

80. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*) : Will the Governmant be pleased to state whether there is any representation for opening a Vernacular Training School for North Travancore either at Alwaye or at Parur?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : The answer in the affirmative.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : May I know the number of vernacular schools at Kottayam?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I will refer the member to the Administration Report of the department.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : Is there a Vernacular Training school at Tiruvalla?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Yes.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : Is there another one at Changanachery?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): May be.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): May I know what is the distance from Kottayam to Changanachery?

PRESIDENT: The member should not ask questions for which he knows the answer.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): Do not Government think it necessary to have a training school at Alwaye?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Government considered the question and have come to the conclusion to wait until their financial conditions improve.

Establishment of a Magistrate's Court at Mavelikara.

81 ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that many representations have been made through the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and by means of memorials for the establishment of a Magistrate's Court at Mavelikara;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that such representations from Kunnattur, Tiruvalla, Karunagapalli and Kartikapalli have been granted by conferring upon the Tahsildars of those taluks magisterial powers: and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the reason for not granting at least the same kind of relief to the inhabitants of Mavelikara taluk?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes;

(*b*) The Tahsildars of Kunnattur, Tiruvalla, and Kartikapalli have been invested with magisterial powers;

(*c*) There are few places in the Mavelikara taluk which are far away from either of the Magistrates' Courts at Kayancolam or Chengannur. Hence there is no necessity for investing the Mavelikara Tahsildar with magisterial powers?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know, whether there are few places or no places?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Few places in Mavelikara.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Which are those places?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): But, I may tell the member that the longest distance from Palamel is about 12 miles.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the Tahsildar, Mavelikara, has got more treasury work than the Tahsildar, Tiruvalla.

MR.. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Tahsildar, Mavelikara, has ordinary treasury work like any other Tahsildar.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the Government any objection to invest certain Tahsildars with magisterial powers?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not necessary. Moreover, the member knows that Government invest their Tahsildars with magisterial power only very sparingly in view of the general policy enunciated by them.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know how many Tahsildars were invested very recently with magisterial powers.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Very few.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Were not about 20 Tahsildars invested with magisterial powers?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In view of the fact that there is a Police Station at Mavelikara, does the Government consider it necessary to confer on the Mavelikara Tahsildar magisterial powers?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The distance from Kayankulam to Mavelikara or Mavelikara to Chengannur is not much.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the distance?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): 12 miles is not long in these days of motor traffic.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is there motor traffic from Palamel to Kayankulam?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is motor traffic from Mavelikara.

Expenditure on the land etc., for the bridge across the Kulakkada river on the Mavelikara—Tiruvalla road.

82. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount spent till now (2-12-1108) for the land and the preliminary works for the bridge across the Kulakkada river on the Mavelikara-Tiruvalla road; and

(*b*) the reasons for not carrying out the work on which some expenditure has been incurred?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) A sum of Rs.1,690-1-0 has been spent till the end of Karkadagom 1106.

(*b*) The work is held up for want of funds.

Levy of fees from pupils of depressed classes.

83. ***MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether instructions have been issued by the Director of Public Instruction to the Headmasters and Managers to levy school fees in the first instance from all pupils irrespective of their belonging to depressed or backward communities and to refund such fees in cases of proved inability to pay?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Instructions were issued by the Director of Public Instruction in the case of pupils of depressed communities that the fees levied in the first instance should be refunded after making an enquiry into their financial condition, and that the enquiry should not take more than one month. In the case of backward communities, the usual procedure has been followed. But it has since been ordered that such enquiries may be dropped, and that ordinarily depressed class pupils should be regarded as eligible for the concession, except where the school authorities know that any particular pupil is well-to-do, in which case the concession may be denied to such pupil.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർമാരും മാനേജർമാരും എല്ലാ കുട്ടികളുടെ അടുത്തുനിന്നും ഫീസ് പിരിക്കണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ഒന്നാമത്തെതവണതന്നെ ഫീസടയ്ക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ അധഃകൃതവിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ വെളിയിൽ പോകേണ്ടതായിട്ടു വരികയില്ലേ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I have already said that enquiries are going on.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): May I know what was the reason for the original order?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Inrtruction*): In the case of half fee concession we followed this practice. So when Government revised the order with regard to the full fee concession, we followed the same procedure.

PRESIDENT Question time is over. The remaining questions will be taken up tomorrow.

I wish to ask all non-official members to meet in this Hall after 5 O' clock on Monday to elect two members to the Standing Finance Committee and two members to the Public Accounts Committee. I will ask Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar, one of the panel of Chairmen, to conduct the elections. The election will be by ballot.

The discussion will continue on the Police Demand. The House was discussing Mr. Kesavan Sastri's motion No. 223.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, in connection with the enlistment of constables Mr. Kesavan Sastri and Mr. John Joseph spoke a few words in appreciation. I thank them for that. But Mr. Joseph said that in all the enlistments this sort of consideration should be shown to the depressed classes. If this is shown, it is not possible for me to encourage the least represented classes and any other classes. In the enlistment previous to the last there was a complaint that no wide publicity was given to the depressed classes and so only very few appeared from those communities. Hence I issued a notification in the Government Gazette in which I stated that preference would

be given to the members of the depressed classes. I gave preference to them accordingly. Now Mr. Joseph expects several vacancies every month. We cannot expect vacancies every month because all the old constables are retired and sent away. Now there are only young constables and as such casualties will be less. Anyhow in connection with the enlistment, I shall treat all alike giving as far as possible preference to the poorly represented classes and the depressed classes. That is the only promise which I can give now.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): സർ, പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്ന് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ അധഃകൃതസമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതും ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ സഹായങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകം നന്ദിയും കൃതാർത്ഥതയും ഞങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം ആദ്യമേ തന്നെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഞങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസ്തുത ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം, കരുണാപൂർവം വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്തു സഹായിച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും സന്തോഷം, സകരുണം, അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതിനാൽ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion Nos. 224 and 225.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

224. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,954 for Commissioner by Rs. 3.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

225. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,954 for Commissioner by Rs. 5.

Motion No. 226.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir I wish to know whether I will be permitted to discuss the same subject under Motion 230 to be moved by Mr. K. Sankaran?

PRESIDENT: No. Your motion is to abolish the whole traffic staff.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I beg to move :—

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,975 for salaries of District Superintendents by Rs. 10."

My object is to discuss the desirability of the abolition of the staff of the Traffic Section in the Police Department.

In Travancore there is the Motor Vehicles Regulation. All sorts of offences committed or infringements of any provision of the Vehicles Regulation by the drivers, conductors and so forth are prosecuted under that Regulation. Invariably that is being done. But the Commissioner of Police has framed and issued certain notifications as a result of which even those persons who are prosecuted in the criminal courts of the State, whether they are convicted or not, are subsequently punished by the Traffic Superintendent or the executive officers.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Can the member give any instance in which people discharged without punishments are visited with punishments by the Police Department?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : There are various cases.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Can the member give any specific instance in which the Criminal Court's finding is guilty and the Department punishes on that very same ground?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : If the departmental head requires that information, I shall furnish it.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Am I to understand from the member that any other member of the House is not entitled to get such information at the hands of the member?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I claim notice for that. (*Laughter.*) For that information I draw the attention of the member as well as the authority to page 27 of the Administration Report of the Department :—

> "The inadequate punishment awarded by the Magistracy regarding which, reference was made in the reports for 1105 and 1106 continued in 1107 also and deterrent departmental action had to be taken to prevent the violation of the rules under the Motor Vehicles Regulation."

So it is evident by the admission in the report of the department itself that departmental punishments are being inflicted upon the motor owners at their own will and pleasure. It is also seen from the same report that permits, badges and pass-books of 1,172 persons employed in the motor business have been temporarily suspended and permits and pass-books of as many as 97 persons have been cancelled. So the total number comes to 1,269. Sir, in these hard days of economic depression, when there is the problem of unemployment and poverty staring with all its grimness at us we find that 1,269 persons who were employed in the motor business have been seriously affected by the unauthorised and autocratic action of the Commissioner of Police as a result of the indiscriminate working of the unauthorised notifications issued by the Commissioner of Police. I purposely say that they are unauthorised because it will be found from 21 T. L. J. 182, that such notifications issued by the registration authority, I mean the Police Commissioner, are *ultra vires* and the registration authority has no power to issue such notifications. It has been found so by Their Honours the Judges of the High Court in that decision. In spite of the finding by the highest judciary in the State that such notifications are *ultra vires*, the registration authority even today continues to inflict such punishments. This action on the part of the authority is most objectionable.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : Does the member refer to para 58 of the Report, which runs :--

> "The inadequate punishment awarded by the Magistracy regarding which, reference was made in the reports for 1105 and 1106 continued in 1107 also and deterrent departmental action had to be taken to prevent the violation of the rules under the Motor Vehicles Regulation."

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Yes.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : Does he refer to that as double punishment?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Yes.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : I second the motion.

PRESIDENT : I have said several times that a seconder is not necessary.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : Sir, the Commissioner of Police has not framed any rules.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Has only notice been issued and action taken?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : Instructions have been issued for the better control of the drivers and conductors. There have been no double punishments. There is no double punishment at all. The punishment is awarded by the Magistrate for a specific act. In the interest of the public, we give warning and then suspend the license or pass-book to mend the conduct and behaviour of the driver or the conductor, who, in spite of conviction by the Magistrate, does not improve his ways.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Are the provisions in the Motor Vehicles Regulation comprehensive enough to mend the character of the drivers and conductors?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : I have already stated, Sir, that on account of the inadequacy of the punishments awarded by the Magistrates, the drivers and conductors do not care for the punishments awarded to them by the Magistrates. If to-day the Magistrate fines one man five rupees, he will at once pay it off and make fifty the next day by overloading his bus.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is not the Commissioner of Police now attempting to sit in judgment over the judgment of the Magistrates, the established judiciary in the land?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : I am sorry the member has mistaken my position. We do not take any action in cases where a driver or conductor has been convicted just once. Of course it is not unnatural that a man may go wrong. But if a man does not mend himself in spite of repeated convictions by the Magistrate, if he proves to be incorrigible, it is considered the duty of the Department, in the interest of the public, to take action against him and with this end in view, they suspend his license.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether there is any provision in the Motor Vehicles Regulation empowering him to take action like that?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : Yes, as per rules passed under the Regulation.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഒരു കുററത്തിനായി മജി സ്രേട്ടുകോടതിയിൽനിന്നും ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്; അതിനുശേഷം അതെ കുററത്തിനു തന്നെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ലൈസൻസ് സസ്പെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. ഒരാം ഓവർലോഡ് കയററികൊണ്ടു പോയതിന്മേൽ അയാളെ ചാർജ്ജു ചെയ്തു മജിസ്രേട്ടു പിഴയിടുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിലേക്കു മജിസ്രേട്ടു അഞ്ചു രൂപായല്ലേ പിഴയിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഒരു കേസ് മജിസ്രേട്ടു കോടതിയിൽ ചാർജ്ജു ചെയ്യുന്നു. ആ കേസിന്മേൽ ഉടനെതന്നെ വിധി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചാലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു ലൈസൻസ് സസ്പെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): ആ കുററത്തിനായിട്ടല്ല സസ്പെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഒരാം ഒരു കുററം കാണിച്ചാൽ അയാളുടെ കാരക്ടർ (Character) എങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു നോക്കും. ഇങ്ങനെ കുററം കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാളെ ചാർജ്ജുചെയ്തു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ മജിസ്രേട്ടു വിധി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതുവരെ അയാം പിന്നെയും വണ്ടി ഓട്ടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു തന്നെയിരിക്കുമല്ലൊ. അതു അപകടമാണെന്നു കരുതി മജിസ്രേട്ടിൻെറ വിധി വരുന്നതുവരെ അയാളുടെ ലൈസൻസ് സസ്പെൻറു ചെയ്തുവയ്ക്കും. ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമായി ഒരു കാൺസ്റ്റബിളിനു അയാം ചെയ്യുന്ന ചില്ലറ കുററത്തിനു ബ്ലാക്കുമാർക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ആറു ബ്ലാക്കുമാർക്കു വാങ്ങിച്ചയാളിനെ, അയാം ഡിസിപ്ലിൻമെൻറയിൻ ചെയ്യാത്തതു കൊണ്ടു ജോലിയിൽവച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ, ഡിസ്മിസ് ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതു പോലെ ഡ്രൈവർമാർ കാണിക്കുന്ന കുററങ്ങളെ തടയാനായി ഇങ്ങനെ ഒന്നു വയ്ക്കുന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ അതൊരു ശിക്ഷയല്ല.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഒരാം അയ്യാളുടെ തൊഴിൽ ചെയ്തു ക്രൂടെന്നു പറയുന്നതും പോലീസ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിളിനു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ബ്ലാക്കുമാർക്കും ഒന്നുപോലെയാണോ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Polise*): ലൈസൻസ് സസ്പെൻറു ചെയ്യാനല്ലാതെ പിഴയിടാനുള്ള അധികാരം പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർക്കില്ല. എന്നാൽ പിഴയെപ്പററി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മജി

സ്രേട്ടുകോടതിയിൽനിന്നും ൨൦൦ രൂപാ പിഴയിട്ടതുകൊണ്ടും ഒരു വിശേഷവുമില്ല. പിഴ ഒടുക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഏതാനും ദിവസത്തേയ്ക്കു ലൈസൻസ് സസ്പെൻറു ചെയ്തു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ, അയാൾക്കിതല്ലാതെ മററു ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട്, അയാൾ മര്യാദപഠിച്ചു നന്നാകും.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): കോടതിക്കു ഇതു സസ്പെൻറു ചെയ്യാൻ അധികാരമില്ലേ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ അധികാരം മജിസ്രേട്ടു തന്നെ പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്നതല്ലേ കുറെക്കൂടി നല്ലതു്?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : പ്രയോഗിച്ചാൽകൊള്ളാം.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അങ്ങിനെ മജിസ്രേട്ടു പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): ഇല്ല.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) ; May I know whether the observation, in the Report of the Department, about the inadequacy of the punishments awarded by the Magistrates, in regard to offences under the Motor Vehicles Regulation, is not a criticism upon the work of the Judiciary ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : It is not a remark on the work of any particular Magistrate. It is merely an expression of my opinion and the reason for the unsatisfactory condition of the motor section work.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : So, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police, the punishment now meted out by the Magistracy is inadequate ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Does it not amount to the Commissioner of Police sitting in judgment over the judgments and awards of the Magistracy?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : It is merely the expression of my opinion in the Department ; and I have already written to the District Magistrates about it.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Is it proper that the Commissioner of Police should make his own observation with respect to the punishments meted out by the Magistracy ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*) : I do not think there is anything improper in that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : So, may I take it that it is the opinion of the Commissioner of Police that he is at liberty to give out his opinion about the awards of the Magistracy ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether, in the cases in which the punishments were inadequate according to the Police Department, the Department went on revision to the High Court and got the punishments enhanced ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): Such small cases are not worthy of revision ; that is all very difficult.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is it because the Department had no confidence in the High Court ?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, the explanation offered by the Commissioner of Police is not at all satisfactory. It is extremely hard that the Department should mercilessly punish these poor people, engaged in motor bus business, by their own executive and irresponsible action. It is high time that such high-handed and autocractic action is put a stop to. The Report of the Department makes it clear that, generally, crimes in the State are increasing day by day and that the Department is not able to cope with that. For instance, offences relating to false coinage are increasing day by day. When the Department is not able to do any useful work in its ordinary activities, I do not see any reason why there should be a separate Traffic Section of the Department with a high-paid officer as its head. In the interest of the public, and in the interest of Government, and particularly as a measure of retrenchment, that branch of the Department must be abolished immediately.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the member has in view, when he makes these suggestions, the amount of inconvenience caused to the public by the vagaries of the bus drivers and conductors ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): It does not require a special branch of the Dapartment to prevent that; the ordinary Police force can do that work.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Does not the member also see, from the Report of the Department to which he has been referring so often in this debate, that the number of accidents has fallen down considerably ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): That shows that the bus drivers have improved (*Laughter*) ; or, perhaps, it indicates the non-vigilance on the part of the Department.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Does my friend seriously suggest that accidents have gone down in number because of the non-vigilance on the part of the Department ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Why not ? Only a few cases of accidents might have come to their notice.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Who will regulate traffic in busy centres if the traffic branch of the Department is abolished ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The ordinary Police force.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In the light of the member's own observation that, even as it is, with a separate Traffic Section of the Department, the Police force is not able to do proper work in the prevention of crime, would it be wise to ask the ordinary Police force to do this traffic work also?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The men in the Traffic Branch may be taken over to the general Police force and asked to do traffic work.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it the member's idea that there need not be a separate branch but that the men now in the Branch may be drafted on to the general Police force and asked to do traffic work?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Yes, and we need not have so many men for this work.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): If that was his view, may I know why he did not suggest such reduction in numbers either in his original speech or in his reply?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Whether I suggested it or not, it was open to my friends to suggest that.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I take it that the member is now trying to modify his original motion?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Yes. I can do that.

Sir, in the face of the suggestions made by some of my friends on this side of the House, and in the hope that the Police Commissioner will see that the persons engaged in bus business are not unnecessarily punished, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion No. 227.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To omit the allotment of Rs. 17,125 for Salaries for Assistant Superintendents of Police.

The object of my motion is two-fold.

It is in the interests of economy and retrenchment, which seem to be the most all-absorbing subject, at least so far as the members on this side of the House are concerned? Secondly, the object of my motion is to point out that these officers are, under the present constitution of the Police Department, quite unnecessary and superfluous.

On the first ground, that is, on the score of economy and retrenchment, I do not think I should spend many words, because it was found, when discussion was going on under various heads in the budget, that the members on this side of the House were invariably pressing on the attention of Government the vital necessity for cutting short expenditure in all directions possible.

[Mr. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai.]

With regard to the necessity of this particular cadre of officers in the Police Department, I should observe that the non-official members have expressed their view on more than one occasion in this House. Sir, in this connection I will go into the history of this question briefly. The present constitution of the Police Department, more or less on the lines that we now have, dates back to the year 1088. Before the year 1088, for supervising work and for inspection work we had only four officers in the department in addition to the inspectorate. One Police Superintendent was then the head of the department and there were three Assistant Superintendents of Police. That was the strength of the superior officers in the year 1088, that is exactly twenty years ago.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): What was the strength of the constabulary then?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I do not know. I would refer the member to the Administration Report or the Statistical Volume: Then in 1088 there was a reorganisation of the department. Under this reorganisation a new cadre of officers known as Circle Inspectors was created. There were twenty-two Circle Inspectors. The old Inspectors were converted into Sub-Inspectors in charge of stations. These 22 Circle Inspectors were doing inspection work and supervision work and at the same time the whole State was divided for purposes of superior supervision into five districts. Then the Salaries Committee of 1096 recommended the abolition of all these 22 Circle Inspectors and also the reduction of the 5 District Superintendents to 3, that is to abolish two posts. The then Commissioner of Police, Mr. Pitt, pressed for retaining them and for an addition in the strength of Assistant Superintendents of Police. He said that there should be at least 6 Assistant Superintendents of Police. The 22 Circle Inspectors were abolished. In their place 6 Assistant Superintendents were created. Ever since, this the non-official members of this House have been pressing for the abolition of these posts. I believe it is seen from Volume 5 page 664 of the Legislative Council Proceedings that this House once discussed this question in all its aspects and came to the conclusion by a very strong majority that these officers are unnecessary and superfluous and that it will be a very good saving if this particular cadre is abolished. But somehow or other, we find that, in spite of the fact that the non-official members had unmistakably expressed their opinion on this point, these officers still exist. I should not be understood as casting any aspersion upon any particular individual in the existing cadre. I know that there are very many good men and true among them. It is not on that account. But these officers in addition to the existing District Superintendents of Police for the purpose of inspection and supervision are quite unnecessary and superfluous.

Again, the responsibility and powers of these two sets of officers, namely the District Superintendents of Police and the Assistant Superintendents of Police, are not definitely laid down, so much so that sometimes we notice friction in the actual working of the department. With regard to the investigation of cases, with regard to the prosecution of cases, with regard to the detection of crimes, with regard to many of these important items of police work we find there is friction between these two sets of officers. If the District Superintendent of Police happens to be a very strong man, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who wants to take a particular line of action, is not allowed to have his own way and then there arises friction. Or, if the District Superintendent of Police happens to be a happy-go-lucky sort of man, he leaves everything to be looked into by his immediate subordinate, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and the latter becomes a very strong man. Well, Sir, there are instances where, even with regard to very serious matters, for instance, in connection with serious riots, these two officers are known to have taken different views about the seriousness of the situation and whether force should be employed in order to suppress the riot. On these important matters these two officers are known to have differed to the great detriment of the public and also of the public peace. On all occasions when this matter was pressed on the attention of the Government, the Government used to meet the non-official members of this House by saying that in the interests of efficient supervision and inspection these officers are quite necessary, and that if the posts of these officers are abolished efficiency will suffer. That has been the explanation so far as the Government side was concerned.

Sir, in this connection I would refer to page 2 of the Administration Report of the Department for the year 1107. In spite of the fact that the Government have been giving these explanations for so many years and in spite of the fact that we have got so many superior officers in the Police Department to inspect, to supervise, to control and to check and do all that, we find that the police work is not quite satisfactory and that is the opinion of the Government also. That will be seen from paragraph 7 of the Administration Report at page 2.

"*Discipline.* The percentage of black-marks awarded during the year to the actual strength of the constabulary increased from 14·5 in 1106 to 21·5 in 1107".

So, in the matter of discipline—and that is a very vital matter so far as the Police Department is concerned—there is no improvement. We can know that there is a decline as it were.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know the percentage of departmental punishments before the Assistant Superintendents of Police were appointed

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I have not got the figures now ready at hand.

[Mr. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai.]

This appreciable increase is explained as due to the fact that the men on traffic point duty which is only at its early stages of development had to be awarded black-marks to keep them alive to their responsibility in the matter of traffic control.

So, whatever it is due to, in the matter of discipline, there is no improvement. Secondly, with regard to judicial punishments,—

"The number of Police Officers and men prosecuted, by the public increased, from 56 men involved in 55 cases in 1105 to 80 men concerned in 71 cases in 1106, and still further to 122 men concerned in 111 cases, in 1107."

That is the point that I want to urge on the attention of Government. I ask, in all seriousness, the Police Commissioner what were all these superior Police Officers doing when cases of misbehaviour on the part of policemen occurred. We do not find any appreciable improvement so far as the proper check and control and supervision is concerned. If so, we would not have had so many prosecutions of the Police Officers by the members of the public.

Thirdly, Sir, I refer to the number of crimes. We do not find any appreciable decrease in the number of crimes. That shows that the preventive action, so far as the duty of these officers in that direction is concerned, has not been properly attended to, in spite of the fact that we have four D. S. P's and six A. S. P's. The sanctioned strength as well as the actual strength is now ten officers. That is nearly four times the number of superior officers in the Police Department 20 years ago, that is in 1088.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): May I know from the member whether these officers are expected to prevent all sorts of offences?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): The prevention of crimes is also part of their functions.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Is the member in a position to tell the House the percentage of convictions in prosecutions against the Police Officers?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): The percentage is going down.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Can the member give the exact percentage?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I would refer the member to paragraph 9 of the report. There we find—

"The number of true cases of cognisable crime under the Penal Code (excluding nuisance cases) increased from 1,995 in 1105, to 2104 in 1106, and still further to 2,206 in 1107. The percentage of conviction of true cases of cognisable crime (excluding nuisance cases and cases in which investigation was refused) which rose from 63·7 in 1105, to 73·7 in 1106, fell to 58·1 in 1107."

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): That is not what I asked. I wanted to know the percentage of cases in which Policemen were the accused and there were convictions.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): The answer to that is contained in paragraph 8 of the report.

> "Of these fifty-one were discharged and the case against seventy one was pending trial at the close of the year; 2 men were prosecuted by the Department and the cases against them are pending trial."

That is the answer to the question put by my friend.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up, Mr. Narayana Pillai.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): So I hope that the non-official members of this House will unmistakably express their opinion on this point.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Sir, if it is possible to have any retrenchment in expenditure I should be very glad indeed. But in this matter I am sorry to say that I cannot agree with the proposition put before the House by the mover. It is true that some time ago this House was of the opinion that the post of the Assistant Superintendents of Police should be abolished. Later on, the question was re-considered. I remember Mr. Pitt entering his protest against the former resolution and I remember his very enthusiastic advocacy of the office. At that time some of us thought that, when a gentleman from outside is brought here for some time, any proposal made by him must be considered with caution because he would not be familiar with the actual circumstances of the country. Now, Sir, we are in a better position. Here is an officer at the head of the department who rose from the rank and file, by dint of ability and character, one who is the son of the soil, one who knows the people and who knows all the details of the departmental work. Therefore, Sir, I expect the Commissioner of Police would tell us whether they are absolutely necessary. In the time of Mr. Bensley, a time when some of us were boys, nobody considered that any proposal made by Mr. Bensley with regard to the enlistment of the Police or the improvement of their fortunes was not justified. Later on, because gentlemen were imported and brought into Travancore and were appointed to hold posts only for some time, some of us had our own suspicions. But we are in an excellent situation now because we have as the Head of the Department one who knows the country.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether it is his suggestion that the previous meeting of the Legislative Council which decided on this question decided it on the personnel of the Commissioner rather than on the merits of the question?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I certainly understand. When my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai gives an opinion I can understand that it should be given weight to because he is a man of learning. Similarly when the Commissioner speaks on that subject,

[Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai.]

it should be given weight too. I am very grateful for those officers who have been patriotically doing our work. But a particular person who has risen from the ranks and come to the top has greater opportunities of learning work and therefore I attach very great value to his opinion.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ൧൧൦൯-ൽ ലിസ്റ്റിട്ടുള്ള കുററക്കാരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കയും പിന്നീട കഠിനകൃത്യങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്താൽ ൧൧൦൮-ൽ എ. എസ്. പി. മാരെ കുറയ്ക്കാമോ?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): അതു പോരാ എന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നതു്.

I think, Sir, that is no remedy at all. On the other hand, that would necessitate the retention of the A. S. P's.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Apart from the opinion of the Commissioner of Police, will the member be pleased to inform us of his individual opinion on this point?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Sir, I have used rather clear and plain language and I have nothing to add to what I have already said. When I say that this House should attach great value to the opinion of the Commissioner of Police who knows the Department very much more than myself or my friend, I think I need not give any clearer answer.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Sir, after having heard the learned Deputy President, I think it is my duty to offer my opinion as a representative of the people. We are willing to be guided by the Police Commissioner's observations and opinions. But apart from that, we owe a duty to our electorate and have to offer our individual opinions on matters that come before us. The appointment of A. S. P's, and the retention in service of the A. S. P's, was a question that was agitated times out of number in this House. It came up for discussion before the Retrenchment Committee and in other places. It appeared that they were an unfortunate class of officers whose existence would never be justified by anything that they were doing. It does not appear that this disapprobation of the existence of these officers is due to anything in these officers themselves. That is due to a feeling that their existence is unnecessary and cumbersome. When the proposal was first brought up for consideration in this House, the question was fought out on some principles. It was suggested by the Government that this would be tried as a temporary measure and that, if at any time Government are satisfied or if after trial Government think that it is not necessary, they will abolish it. I believe that trial would have been given and Government would have come to a conclusion. But year after year this item is placed before the Council and we are called upon to vote. In spite of the recommendations of the House and

the Retrenchment Committee they still exist. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Bishop, suggested before the Retrenchment Committee that, instead of three D. S. P's and six A. S. P's he will be satisfied with six District Officers. Therefore I thought that the opinion that the then Commissioner of Police gave was to the effect that nine officers were a luxury but that six would be necessary.

But it so turned out finally that even the nine were put forward as absolutely necessary. Nothing appears to have been done subsequently in regard to this matter. It would appear that this has become a necessary evil on account of the extreme inattention with which the officers that are above them appear to discharge their duties. When the Assistant Superintendent is at the station, the District Superintendent appears to feel that he can take rest. And when the District Superintendent is at the station, the Assistant Superintendent thinks that he is justified in taking rest. That appears to be the manner in which the matter is considered. If Government are satisfied and come to some decision on this matter, then we shall be satisfied. If the full-time services of one District Superintendent are available to the Government then they can surrender the services of the Assistant Superintendents under them. Anyhow one of the District Superintendents is in the Traffic Police. My impression is that we will very conveniently be able to dispense with him. We have one Traffic Superintendent, who has a large army of men and we have three District Superintendents who are commanding a larger army of Policemen. All these people are assisted by first class Police Inspectors. I cannot understand why the District Superintendents should have Assistant Superintendents except to give them temporary relief; for example, if the Kottayam District Superintendent wants to come to Trivandrum for paying a visit to a friend, he can conveniently do so without the Government knowing it. One of his Assistant Superintendents can similarly go for the Car festival at Suchindram without the matter being known to the Government. These advantages are not beneficial to the people and there is sufficient reason for doing away with the A. S. P's.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I wish to know, under the ruling given to us about including question time, whether the time allotted for this demand has not expired at 12-45.

PRESIDENT: It will expire at 10 minutes past 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, I support the motion. As was mentioned here by Mr. Krishna Pillai, the matter came before the Retrenchment Committee and that is why I wish to speak a few words on this motion now. The Commissioner agreed before the Committee that a substantial reduction could be made in the number of officers in grades of District Officers and Assistant Superintendents. He put forward two alternative proposals. One was to take away the Quilon Division and reduce the number of District Officers to two and the other was to reduce the number of Assistant Superintendents by 3,

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

That a substantial reduction was possible was thus admitted by the Head of the Department. Eventually we thought over the matter and it was agreed by the Committee that one set of officers would do between the Inspectors of Police and the Commissioner. I do not see why any of these suggestions should not have been accepted by Government and why they should insist upon continuing all the existing officers. As for work of the Assistant Superintendents, there is nothing definitely known as to what they are doing, and how the work is distributed between them and the D. S. P's. I very strongly support the motion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I move that the question be now put.

PRESIDENT: I will put the question as soon as Mr. S. J. Nair finishes.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I oppose the motion. It is true that the former House that does not exist now was of opinion that A. S. P's should be abolished. But at that time the person who was guiding the destinies of the Department was a stranger to the land and he was not aware of the conditions of the country. But as Mr. Velu Pillai has already stated, we have now got as Head of the Department a gentleman who is very well acquainted with the conditions of the country. So, as a true son of the soil, if he thinks that A. S. P's. are not required as matters stand at present, in the interests of retrenchment and in the interests of efficiency, he will certainly take the initiative himself and recommend to the authorities the abolition of the posts.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): May I know whether the member is of opinion that more Assistants are needed for a work when a son of the soil is its head?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): He is new. He has taken charge of the Department only very recently. As soon as he understands that it is unnecessary to keep all these A. S. P's. I am sure he will be the first person to propose their abolition.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the Commissioner who is a son of the soil not more efficient than a foreign officer?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): He is decidedly more efficient than a foreign officer,

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*); Then why does he want more persons?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): He does not want.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Is the present Commissioner new to the Department or is he new as Head of the Department.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*); He is not at all new to the Department. He is well versed with the work of the Department. He is new only as the Head of the Department. That is why I say some time may be given to him for considering the question.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether the member considers it as a personal matter?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): No; it is a matter concerning the interests of the State. May I suggest for the information of the head of the department as well as the authorities concerned that in order to reduce false coinage and such other crimes and also to see that cases charge-sheeted before Courts are conducted properly and efficiently and the offenders are brought to book, it is highly necessary that pleaders should be recruited as Inspectors, and Prosecuting Inspectors. Because by nature, by experience and by learning they are best fitted for the work.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*); I rise to a point of order. I want to know whether the question of recruitment arises now?

PRESIDENT: It does not arise.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): This question was discussed at great length in two previous Councils. During the first time it was thought that A. S. P's were not necessary. When it was taken for discussion a second time, a majority of the members wanted the retention of A. S. P's and so that was passed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Was there not also a dissenting section?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): The majority was of the opinion that A. S. P's were necessary and so the motion was passed. In the Retrenchment Committee this matter was discussed and they suggested that A. S. P's and D. S. P's may be abolished and instead to introduce 7 Asstistant Commissioners dividing Travancore into 7 Sub-divisions. That was not accepted by Government. The A. S. P's came into existence at the reorganisation of 1098. During the time of Mr. George, the then Commissioner of Police, the Sub-Inspector system and Circle Inspector system were introduced. Sub-Inspectors were put in charge of regular stations. Before that, there were Taluk Inspectors for every Taluk; and in each Taluk there was more than one charging station and in all those charging stations the Head constables were in charge and they were designated as Station House Officers. Then there were checking by the Inspectors of Taluks and also by the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Division; there was a Superintendent of Police for the whole of Travancore. Then the name 'Commissioner' was unknown. If that name was available anywhere in British India, the Superintendent would have been designated, Commissioner, the A. S. P. designated, D. S. P., the Inspectors known as Superintendents and Head constables as Inspectors.

In the Police Department the work of the Travancore Police is the same as in British India. In British India there is the Sub-Inspector, the Circle Inspector, the A. S. P; the D. S. P., sometimes the Deputy Superintendent in the place of D.S.P., then Deputy Inspector General and Inspector General. The work of the Travancore Police is not so very easy as in

[Mr. B. Narayana Pillai.]

Madras; because in British parts there are villages. Village system means that if one officer goes to a village he will be able to make all enquiries within a few hours questioning all the men in the village. There is the village Magistrate or Munsiff and there are Taliaries to assist him. To that extent, the work of the Police in British parts is minimised. Here the investigation is rather very difficult, because each house is a village. If one Policeman wants to go from Puthenpurakkal to Puthenmangalavu he has to walk one mile. The investigation work will engage him for a number of days. There is every convenience for a murderer to do everything in secret. Nobody could prevent him. There is every convenience for him to commit any crime without the knowledge of others. After the commission of a crime, when the officer goes to the scence, there will be nobody to assist him. These are the difficulties which confront an investigating officer in Travancore. If a grave crime is reported, the Inspector himself has to conduct the whole enquiry in that case. In that jurisdiction, if another grave crime is reported simultaneously, another Inspector will have to be deputed to attend to that case, which is not possible. Hence the Inspector's attention will be diverted, himself investigating two grave crimes simultaneously. Hence continuous investigation in a particular case is not possible. That is a physical impossibility. The D. S. P. will not be able to render him much help. He is in charge of a District and has to maintain discipline over 600 men in his District and has to attend to all manner of routine work. He has to pass Pay Bills, Contingent and T. A. Bills and do all manner of routine work. He has nearly 100 to 200 papers daily to dispose of. He has to enquire about crimes in different places. Sometimes anonymous petitions come and investigations have to be conducted on them. In murder cases, if any particular individual is interested, he will send all manner of petitions to support his interest and these petitions have to be looked into.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I bring to the attention of the Chair, the official member has exceeded his time?

PRESIDENT: I propose to allow some little time more for him to explain. I will see this extra time allowed does not encroach on the time for the next subject. I want to see the decision of the House on this point.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): In case of difference of opinion between investigating officers, a superior officer has to make a separate enquiry and find out the truth in the matter. So an intermediary officer between the Inspector and the D. S. P. is highly necessary. The D. S. P. will not be able to be in charge of important cases and make enquiries.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the Commissioner of Police ——————

PRESIDENT: There is no time to answer questions.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): The work of the Travancore Police in this respect is rather more difficult than in British India. There, the Police have more advantages than here. There are capable officers too. If they found it possible they would have abolished A. S. P's or the Circle Inspectors, which they have not done. As I said before, the work of the Travancore Police is much more difficult than that of the British Police. The work of the A. S. P. here during a month is very heavy. Say from Chingam to Mithunam the number of cases investigated by them is 317 and the number of days spent on investigations is 424.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether all these cases were investigated from start to finish?

PRESIDENT: I cannot allow that question at this stage.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*); The number of departmental enquiries made by the A. S. P's is 204. The number of days spent for that is 221. In all Session cases, the A. S, P's have to instruct the Sirkar Vakils. In almost all such cases Inspectors have to appear as witnesses. The defence Vakils sometimes raise objection to the Inspectors who took part in the investigation being present in the court. Supposing the D. S. P. is attending the Sessions in Nagercoil and at the same time there is a very important case before the Trivandrum Sessions Court, in such an emergency he will not be able to be present in both the courts at the same time. It is a physical impossibility. This will affect the satisfactory conduct of prosecutions in Sessions cases. So ,for the investigation of cases, for detection and prevention and for successful conduct of prosecutions, a responsible officer between the D. S. P. and the Inspector is very highly necessary. For these reasons, I request the members to consider all these aspects of the question and I think and hope the House will join with me and give a favourable decision.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I am sorry to say that the Commissioner of Police has not been able to convince me of the necessity for this cadre of intermediary officers between the Inspector of Police and the D. S. P. I hope my friends on this side of the House will agree with me that the absolute necessity of this cadre of officers has not been made out by the explanation offered by the Commissioner I might also observe in this connection that it was during the time of Mr. R. K. Krishna Pillai, the then Commissioner of Police, who is, I daresay an equally patriotic son of the soil and who is happily amidst us enjoying a well-earned rest, that this question was discussed in all its aspects and this House by an overwhelming majority gave its opinion that the place is not necessary in the interests of the efficiency of the department. Therefore I press the motion to a division.

PRESIDENT: The question before the House is to omit the allotment of Rs. 17, 125 for salaries of Assistant Superintendents.

The motion was put to the vote and declared lost.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result:—

AYES—25.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, P. Chidambaram Pillai
3 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
4 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (Kalkulam)
5 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (Kottarakara)
6 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panicker
7 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
8 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
9 ,, T. Krishna Pillai
10 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
11 ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
12 ,, M. N. Nair
13 Mr. K. A. Narayana Pillai
14 ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
15 ,, K. Padmanabhan
16 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
17 ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
18 ,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
19 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panicker
20 ,, R. Sambasiva Aiyar
21 ,, R. Sivasubramanya Nadar
22 ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
23 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
24 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair
25 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.

NOES—41.

1 Mr. K. C. Abraham
2 ,, T. K. Alexandar
3 ,, V. T. Chacko
4 ,, C. V. Chandrasekharan
5 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
6 ,, Antony George
7 ,, K. George
8 ,, M. Mahomed Haneef
9 ,, S. J. Nair
10 ,, L. H. Jacob
11 ,, M. K. Janardana Kamath
12 ,, T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
13 ,, N. John Joseph
14 ,, J. M. Joseph
15 ,, T. C. Joseph
16 ,, K. C. Karunakaran
17 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
18 ,, K. M. Krishnan
19 ,, K. P. Krishna Menon
20 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
21 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
22 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
23 ,, E. K. Kunjuraman
24 ,, K. M. Kuriakose
25 ,, C. O. Madhavan
26 ,, K. Madhavan
27 ,, K. Mahomed
28 ,, B. Narayana Pillai
29 ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
30 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
31 Mr. G. Nilakantan.
32 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
33 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
34 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
35 ,, R. Raman Pillai
36 ,, T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
37 ,, K. Sankaran
38 ,, P. K. Thomas
39 ,, T. C. Thommen
40 ,, John Whiteley Tolson
41 ,, T. K. Velu Pillai

NEUTRALS—3.

1 Mr. K. B. Elenkath
2 ,, N. E. Varughese
3 Mr. S. Nilakanta Pillai.

The motion was declared lost.

Motions 228—241

The following motions lapsed on account of the time limit.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

228. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,645 for salaries of First Grade Inspectors by Rs. 5

MR. S. J. NAIR:

229. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,755 for salaries of First Grade Traffic Inspectors.

MR. K. SANKARAN:

230. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for bus examination allowance to the Traffic Inspectors.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH:

231. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,40,329 for salaries by Re. 1

MR. K. R. ELENKATH:

232. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,09,236 for constables by Re. 1

MR. T. K ALEXANDER:

233. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,55,861 for District Police by Re. 1

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE:

234. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,55,861 for District Police by Re. 1

MR. K. MAHOMED:

235. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,55,861 for District Police by Re. 1

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI;

236. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,55,861 for District Police by Re. 1.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI:

237. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,55,861 for District Police by Re. 1

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*):

238. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,03,815 under Demand IX by Rs. 100

MR. S. J. NAIR:

239. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,03,815 under Demand IX by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

240. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,03,815 under Demand IX by Rs. 2

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

241. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,03,815 under Demand IX by Re. 1

PRESIDENT: I put Demand IX—Police—Rs. 7,03,815 to the vote of the House.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND X—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 34,54,850 under Demand X—Public Works Department.

Motions 242 to 244.

The following motions were not moved.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

242. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,100 for Superintendent by Rs. 5

MR. K. SANKARAN:

243. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,332 for establishment by Rs. 100

MR. K. SANKARAN:

244. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,332 for establishment by Rs. 10

Motion 245.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,832 for establishment by Re. 1.

My object in making this motion is to show that the amount sanctioned under P. W. D. is allowed to lapse without proper estimates being prepared and that the new works included in the list are not being carried out.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I am sorry I cannot hear the member.

PRESIDENT: There is too much noise in the gallery. If it continues, the chairs will be removed.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Sir, my object is to point out the defects in the Department in allowing the amounts budgeted to lapse and also to point out that the new works included in the list are prepared by the officers who do not give due consideration for the immediate necessity of the works. There are so many examples to show that. For example, the amount budgeted in the year 1106 for the road from Arakadavu to Edapalli has been allowed to lapse. The work which began 10 years ago for a road from Muvattupuzha to Edapalli has been left uncompleted. Ninety-nine per cent of the work has been done. But the remaining small portion is incomplete. Certain works recommended by the District Board and Central Board remain unattended to. In North Travancore the amount allotted is very small when compared with the other portions of Travancore.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): What about the Pallivasal expenditure?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): I think it does not arise now. In those cases people are prepared to give lands free of compensation for the construction of roads. But the Government do not take those lands when people are willing to surrender them free of cost. For instance, the case of Edapalli-Arakadavu road for which the major portion of land is given free of compensation. Sir, I wish to refer to page 155 of the Administration Report where it is stated—

"The Government have long recognised the importance of good communications in the State—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, has the member been favoured with a copy of the Administration Report of the Department for the last year? Is it the Administration Report of Government or the Administration Report of the Department?

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): The State Administration Report.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, It is a pity that we have not yet been favoured with these reports.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad*): The Report says :— "The Government have long recognised the importance of good communications in the State and the need for their steady development. The phenomenal increase of motor traffic during recent years has led to the elaboration of a programme for widening the old highways to suit modern requirements and allotment of increased maintenance grants "

But we find nothing is done for the steady development of the means of communication. Sir, the Government take part in the Cochin Harbour Scheme and if the Government want the country really to be benefited, I submit that a network of roads and other means of communication should be opened in the country. In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the line from Kumarapuram to Thammana thereby connecting with Ernakulam. Sir, again on page 156 of the Administration Report it is stated :—

"The total length of roads newly opened was 12 miles and of roads improved 131 miles".

That means an average of one mile per month of road has been constructed in the course of one year. Sir, in Travancore there are 3,936 villages and in these villages the people are agriculturists and this is a time of economic depression and agriculture has become the least paying and the most unfortunate of our occupations. But nothing is done to improve agriculture. Improvement of the means of communication will enable the Government or rather the people to work for the development of commerce and industries and also promote the economic prosperity of the country. With these words, I move the motion.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha II*): Sir, I rise to support the motion brought forward by my friend Mr. Alexander. In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government certain irregularities and want of proper attention nearing even to negligence on the part of this Department. As a consequence of this, a good deal of public money is wasted, not to speak of the misfortunes of the public at large. Sir, there are several roads in this country—on which I am subject to correction—at least one example in my locality, where 95 per cent. of the total amount required has been spent and owing to not spending the remaining 5 per cent. the whole road is unfit for the purpose for which it is intended. To cite one example in my locality, there is the road from Mamala to Piravam. This is an important road connecting two important trading centres, Piravam and Puthencruz, in the up-country places like Muvattupuzha and Kunnatnad taluks. There is an embankment along this road called 'Puthan nada' half a furlong long. This is meant for irrigation purposes and requires widening before it is made into a cart road. The distance covered by this road between Mamala and Piravam, namely, 12 miles, is

Mr. K. M. Kuriakose.]

almost left as it were in its original state; that is, no traffic is going on between these two places Besides serving the purpose of communication, it will help the other purpose also, that is, irrigation. In quoting examples of this kind, I do not wish to waste the time of the House. Sir, such negligence on the part of the department is highly deplorable. On the other hand, before completing works of this kind, we find fresh estimates sanctioned and works taken up by the department in other places. Is this an illustration of want of funds? Before completing a work which has already been started, they go on to other works leaving the first work unattended to and thereby losing all the money spent upon it. Funds for proper maintenance of those roads are also not sanctioned. Even if an allotment is sanctioned, it is not properly utilised.

Sir, another serious offence also is committed by these officers to the public. Sir, sometimes a definite promise is held out by them that, if the people of the localities concerned would surrender, free of compensation, the land required for roads, the Department would allot the required amount for such works and complete them. It is not all people who agree to part with their lands free even for such works of public utility; and it is often with extreme difficulty that such men are persuaded to agree to surrender their lands. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that Government should take urgent action in cases where the people have agreed to surrender their lands free for works of public utility. Otherwise, when these people find that the Government do not give them any encouragement even after the lands have been surrendered, they will naturally refuse in future to agree to make such surrenders, and it becomes impossible for other people to get such works carried out. I hope Government will take particular care to rectify matters in this respect.

With these words, I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Alexander.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch at 1-32 P. M. and re-assembled at 2-17 P. M.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I rise to support the motion; and in doing so, I wish to point out one or two defects in the working of the P. W. D. In my opinion, there is no consistent policy, no constructive policy, pursued by the Department. Except the big schemes like the hydro-electric scheme, ordinary public works are being done in a fit of absent-mindedness as it were. Works are planned, provision is made in the Budget, works are started and carried on for a year or two and then dropped altogether or taken up again, in some cases, at irregular intervals. This kind of policy results in the wasting of public money without any advantage to the public. I shall illustrate my position.

There was a proposal to open a light railway from Alleppey to Arukutty, in the days of Chief Engineer, Mr. Bastow. It died as a

mere paper scheme, and nothing came out of it. The Alleppey-Shertala canal was taken up next; land was acquired at an enormous expense; and three miles of the canal from the Alleppey end and from the Shertala end were actually cut open. Lakhs of rupees were spent; ultimately Government found that it was a veritable white elephant, and finally dropped it when we were in the middle of it. During the days of Mr. Watts, he and Mr. Vipan, the then Chief Engineer, came and inspected the locality; and they started the Alleppey-Aroor road. That work was very vigorously executed, and we are thankful to Government for that. But, along with that road, there was also a scheme for a system of cross-roads and canals. Some money was spent on these cross-roads and then they were dropped altogether, although some provision was being made in the Budget year after year. These amounts lapse at the end of the year. The work has not made any progress in recent years, and we now hear the orthodox official excuse that funds are not available.

This consistent lack of policy has been made clear during the general discussion on the Budget and by the answers elicited by interpellations. These local works must be classified in the order of urgency and taken up one after another in that order and completed, whatever be the financial difficulties of Government.

Let me refer to one other instance. The Shertala-Tannirmukkam road and the Tannirmukkam-Muhamma road are two incomplete works in my constituency. Three or four miles of these roads have been actually constructed. But, the rain has washed away all the soft sand and mud so that we now have only sharp stones and pebbles struggling for supremacy on the road. The condition of the roads has led to a humorous story which is now current in the locality. This is the story. There was an old woman who had an unduly developed sense of humour. In remonstrating her grandchild, she once said, "Look here, child, if you go on like this and push matters to a crisis, I will make you walk along the Shertala-Tannirmukkam road." That is the worst punishment that the grandmamma could think of for her recalcitrant grandchild. That is the condition of the road. Sir, I am not exaggerting things. Anybody who walks just one or two furlongs on that road, even with shoes on, will be convinced of the truth of my statement. Thousands of rupees have been spent. In such cases, especially in places where the rainfall is high, there is no use unless the Department carries on maintenance works regularly. Unless they do that, they often have to begin again the whole work and one can imagine the waste of public money involved.

During the course of the general discussion on the Budget and during interpellation time, I wanted to elicit information regarding a definite policy on the part of the P. W. D. as regards these cross-roads which are indispensable for the use of the main roads opened at heavy cost to the public. I got nothing but the usual answer, namely, lack of funds. Sir, so far as my constituency is concerned, these are not luxuries, these are primary necessities. These works have to be treated

[Mr. Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon.]

as urgent needs irrespective of the question whether the Government have funds or not. Government must somehow find funds, especially in the interest of the money already spent on them. It is regrettable to find that the Government do not see the economic aspect of these works as a whole. Sir, we are spending lakhs of rupees on the Cochin Harbour Scheme and we expect an enormous development of trade and commerce in the country. There is also the Alleppey Port. Shertala forms, as it were, a feeding centre for these two northern and southern ports. If the Alleppey-Aroor road is connected with the interior of the country by a system of cross-roads and canals, it will facilitate the trade in the country. The eastern and western portions of the Taluk consist of low-lying regions. We have the backwater on the eastern side and the sea on the western side. The land touching the Alleppey-Aroor road is not of much value now and consists of dry loose sand; and if we could get a system of cross roads in this area a good portion of the Vembanad lake could be reclaimed for cocoanut cultivation The land on the western side also could be brought under cultivation. The whole region could be made to yield a substantial revenue to Government, if the Government would provide the necessary means of communication. The excess of sand found in the interior of the Taluk is much in demand in the eastern and western low-lying clayish tracts and the sandy soil of the interior can be made rich with the admixture of the fertile alluvial clay of the Pozhichal. Sir, it is an important local problem which deserves careful study and I solicit the Darbar to earnestly tackle the same.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): I rise to support the motion. In doing so, my aim is to insist on the Chief Engineer to extend his inspections both to the outlying and the internal parts of the country, especially to those places where considerable havoc has been wrought by the recent floods. I had occasion, quite recently, to visit the various *pakuthies* of my constituency and I found that all the roads and culverts were in a deplorably damaged condition. In fact all the branch roads on the northern side of the M. S. road from Trivandrum to Neyyattinkara are uniformly slushy and are punctuated by very bad curves which can be eased at a very low expenditure.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I should like to be enlightened as to whether it is permissible for members to speak on local needs under this motion which relates to the establishment of the Chief Engineer?

PRESIDENT: I do not see how reference to local needs could be cut out altogether; but, I must ask members, as I have asked so many times, not to refer to details but to refer to them only incidentally. General cut motions like the present motion should be directed against the policy of the Department; but there can be no objection to reference to instances.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): The necessity for a bridge over the Neyyar at Poovar is a matter which has been pointedly brought to the attention of Government year after year both in the Legislative Council and in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly; and as a result, the late Mr. Watts, when he was Dewan here, had the kindness to make a personal inspection and convince himself of the necessity for a bridge there. But, it is regrettable to find that we are still without the much-needed bridge.

Another work which calls for the immediate attention of Government is the construction of a channel on the western side of the Kottukal *ela*. After repeated entreaties the proposal to cut open channels on both the eastern and western sides of the fields was accepted by the Government and a very handsome amount was spent for the construction of a channel on the eastern side. By the existence of a channel on only one side of the *ela*, the ryots are not going to be benefited at all. Sir, in this connection, I would urge on the Chief Engineer that, if funds are not available to embark on big schemes it is advantageous if he would arrange for the completion of the works already begun and left to lie over half finished.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I support the motion before the House for the reason that the department is not pursuing a definite policy with regard to the improvement of means of communication in the various taluks with reference to their needs. With regard to the means of communication, I mean the roads in the Trivandrum city itself, the department is experimenting and experimenting various methods so that the roads in the city may be brought to perfection, when the people in the mofussil are suffering a good deal due to the absence of proper means of communication.

Incidentally, I shall refer to my constituency, I mean the Nedumangad taluk, and the various difficulties and disabilities the people in that taluk are undergoing today due to the absence of proper means of communication. There is one road which was opened a few years ago, I mean the Chittar road. It has a length of about 9 miles. Seven miles were completed two years ago; but no allotment was made for the maintenance of the said road; and consequently though the road was metalled two years ago and was very good for traffic, it has become, due to absence of maintenance, practically useless today. Such a sort of haphazard method of constructing certain new roads and leaving them astray without sufficient allotment for their maintenance and improvement is not a policy that ought to be pursued.

Then we have got a trace known as Kallar-Arivipuram trace with a length of about 5 miles. The member of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly for my constituency was representing the necessity of opening that road and converting it into a cart road for the last three years and various representations have been sent to the Government

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

and to the head of the department to convert that trace. To do this it will not cost much to Government. At the most the cost may come to about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000. If that trace is converted into a cart road, it will be of use practically to half the taluk and it is absolutely necessary that this trace ought to be converted into a cart road. No more lands also ought to be acquired in this connection. Then there are traces like Karipur trace and Aruvikkara trace and these also may not cost much to be converted into cart roads. There is the Pirappancode-Pothencode trace which is also an important trace to be converted into a cart road. Then there is one road which runs from Arianad to Vidura.

PRESIDENT : Would it not be sufficient just to refer to one or two instances. Mr. Nair ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : A culvert alone need be constructed there. The bridge or rather culvert that was in the above road has been damaged as a result of the recent floods and consequently the people are undergoing serious hardship.

The Department is not at all attending to the minor irrigation works in my taluk. Very recently the Revenue Commissioner, who was there, was convinced of the necessity of the department doing something substantial towards minor irrigation in that taluk which has suffered a great deal in the recent floods.

Then we want two ferry services to be started at Aruvipuram and Poovattur. Though for two or three years we have been agitating for ferry boats, it has not yet been given to us. It may not cost much at all if this little convenience is afforded to us.

In Nedumangad there is no court house for the Magistrate to hold his court. A court house is absolutely required. With regard to the repair and extension of the dispensary at Vamanapuram, I thank the Government for their promise to do the needful in the matter early.

There is another grievance namely the opening of a new toll gate at the 17th mile near Venjaramood in M. C. road. There are about 4 or 5 buses running on that road form Vamanapuram. In these days of—

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. The member is again referring only to local needs.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): It is only incidentally that I am referring to these instances.

PRESIDENT : I cannot stop the members from referring to local needs. But I would ask them to refer to them as little as possible.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : That toll-gate is creating a lot of harm and nuisance. We have to pay two tolls for a distance of a few miles.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the member how a toll-gate can be avoided by the travel of the Chief Engineer ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): It is only within a distance of 8 miles that two toll-gates are established. If the Chief Engineer travelled, he has been able to see this. Sir, there is already one toll-gate near Nedumangad and bus owners who travel only a distance of 5 miles have to pay another toll also this side of Vamanapuram, near Venjaramood.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): This toll gate ought to be removed from there.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): പബ്ലിക്ക്‌വൎക്ക്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പൊതുവെ സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതായ ചില നയങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ആകെ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു നിശ്ചിതമായ ശതമാനസംഖ്യ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സൌകൎയ്യത്തെയും നന്മയേയും ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു നടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന ജോലികൾക്കായി പബ്ലിക്കു വൎക്ക്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു പ്രതിവർഷം നീക്കിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇങ്ങിനെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതിന് ഇടയായ സംഗതി, ചില വർഷങ്ങളിൽ പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പാലങ്ങളും ജലസേചനമാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഒരു തുക കൊള്ളിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ആ ആവശ്യം നിർവഹിക്കാതേയും മുൻവർഷത്തിൽ നീക്കിവച്ചിരുന്ന സംഖ്യ വിനിയോഗിക്കാതേയും വീണ്ടും ആ ജോലികൾക്ക് യാതൊരു സംഖ്യയും അടുത്ത വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചേൎക്കാതേയും കാണപ്പെട്ടു വരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഒരു വർഷത്തിൽ ചില ക്ലിപ്തജോലികൾക്കായി ഒരു സംഖ്യ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ നീക്കി വച്ചശേഷം ആ വർഷത്തിൽ അതു നടത്താതിരിക്കുകയും അടുത്ത ആണ്ടിൽ ഒരു സംഖ്യയും അതിനു അനുവദിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു് നിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വളരെ സങ്കടത്തിന് ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ജോലികൾക്കായി ഒരു വർഷത്തിൽനീക്കി വയ്ക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ ആ വർഷത്തിൽ തന്നെ വിനിയോഗിക്കാത്ത പക്ഷം ആ സംഖ്യ പൊതുമുതലിൽ ചേൎക്കാതെ റിസൎവ് ചെയ്തു അടുത്തവർഷത്തിൽചേൎത്തു ആ ജോലി അടുത്ത വർഷത്തിൽചെയ്തു തീൎക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളുടേയും ക്ഷേമത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചായിരിക്കണം പബ്ലിക്ക്‌വൎക്ക്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ജോലികൾ നടത്തുന്നതു്. ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതലായ സൌകൎയ്യങ്ങൾ

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

നൾകുകയും മററു ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ളവക്ക് ഒട്ടും തന്നെ സൌകര്യം നൾകാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ചിലരുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനായി ഭംഗിയായ റോഡ് ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും അതിനു സുഖവും സൌകര്യവും പോരെന്നു കരുതി റോഡിൽ ടാർ ഇടുകയും അതുകൊണ്ടും മതിയാകാതെ അതിനെ സിമെൻറു റോഡ് ആക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. പാമ്പ് മുതലായ ദുഷ്ടജന്തുക്കൾ വർദ്ധമാനമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ റോഡ് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വിഷയം ഗവൺമെൻറു അശേഷം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥിതി ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പൊതുവെ സങ്കടകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്ന് ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവയിൽ ഏററവും ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളവ ഏതാണ്, അത്തരത്തിലല്ലാത്തവ ഏതാണ്, എന്നു തരംതിരിച്ച് അത്യാവശ്യകതയുടെ കൂടുതൽ കുറവ് അനുസരിച്ചു ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും മററു പ്രവൃത്തികളും ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. കുറെ മുമ്പ് ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും റോഡ്ബോർഡ് എന്നൊരു പ്രസ്ഥാനം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നു. അതിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഒരേ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഓരോ സ്ഥലത്തും ഉള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങളേയും അത്യാവശ്യങ്ങളേയും അറിയിക്കുകയും അതിനെ വേണ്ടപോലെ നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു ശ്രമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാമായിരുന്നു. ആ റോഡ്ബോർഡ് കുറെനാൾ ഇരുന്നശേഷം നിർത്തിക്കളഞ്ഞു എന്നാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു ഞാൻ ഒരു പ്രശ്നം അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആ റോഡ്ബോർഡ് വീണ്ടും സ്ഥാപിച്ച് രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ അത്യാവശ്യത്തിനനുസരണമായുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ സാധിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവൺമെൻറു കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗം ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്.

ഇനി ഒരു സംഗതി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു് കർഷകന്മാർ ഒട്ടുവളരെ അധിവസിക്കുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമായ വിധത്തിൽ ജലസേചനം നൾകുന്നതിനു പബ്ലിക്ക്വർക്ക്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വേണ്ടതു പോലെ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിച്ചു കാണുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ എറപ്പുഴപ്പാലത്തിന് സ്വല്പം മുകൾവശത്തു നിന്നു ഇല്ലിമലയാററിൽചെന്നു ചേരത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു തോടു വെട്ടിക്കുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ് ഒരവസരത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ശരിയായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ബഡ്ജ

റ്റിൽ അനുവദിക്കയും ആ വേല ഏറ്റവും വേഗത്തിൽ തീരുമെന്ന് ആ സ്ഥലത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. "മൂഴിക്കൽ ഇല്ലിമല" തോട് എന്നാണ് അതിന്റെ പേര്. ഈ തോട് വെട്ടുന്ന പക്ഷം അതിനടുത്തുള്ള ൨൦,൦൦൦ പറ നിലം ആ ഭാഗത്തുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഫലപ്രദമാക്കിത്തീർക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിനു ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ പണം അനുവദിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ഇതേവരെ പണം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇതു ആക്ഷേപാർഹമായ നയമാണ്. കൊല്ലകടവിൽ ഒരു പാലം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർക്ക് സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യമില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അവിടെ ഒരു പാലം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ വടക്കേ അററം മുതൽ തെക്കേ അററം വരെ കുറഞ്ഞസമയംകൊണ്ട് സൌകര്യമായ വിധത്തിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിനു ഒരു അടങ്കൽ തയ്യാറാക്കി ഉടൻതന്നെ ജോലി നിർവ്വഹിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകം പതിയേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I beg to support the motion. My object in doing so is to invite the attention of Government to the management of the P. W. D. Workshops in Trivandrum. This institution is nearly a century old in which labour is very much interested. It is fully equipped in plant and machinery. It is also under the management of expert Engineers. It is also not in want of labour. It has got plenty of famishing labour and it can turn out 3 to 4 lakhs of rupees worth of articles. Yet the institution is not serving the purpose for which it is intended. The failure appears to be due in the first instance to overhead charges in the shape of interest on the machinery, labour and depreciation charges. The overhead charges are so prohibitive that the P. W. D. Workshop is not able to meet the requirements of the public. Secondly some of the machines are out of date. In these days of electricity, cheap machinery is available which can reduce the cost of articles to a minimum. Thirdly the P. W. D. authorities are working under a superstition that they should not turn out works which will be cheaper than or equal to the cost of works turned out by private firms. In former days this theory was alright, but now all Governments enter upon any work just like any private agency. As a result of the policy now pursued by the department, all works go to private firms. The Workshop was intended to supply articles to all the departments in the State. But they are not doing even that. It was one of the fundamental objects with which the Workshop was started. If the Workshop will turn out works worth Rs. 3 or 4 lakhs, it can employ a larger number of labourers. They are not doing so. The labour is therefore hit very hard. Again on account of heavy overhead charges, a good deal of sweated labour is going on in the Workshop. Works are

[Mr. G. Nilakantan.]

given on the piecework system, and labourers unable to get work elsewhere compete with each other and take up work for very low wages. A carpenter who could work for Re. 1 or Rs. 1¼ does not get more than ten chackrams. Formerly works were turned out on the daily job work system. As a result of that, the workmen were not only able to maintain themselves in comfort by the decent wages they got but also the institution produced many skilled artisans and mechanics. The objection brought against the daily job system is that labour cannot be easily controlled and that it will dislocate work. I see no reason why it should be so.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, as regards means of communication which form a very important subject of representations here, I may be permitted to offer a few practical remarks. There is absolutely no denying the necessity made out by various members on this side of the House with reference to their constituencies. More than one committee appointed by Government themselves have reported to Government in unmistakable terms that, for the development of agriculture, commerce and industry in the State, it is highly necessary that the interior parts of the country should be thrown open. For cultivation purposes, the agriculturist has to get down manure and other things from outside his village or from more distant places. Roads alone could serve this purpose. This necessity is growing day by day. But where are the funds to construct roads? None of us would accuse Government of criminal negligence in this respect. Several works necessary in various parts of the country are held up for want of funds. Government are not throwing away funds wastefully. They are utilising money for equally, or more useful purposes. So, if we insistently cry for more roads, bridges and culverts in all parts of the country, Government may find it difficult to satisfy these demands without imposing further burdens on the taxpayer. Some laid stress upon the necessity of having a programme of ryots' roads. Certainly people who want roads in their locality will not be unwilling to co-operate with the Government in constructing the roads and thereby lessening the burden of the Government. In my constituency (Pattanamthitta taluk) an instance was brought to the notice of Government and the Chief Engineer by Mr. Krishnan Nair who had the honour to represent that constituency last time. There are so many ryots' roads there which have not been seen by the Chief Engineer. That is the information that I have got. My submission is that the Chief Engineer ought to make it a point to treat this as a very important item of his programme and then see that the spirit of co-operation among the people is developed as far as possible. If ryots' roads are encouraged, Government are not called upon to advance huge amounts. But officers of the department should be of some service to the ryots who are willing to take up these works. So, I would request the Chief Engineer to

pay more attention to this item of work and see if he could not in an adequate measure serve the various parts of the country with the kind of co-operation of the people mentioned just now, which will certainly be to the advantage of the agriculturists, the commercialists and the industrialists.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANIKKAR (*Shertala II*): Sir, I support the motion. In doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of Government the lack of a consistent policy on the part of the P. W. D. in completing works already taken up. This kind of haphazard method of taking up works here and there and leaving them unfinished is a waste both of the public funds and of the energy of the officers of the Department. I wish to bring to the notice of Government the case of an unfinished road from Shertala to Arukutty. With the improvement of the Cochin Harbour, the line from Shertala to Arukutty has assumed greater importance. That is the only road available for traffic from Shertala to Arukutty. But that is left unfinished. Sir, the *pakuthies* of Pallippuram, Thycattussery and Vaduthala Mattathilbhagom form themselves into an island and are cut off from the mainland. It is absolutely necessary to put up a *junghar* at Changada river without which vehicles cannot be taken from the mainland of Shertala to this island.

Another thing is that on this road there is the Poochakal canal where a bridge is highly necessary. At present there is an overbridge the condition of which is very dangerous. It is no exaggeration to say that the bridge which is now propped up on cocoanut timber is likely to give way at any moment. It is now four or five years since the road was first laid and this road is very much neglected without proper maintenance due to want of funds. On account of the recent floods, parts of the road were washed away. It will be a great boon conferred upon the people if this work can be taken up and finished soon.

Another point I wish to bring to the notice of Government is that the Department does not seem to pay the necessary attention to matters of urgent minor protective irrigation works. Time and often representations have been made to Government in the matter of putting up a bund in the Vayalar *pakuthi*. Sir, the only land available for cultivation in this *pakuthi* inhabited by more than 10,000 people lies between two bunds known as the Pullanchira and Plassery. Cultivation is impossible because of brackish water getting in. To prevent this, two bunds should be put up. Government do not seem to have taken any action in this matter. It will be really a boon to the people if the Public Works Department finds its way to take up the work in hand. This work may not cost more than Rs. 1,000; but it will be of great use to the people. In these days of economic distress, people have not got sufficient money to put up these bunds themselves. So I would urge upon the Government to take up this work in earnest and complete it soon.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, ever since the constitution of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly there has been an insistent cry in all corners of the State for more roads, bridges and culverts. The cry has only been increasing as years rolled on. On a careful examination

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

of this question, it will be found that this problem cannot be solved satisfactorily, if it is attempted to be solved in a haphazard manner, within a reasonable period of time.

If we go on spending money by driblets, without a comprehensive programme to satisfy local needs according to their order of urgency and importance, nothing substantial will be achieved, and no adequate relief will be given.

But, Sir, the fundamental difficulty, that stares us in the way in undertaking the solution of this problem, is the importation of men as Chief Engineers from British Indian service, for short terms. They do not know the interior of the country, they scarcely understand the importance of rural centres, and they are generally not concerned in investigating the problem of rural communications from the point of view of the economic development of the country. By the time they begin to learn something about the country, they have to leave it. Thus it will be seen that successive Chief Engineers have found it impossible to attend to this question, with the result that there has been no consistent and comprehensive policy with a view to solve this problem. If not for anything else at least to save the time of this House, Government should take up this question seriously, and work on, with a comprehensive scheme, so that the most urgent needs of the rural areas may be satisfied within a reasonable time, say, five years; and funds should be found for the purpose. Funds that have been allotted should not be allowed to lapse; and allotments that are not utilised in one year should be consolidated into a separate fund for the purpose of utilising them for the purposes for which they were intended.

Sir, if the Chief Engineer, or some responsible officer of Government, goes into the interior of the country, he will be convinced how difficult it is for the people of those localities to go to places of habitation, to places where they have to purchase the very necessaries of life.

For instance, there is a place called Nedumpana, in my own constituency, wherefrom it is difficult to sight a road, unless you walk a minimum of five miles in any direction. And yet it is a fairly good agricultural centre. There is another place called Mayyanad. Except the train traffic, there is no communication by land. The place is full of sand in all directions. We were agitating, for the last quarter of a century, for a road to this place, from the 39th milestone, in the Quilon-Trivandrum road. An estimate was prepared as early as 1926. Since then the road, it is said, was in the process of construction. It is nowhere near completion as yet. I earnestly request Government to bear in mind similar instances, when they make provisions in the budget. Provision has to be made in the order of urgency and importance. This question of rural communications has to be investigated thoroughly, and solved without delay. That can be done only by a man who knows the country thoroughly. There is no use of tinkering with the problem. I wish to draw the serious attention of Government to this aspect of the problem.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : സാർ, പബ്ലിക്ക്വർക്ക്സ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു ആണ്ടുതോറും ഭീമമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ അനുവദിക്കുകയും ചിലവുചെയ്തുവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളതു വാസ്തവംതന്നെ. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ധനത്തിൽനിന്നുമാണ് ഈ ഭീമമായസംഖ്യ ആണ്ടുതോറും ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഞങ്ങൾ ഉൾനാടുകളിൽനിന്നും രാജധാനിയിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ പുതിയ പുതിയ പല പണികളും പാലങ്ങളും ജീവിതസൌകര്യത്തിനാവശ്യമുള്ള മററനേകം പണികളും നടത്തിവരുന്നതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ സഭയുടെമുമ്പാകെ ഞാൻ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സംഗതി സാധുക്കളായ ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. രാജധാനിയിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ ധാരാളമായി പണം ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽവരുമ്പോൾ അതിനു പണമില്ലെന്നുള്ള മറുപടിയാണ് സാധാരണയായി ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതു വളരെ സങ്കടകരമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. രാജധാനിയിലോ മററു നഗരങ്ങളിലോ ഉള്ളവർമാത്രമല്ല ഈ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഭണ്ഡാഗാരത്തെ നിറച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഉൾനാടുകളിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളാണ് ഈ പണത്തിൽ അധികഭാഗവും കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഉൾനാട്ടിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരുടെ ജനസംഖ്യയും രാജധാനിയിലും നഗരങ്ങളിലും താമസിക്കുന്നവരുടെ ജനസംഖ്യയും തമ്മിൽ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തിനോക്കിയാൽ ഉൾനാട്ടിലാണ് അധികം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേററുന്നതിന് പണമില്ലെന്ന് പറയുന്നതു വളരെ സങ്കടകരമാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽകൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു. രാജധാനിയിലും മററും ധാരാളം പണം ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള അസൂയനിമിത്തമാണ് ഈ സംഗതികൾ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതു എന്നു വിചാരിക്കരുതു്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തിൽ സുഖസൌകര്യാദികൾക്കായി ഇങ്ങിനെ പണം ചിലവിടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ചിലപ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾക്കും അതിൽ പങ്കുകൊള്ളാൻ ഇടയാകുന്നുണ്ട്. എങ്കിലും രണ്ടു സ്ഥലത്തും ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നതുകകളെ തുലനംചെയ്തു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ അത്യാവശ്യങ്ങളെ അശേഷം മറന്നിട്ടു പ്രധാനസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വളരെ അധികം പണം ചിലവുചെയ്തുവരുന്ന നയം ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്ന് വീണ്ടും ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഓരോ താലൂക്കിൻേറയും ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു്

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

അതാതു താലൂക്കുകാർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഭൂനികുതിയുടെ താരതമ്യംനോക്കി ചിലവുചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തമായ പദ്ധതി ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു ഇതുവരെ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങിനെ സംഭവിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I did not say that.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഞാൻ ധരിച്ചതു് അങ്ങിനെയാണ്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇതു് എൻെറ പ്രത്യേക അഭിപ്രായമായി സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും വിരോധമില്ല. ഓരോ താലൂക്കുകാരും കൊടുക്കുന്ന പണത്തിൻെറ സംഖ്യനോക്കി, പൊതുസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ സംഖ്യ അനുവദിച്ചതിനുശേഷം, മററുള്ളവർക്കു തുല്യമായി കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഗവർമ്മെൻറു തയ്യാറാക്കണം. തിരുവല്ലാതാലൂക്ക് ജനസംഖ്യകൊണ്ടും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ടും വിസ്തീർണ്ണതകൊണ്ടും ഏററവും പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ള ഒരു താലൂക്കാണ്. അടുത്തആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററു നോക്കിയതിൽ ഒരു പാലം വകക്കു ൨,൦൦൦ രൂപായും മറെറാരു റോഡ് വകക്ക് ൩,൦൦൦ രൂപായും ഇങ്ങിനെ ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മാത്രമേ ഈ താലൂക്കിൻെറ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി ചേർത്തുവച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നുള്ളു. ഈ തുക ഈ താലൂക്കിൻെറ സ്ഥിതിക്കു വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ഇവയിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായ ഒരു സംഗതി എനിക്കു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുവാനുണ്ട്. തിരുവല്ലാ താലൂക്കിൽ "മല്ലപ്പള്ളി" എന്ന പ്രദേശത്തു മണിമലയാററിൽ ഒരു പാലം കെട്ടിത്തരണമെന്നു അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെക്കാലമായി മുറവിളികൂട്ടിയതിൻെറ ഫലമായി ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും എസ്റ്റിമേററു തയ്യാറാക്കിക്കുകയും പല ആണ്ടുകളിലും എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ അതാതാണ്ടുകളിലെ പ്രാദേശിക പ്രീലിമിനറി ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചയക്കുകയും ചീഫ്ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ അതിലേക്കു ഏതാനും സംഖ്യ ശുപാർശചെയ്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതു് ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽവന്നപ്പോൾ ഒക്കെയും യാതൊരു സംഖ്യയും അനുവദിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

അവിടെയുള്ള ഒരു ആസ്പത്രി കെട്ടിടത്തിൻെറ കാര്യവും വളരെ നാളായി ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അങ്ങ് ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്ത അവസരത്തിൽ പാലത്തിൻെറയും ആസ്പത്രികെട്ടിടത്തിൻെറയും ആവശ്യ

ത്തെപ്പററി സ്ഥലനിവാസികൾ അങ്ങയെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. ഈ സംഗതികൾ ദയവായി ആലോചിച്ച് ഈ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ നിർവഹിച്ചുതരണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Sir, I rise to support the motion. But I must say that it is with a sort of diffidence and despair that I do so. From the proceedings of these few days though we found that the "no-funds disease", is a common complaint with all the members on that side of the House, I think it is most chronic in the case of the Chief Engineer. He has been repeatedly telling us 'no funds'; and if we bring forward a proposal for a small improvement, I am afraid it will be a cry in the wilderness. But it is a very pertinent point that Mr. Alexander raised when he said that there is a logical inconsistency in leaving works half way when allotments are made to begin original works. There is a striking example in my own constituency, an example which concerns not only mine but also the neighbouring constituencies of my friends Mr. M. N. Nair, and Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. I think the Chief Engineer would agree with me when I say that Changanachery, Alleppey and Kottayam are the most important commercial centres in North Travancore. At one time the Government proposed to make a canal from Changanachery to Alleppey and another from Kottayam to Changanachery. The first went by the name of the Changanachery—Alleppey canal and the second the Chalakkal canal. Government decided to do it, began the work, spent a lot of money and then left both the works undone. I had sent a few interpellations about them. But, thanks to my ill-luck, they have not come up and I am not in a position to say exactly what amount Government have spent, what amount has been wasted and where those things stand now. However the opening of a canal from Changanachery to Alleppey is perhaps one of the most important necessities in North Travancore because Changanachery and Alleppey are the most flourishing trading centres.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Does the member know that the people did not keep their promises?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Th member is a better authority in the matter. The canal would certainly reduce the distance by 4 miles and the time saved by a native boat would be about 2 hours. And that would further be a nucleus for the opening of a future land route between the two towns.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Can the member promise to help the P. W. D. in that matter?

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanacherry I*): Certainly not. I do not think I need make any promise. I am not here to make promises, but to get promises.

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

Such instances are found in almost all parts of Travancore. As has been reported here by many members, this practice of leaving works half done is a waste to the Government and it causes very serious disappointment to the people. Chalakkal canal will not only shorten the route from Changanachery to Kottayam, but it would also be an important canal in the matter of irrigation. Then, Sir, there is our long standing complaint, the Kuttapuzha canal. It is one of my earliest recollections connected with the local needs of Changanachery. The people have been clamouring for it for more than half a century. But even now it is sleeping silently in a corner of the Government offices.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : There is a provision made for that for investigation this year.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : I thank the member sincerely. I would request the Government to see that the works they have taken up and half completed are somehow carried out, and that money and time spent on them do not end in mere waste to the Government, but result in actual use to the people in the different localities.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I beg to support the motion. My grievances are that there is no definite irrigation programme. I come from Nanjinad and when I mention that name there is an impression that the last word has been said on the subject of irrigation and nothing more has to be done so far as South Travancore is concerned. The Kodayar project is a misfortune to the people of South Travancore. What led to it was that some 100 years ago a Royal Engineer was obtained from the Madras Presidency. There were only two Royal Engineers in those days. He was invited to investigate the possibilities as regards irrigation in South Travancore. Nothing was done after his investigation and it was during the time of Dewan Rama Aiyangar that an irrigation department was started in South Travancore. Mr. Horsley was the Executive Engineer. He was sent on deputation by the Dewan to study irrigation works in British India; Dewan Rama Aiyangar was the gentleman who started the settlement operations also. Mr. Horsley came back and placed two alternative schemes before the Government. One was the construction of seven reservoirs costing very little and the other was the alternative of the Kodayar project. Mr. Barton, the then Chief Engineer, took up the idea of Perinjanay Reservoir. He spent two lakhs of rupees and when he wanted Re. 1 lakh more to complete that work, the administration of the day said, "You go and inspect the Kodayar project". So the reservoir was abandoned and the Rs. 2 lakhs already spent came to be wasted and it remains so today. Mr. Barton, the Chief Engineer, thereupon gave up the reservoir scheme in protest. The Deputy Chief Engineer of the time, who afterwards became Chief Engineer, said that the Kodayar project could be undertaken at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs and Government thought that, if such a huge project which would feed

all the taluks in South Travancore could be undertaken at such a small cost, why not do it. Sanction was given and the work was started. Ultimately the cost came up to nearly Rs. 100 lakhs. The net result of it was that, by the adoption of the Kodayar project, some of the old lands, Ayacut lands, which come to be irrigated under the old system, were not benefited by the Kodayar project. There is the wrong impression that more lands came to be taken up after the Kodayar project came into existence forgetting that old *Ayacut* lands also were ignored. Take the land lying to the east of the Tovala Channel on the 21st mile *i. e.*, Aramboly, where people have got the Kodayar water right in front of their house doors. But they cannot use it because it runs at a lower level. The result of it was that on the 1,350 and odd acres of *Ayacut* lands Government had to grant Rs. 60,000 in the shape of remission of tax during the last 10 years. Not only that. There are about 4,000 acres of the finest soil in that place between the British frontier and the Aramboly pass that could have been utilised for paddy cultivation but now remains waste. The result was that the money already spent from the public exchequer is a waste because the whole work was not completed. That shows that there is not a definite irrigation programme. This is only one instance. There are so many places which do not get water. So far as South Travancore is concerned, a plentiful supply of water is entirely out of question. As regards the Kodayar project itself, is it bound to be a failure. The Right Bank channel will never get water from the project.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Has the member got any better scheme ?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): There is the department which will devise schemes. As it now stands, the Project is a failure. It does not supply enough water to the Left bank channel. Therefore I submit that the old scheme. *i. e*, the seven reservoir scheme proposed by Mr. Horsley should be worked up as far as possible and a definite programme settled.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Sir, in supporting the motion, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that adequate provision is not made for the P. W. Department.

The supervision exercised by the Department is not quite satisfactory. Sir, under the maintenance item I find that nearly Rs. 11 lakhs has been included. Maintenance, of course, is a very important item especially when motor traffic in our country has 'very much increased. But, to me it seems that under this item a large sum of money is being wasted. I can say that some of the roads in South Travancore are almost neglected so far as maintenance is concerned. For instance, there is the road from the first mile stone of the Mulagumudu-Colachel road which meets the Mulagumudu—Palliyadi road. It is only two miles and seven furlongs long. But the maintenance done is up to half a furlong this year. It is a fact which the Chief Engineer could verify after supervision. Sir, a sum of money is sanctioned and contract is

given to irresponsible persons and those who supervise go only just where the motor car can take them. As far as this road is concerned, some 50 years ago it was in a very decent condition having been a good cart road. People say they used to travel as far as Mulagumudu—Palliady road *via* Kuzhicodu. But today you will find that it is not after all a road. But it is a wilderness full of ruts and deep pits. Now there is similarly another road which goes from Kulasekharam through Ittakaveli, Thiruvarampu and other places to meet Arumana road. I have referred to these only as instances. I would impress one thing upon the Government, *viz.*, that, if proper supervision is exercised as far as maintenance work is concerned, it would be profitable to the department and the public at large.

Another point I would like to stress is that more allotments should be made in the P. W. D. especially for irrigation and that care should be taken to see that the same is fully utilised. Sir, for the year 1108, I find that nearly Rs. 2,33,524 were estimated under productive irrigation including original works and maintenance and only Rs 1,81,200 has been spent. Now, Sir, more than Rs. 50,000 has been allowed to lapse by the department. But at the same time I do not find that this amount has been preserved as a fund for the very same purpose. Comparing the Administration Report of the years 1054 and 1108, I find that, when the total revenue of the State in 1054 was Rs. 62,37,120, the amount spent for the P. W. D. works was Rs. 10 lakhs. That works up to nearly 17 per cent. of the total revenue. In 1108, we find that, although we have an income of Rs. 2,30,04,000 the amount spent under buildings, communications and miscellaneous public improvements comes only to Rs. 27,88,220. It works up only to 12 per cent. of the total revenue. We find that a large percentage of the total allotment is spent on salaries, establishment, allowances, etc. In 1054 while the total allotment spent for public works was Rs. 10 lakhs the amount spent for supervision, travelling allowance, etc., comes only to Rs. 1 lakh. That is only to 10 per cent. of the total allotment. I point out these figures only to show that, while the establishment charges and salaries have gone very high, proper allotment is not given for real works that contribute to the public good.

Coming to the Kodayar project, which has been referred to by my friend Mr. Chidambaram Pillai, with all that can be said in favour of it, I may tell the House that it has not done, and we do not derive, as much good as we hoped to get. Only nearly 50,000 acres of land have been cultivated by the irrigational facilities afforded by the project. But when we consider the growth of population which, according to the present Census, goes by nearly 27 per cent. we find that even in the presence of the Kodayar project we require a good deal of irrigation work in South Travancore. Sir, for this item only a meagre allotment is made. In 1054, nearly Rs. 30,000 has been spent for this in addition to large sums reserved for capital works under irrigation. This year we find that for new works only about Rs. 14,000 has been allotted.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Sir, I rise to support the motion. In doing so I need not waste the time of the House in basing my observations on the general principle because that has been brought forward by many of my predecessors who spoke on the motion.

I have to cite only two instances. One is a typical example of how money that is intended for the good of the people has been wasted at the cost of the people. Some of my predecessors spoke about the want of some bund to protect some fields. But I have to cite an instance where a bund at the cost of Government money injures cultivators of some lands. On the right side of the Ettumanoor-Palai road there is an area that is used for cultivating Kanni crop and sugar-cane. That portion of the land is not a level place. Therefore the rain water from the surrounding places comes first in this field that has to be cultivated with paddy and sugar-cane. But there is only one out-let for the field for the water to go into the Meenachil river. That canal is called Kattottu canal. That passes through the Ettumanur-Punnathura road. A small culvert was necessary for the water to go cutting the road. But instead of providing that culvert there, the then Executive Engineer of Kottayam found it easier to put up a bund preventing the water to flow through that canal giving protection for the sugar cane and paddy cultivation in those fields. The consequence was this. During the last rain all the crops, both sugar-cane and paddy, were under water as the water could not find a way of escape. The people of the locality went to Kottayam and represented their grievances to the Dewan Peishkar. The Dewan Peishkar himself came down to the place and was convinced of the position there. I do not know what has been actually done to remedy the evil. Anyhow one thing is certain. This year's crop has been ruined. All that was needed was that the water must have an outlet, and for that purpose only some small culverts need have been constructed. Instead of that, a bund was put up; and that has led to all the trouble.

Another instance where immediate attention on the part of the P. W. D. is needed is the completion of the Kottayam-Kumarakam road. I have myself tabled a motion to speak about that, but I do not mean to move it. Therefore I hope my friends will bear with me if I take a few minutes for that also. There seems to be some misunderstanding on the part of the Government and on the part of some of my friends also that the Kottayam-Kumarakam road is only a local need. I want to assure the members that it is useful not only to the people of the Kottayam Division but also to the people of North Travancore in general. It is a portion of the Kottayam-Vaikam road which will lessen the distance between the two places by about 8 miles Further this will be the easiest route for the people of Alleppey to go to Kottayam and for the people of Kottayam to go to Alleppey. As it is, people have to go in boats by the Puthentodu. This is extremely

inconvenient. First of all, it takes three hours for the comparatively short distance. Secondly, during the rainy season, when there are floods everywhere, poor people living in small huts on either side of the *todu* complain that the constant passage of the boats along the *todu* and the waves naturally caused by such traffic leads to the demolition of their huts. And, in summer, the *punja* cultivators on either side of the *todu* complain in their turn that the waves caused by the boats do damage to the bunds. Therefore Sir, there are only a few days in the year when boats can ply through the canal without causing harm either to the poor inhabitants on both sides of the canal or to the bunds of the *punja* cultivators on either side. Again in these days when everybody wants to save time, it will be a great boon if the Government realise the importance of the work and complete it soon; for by doing so people who want to go from Alleppey to Kottayam and back will be able to save a good deal of their time. How this is done is easily explained. There is now a proposal for a road from the heart of the Alleppey town to the Aryad Light House. If this new road and the Kottayam-Kumarakam road are both completed, the distance between them will only be 5 or 6 miles. And if these two roads are connected by a ferry-boat like the Ernakulam-Cochin ferry, it will not take more than three quarters of an hour for the ferry boat to take passengers from one side to the other. Then people from Kottayam can go to Alleppey and those from Alleppey can go to Kottayam by this new route in one and a quarter hours at the most thereby effecting a saving of at least one and three quarters of an hour.

Speaking again of the Kottayam-Kumarakam road, I submit, Sir, it is a long-standing grievance. I remember my friend Mr. K. C. Abraham and myself to have signed petitions after petitions when we were studying in school as young boys because we were then experiencing the difficulties of wading through water on the foot-path on every Friday evening to go from Kottayam to Kumarakam and on Monday morning from Kumarakam to Kottayam. Now, Sir, my friends in this House can see that we have grown grey and yet our road remains incomplete. It is true that a sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted for the work in the current year's budget and I thank the Government for the same. But the whole amount was spent in two or three months. Further progress of the work was impossible owing to want of funds. At the same time, money was lying idle in the coffers of the Kottayam Executive Engineer due to inconvenience to spend the whole sum allotted for other works in the Division. And yet he was not allowed to spend that amount here. At last that money lapsed. I see from the next year's budget that another amount of Rs. 5,000 has been provided for the work. I thank the Government once again. At this rate how many years will become necessary to complete the work? After all, the whole amount needed for the work is only Rs. 35 or 36 thousand *i. e.*, only half as much

as is wanted for only one mile of cement road in this town of Trivandrum.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): My only request therefore, Sir, is to spend the whole amount in one year and complete this most urgent and useful work as early as possible.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Sir, my friends, Messrs. Chidambaram Pillai and Elenkath have just now told us that Government have no definite programme with regard to irrigation works. I just want to draw the attention of the Government to a very vital and important matter, namely, the Report of the Minor Irrigation Enquiry Committee. Sir, if I remember right, that Report was submitted by the Committee more than a year ago. That Committee was constituted as a result of an adjournment motion discussed and passed by the last Legislative Council. The Committee toured the country, made very elaborate enquiries and submitted a report. I submit, Sir, the Report contains very important proposals. Last year, one of my friends on this side of the House and myself, by means of interpellations, asked the Government what was the delay in coming to a definite conclusion in the matter. Government gave only an evasive answer. Even this year, in the Financial Secretary's speech, there is not a single reference to that important Report in spite of the fact that this year he chose to present to us a rather lengthy speech. Sir, I draw the special attention of Government to this important matter, and request that they should take immediate steps as per the recommendations of the Committee.

Then, Sir, local needs have been referred to by my friends. In my constituency, there are some urgent works to which I shall refer, lest I be considered to have made a default.

There is a road called the Amaravila-Ottasekharamangalam road, a very important road, about which some interpellations were asked by me in the last Legislative Council. That road is rather in a neglected condition. After great agitation, Government sanctioned some funds. But the work was not completed, with the result that, during the recent floods, several portions of the road were washed away. And, even now, although it is a long time since the rains ceased, some parts of the road are unfit for traffic.

Then, there is another road, the Neyyattinkara-Poovar road. Every year, during the monsoon, the road is submerged under water ; and this year, the damages were heavy.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : On a point of order, Sir. You have given permission to members to refer to local needs just to illustrate the principle or the policy followed by the Department. My friend prefaced his speech by saying that he was going to refer to the needs of his constituency lest they go by default. Is he in order in doing that?

PRESIDENT : I have only to repeat what I have said several times, namely, that members must not go too much into detail in regard to these local needs but may refer to them incidentally to illustrate the policy they would like the Department to follow.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : But, several members have been doing it.

PRESIDENT : Two wrongs do not make one right.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Several important works of urgent necessity have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government ; but, the Department seems to neglect them systematically. As an instance, I may just refer to the Poovar bridge to which my friend, Mr. T. Krishna Pillai, has also referred a while ago. Dewan Mr. Watts himself visited the locality and was convinced of the need for a bridge there. This is just an instance to show that, in spite of repeated representrtions from the people and in spite of the fact that the head of the administration was convinced of the need for the work, nothing has been done so far.

With these words, I support the motion.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*) : In supporting the motion, I wish to draw the attention of Government to the unsatisfactory condition of the means of communication in the Parur taluk, within an area of 113·43 sq. miles. Parur has a population of 1,84,331, much bigger than any other taluk in the State, and in revenue contributed to Government also, Parur is, I think, the second taluk in the State. Parur has only a trunk road about thirty miles in length. The whole area is water-logged, and we have not got enough bridges. It is a notorious fact that even the municipal roads in Parur are mostly under water during rainy days for want of proper drainage.

In the headquarters of the taluk, there is no T. B. or rest-house for travellers who visit the place.

The particular road mentioned by Mr. Alexander was provided for in the Budget for 1106 ; it was recommended both by the District Road Board and by the Central Road Board. I do not know why it has not been provided in the Budget for 1109. After all, the provision now is only a thousand rupees, for new roads in the whole of the Parur taluk.

The Parur-Chattanad road, which is only a village road, is in a miserable condition, and the major portion of it is only a foot-path.

In spite of the unsatisfactory nature of the roads, we have now too many tolls. From Kottayam to Edapalli now we have to pay two tolls. In addition to that, I find that another toll is to be introduced from the beginning of next year. Although we have to cross two ferries along the roads we have to pay toll also. So my request is that the toll be kept in abeyance till these two places are bridged and the money collected from the tolls be used for the construction of bridges and roads. I think this is the proper time to attend to these as labour is cheap. Now we will have the double advantage of getting cheap labour and relieving the economic distress of the people.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Sir,— .

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Sir, I move that the question be now put.

PRESIDENT: Let us hear Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I wish to say a word in support of the motion. In the Public Works Department we see year after year that there is not sufficient fund allotted to them to enable them to do all the necessary things required by the people. It is therefore unfortunate to find in the Financial Secretary's speech at page 2 the following:—

"On the expenditure side the decrease was mostly in irrigation, buildings, communications, and miscellaneous public improvements and protective irrigation and Rs. 1·23 lakhs is due to the lapse of budget provision under the above head."

This must be avoided in the future. My friend, Mr. M. N. Nair has observed that himself and his friend, Mr. Abraham, have grown grey with asking for the improvement of communications. Probably they have grown grey before their time. But all the same the complaint is absolutely legitimate. We want more communications but we certainly want more irrigation works also. As a member of the old Legislative Council myself and also of the old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, I have very often adverted to the question of irrigation, and resolutions have been accepted by Government allotting funds for minor irrigation. We do want more irrigation works in South Travancore. But we want equally more works in Central and North Travancore. I mean drainage works. Ordinarily we in this part of the country have no adequate water supply. But the people in Central and North Travancore are suffering from too much of water. Therefore, Sir, irrigation works are required here and drainage works are required in Central and North Travancore. That is a point which the Chief Engineer and the Department will kindly bear in mind. Sir, I do not want to take up any more time of this House at this hour. But I may mention that the Travancore Government and the Travancore Engineers have always had before them a very high sense of duty and I would think the work of an Engineer is even greater and his responsibility even more important than that of the Administrator. I remember two names, the names of Hartley and Corton. These two persons are venerated by every man in British India when he puts his food into his mouth. That is the ideal which the P. W. D. people should have before them.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Sir, I have heard a lot said about the various local needs of the country and I must admit I feel rather embarrassed in replying to all these. We have had many requests for roads and bridges, irrigation works and so on, and the Chief Engineer is certainly alive to all these necessities, and he tries his best to do what he can with the funds at his disposal. It is only natural, I think, that people ask for roads in these days of fast travel when people wish to get about and get away from their own villages and see the

[Mr. L. H. Jacob.]

country. But, Sir, we come to that bug-bear, the funds. All these works that have been brought to the notice of Government would, I suppose, cost some fifty lakhs or a crore of rupees and where are we to find all these funds, especially funds for small local needs? Funds have to be given by Government for various other needs of the State. We heard members yesterday advocating increased numbers of dispensaries and hospitals and wells. All these things are necessary and they also require funds. If our revenues are to be curtailed by remission of taxes, that only makes the situation worse. With the limited funds, therefore, at the disposal of the P. W. D., we have to take a broader view of these local needs. Each taluk member may grumble that his request has not been considered. Well, we have to consider the State as a whole and to the best of our judgment we have to make provision for works as we consider them urgent. The funds allotted for original works, that is for actually new works, are very limited. In 1107, Rs. 17,23,924 was spent on communications and out of this only Rs. 1,49,995 was available for new works. The remaining was for maintenance. Similarly, in 1108, out of Rs. 14,79,225, there was only Rs. 1,89,500; and in 1109, out of Rs. 15,52,455 which includes the increase in the maintenance allotment, which Government have kindly given us this year, the amount available is Rs. 1,37,000. Well, if you take that Rs. 1,37,000 and divide it amongst the five divisions of the department, you will find there is only about Rs. 27,000 available for each division.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know from the member whether at least the amounts sanctioned for 1107 and 1108 for communications were utilised in those years?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I cannot say whether they were fully utilised. I think mostly they were utilised.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it for communications or roads that this Rs. 1 lakh odd is allotted?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The total amount for communications was about Rs. 15 lakhs which includes the maintenance and the upkeep of the present communications, that is re-gravelling and re-metalling.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it for irrigation?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): No, I am not talking of irrigation.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it for roads and bridges?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes. Out of that there is Rs. 1,37,000 available for new works, that is for continuing new roads that have been started in previous years. Therefore, what I mean is there is very little money really available each year for the opening of new roads and communications. A lot of money has to be spent on

the upkeep of our present communications. It is not possible for us to entirely rely on the maintenance allotment and we have to do special metalling and bridges have to be strengthened. Another consideration we have to allow for is that during the last few years there have been frequent flood damages. If these had not occurred, probably we should have had more money for new works. Therefore, I say that proportionately to the allotment given the provision for new works is maintained as high as possible and is distributed as equitably as possible by the Chief Engineer.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, does the Chief Engineer realise that the allotment for the Trivandrum Division excluding the Trivandrum town is unduly small?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): That is, for one year the grant may be small but for another year it may be more.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): No, Sir, it is uniformly small in recent years.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I am sorry to hear that. Sir, as Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai remarked, the people will have to consider how the funds are to be found for their local needs. They must come forward and help Government and they must be more serious in their attempts at cutting local roads. Mr. Krishna Pillai mentions ryots' roads. Ryots' roads are very commendable and we are glad to see that people do cut these roads.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are there ryots' roads which have been constructed years back and not taken up yet by the Department?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Probably so, for many reasons.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I am asking whether there are ryots' roads which have been constructed and not yet been taken up by the Government.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): That is because these ryots' roads have not conformed to the rules that we have made.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Have they altered these rules in the last year or so?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The rules were carefully revised about a year back, I think.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the Chief Engineer whether there is anything like frequent inspection of the rivers to see whether they are silting up and becoming non-navigable?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): That is a big question which must be taken up. We have not yet taken it up.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether here is any provision for it this year?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): There is no provision this year, I am afraid. It is a point to be considered and I will see what we can do in that way.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is the Chief Engineer aware of the condition of the river at Thalavadi, that is from Tiruvalla to Edathuva?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): No, I do not know.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Do I understand the Chief Engineer to say that people should co-operate in the matter of constructing and maintaining roads?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes, I wish them to co-operate.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I ask the member whether the constitution of road boards will be the more effective means so far as that matter is concerned?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I think, if District Boards as in British India with powers of taxation are constituted, they will be useful.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I am not referring to District Boards or Taluk Boards, but Road Boards to advise the Department in the matter of constructing and maintaining the roads.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): We have tried the Road Boards, but unfortunately, my experience is that the Road Boards have no constructive policy as I could not get them to give me a list of works in the order of urgency.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Am I to understand that the Boards were chucked out because they could not give a list of works in the order of urgency as the Department liked?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): No, I did not say that. We have made a list in the order of urgency to a certain extent. The Boards were not able to give a list. So we found that there was no necessity to continue the Boards.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I ask the member whether the Department intends to revive these Boards?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): There is no such intention at present. My experience in Quilon was that after a lot of discussion each member advocated his own requirements and the Board could not come to any conclusion. They finally decided that the Executive Engineer should arrange the order of urgency. Therefore it appeared that there was no necessity for these Boards.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I ask the member whether, over and above the provisions for new works in the budget, there is any provision made for doing works necessitated by the recent floods? For instance, is there any provision for repairs to the Killi river banks on the western side of the Town?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): There is a reserve with the Government and the Chief Engineer and we could take funds from

that. There is also a little provision in the budget for flood damages which will be utilised.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Am I to understand that the reserve will be sufficient for the purpose?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I will see, after I get all the estimates, whether more funds are necessary.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I take it that the necessary funds will be sanctioned for the purpose?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*); Yes, probably.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ ഗതാഗത സൌകൎയ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ബഡ്ജററിൽ പണം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു് സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നയം എന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Funds are given to the rural parts according to the needs as far as they can be judged by the Department. As I explained, our funds are limited and we distribute them to the best of our ability.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു കണ്ടിട്ടാണു് എസ്ററിമേററു് അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു്. അതായതു് ആണ്ടുകളിൽ ഇന്ന വേലക്കു് ഇത്രരൂപാവീതം അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള നയം ഉൾനാടുകളെസംബന്ധിച്ചു് അങ്ങിനെയാണു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അജിറേറഷൻ അധികം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ നിറവേററുകയും അജിറേറഷൻ ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലത്തെ ആവശ്യം നിറവേററാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുകയാണോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്; അതല്ല വേലയുടെ അത്യാവശ്യം പോലെയാണോ പണം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Funds are given as far as we can judge on the basis of the needs of the several places.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): സ്ഥലത്തെ ആവശ്യം നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതു് അവിടത്തെ ആളുകളുടെ അജിറേറഷൻെറ രീതി അനുസരിച്ചാണോ, അതല്ല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി അതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു് കണ്ടിട്ടാണോ? പണം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന നയം എന്താണെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു് അറിയേണ്ടതു്.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It does not depend necessarily on agitation. We consider the necessities of each work and allot funds as far as we can, taking each taluk in its turn.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*); അങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ ഒരു താലൂക്കിൻെറ മൊത്തത്തിലുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തെ ഗണിച്ചു് ബഡ്ജററിൽ സംഖ്യകൊള്ളിക്കുമോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): We cannot allot funds to each taluk as they ask. We distribute funds fairly everly.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഓരോ താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നും കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഭൂനികുതിയുടെ സംഖ്യ നോക്കി അതാതു താലൂക്കിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി പണം അനുവദിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : No we are note concerned with that. We just consider the local needs and allot funds as they are available.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യം നിറവേറുന്നതിന് പണം അനുവദിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിശ്ചിതമായ ഒരു നയം അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണോ ഞാൻ ഇതിൽ നിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : We go by the requirements to the best of our judgment. One year one taluk may have more funds than another. But another year the latter taluk may have more funds. We allot funds fairly equally consistent with the necessities of each taluk.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to suggest that most of the local needs mentioned here relate to improvement of village roads. There are a number of ryots' roads with small grants. As these roads are constructed by the people, we take them over for maintenance. We have to provide for bridges and culverts and widening of these roads. But these roads are not constructed properly by the people. I have tried a system in Quilon of maintenance of cart tracts. About 100 miles of village roads have been brought under "cart tracts" with increased grants and many converted into motorable roads. We will try to see whether it is not possible to do the same in other parts of the State and thus improve communications.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member why no provision is made in the Budget Estimate for 1109 for communications in the Nedumangad taluk.

PRESIDENT : The Chief Engineer has answered that question generally already.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) ; May I know, Sir, how the Government programme for widening roads in general to meet modern day conditions is being worked ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : I will come to that. There has been a lot of complaint in regard to the generally bad condition of the roads. I am afraid that may possibly be due to the reductions of maintenance grants during 1107 and 1108. But we have increased the grants by 10 per cent. this year and I hope that that increased allotment will improve matters a good deal. We have now formed what is called the Road Development Fund. Under that Fund

a sum of Rs. 2,17,400 has been placed as a permanent allotment. This allotment is for the improvement of the main lines of communications in the State. Since this allotment is available for our main roads, it will certainly release a certain amount of money for the improvement of minor roads. This Fund will allow us to make use of the available grants for minor communications, and with the aid of that Fund, we will be able to do some large bridges such as the Alwaye-Periyar bridge.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the Fund can be used for branch roads also?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): No, only for trunk roads.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Is it only to be used for trunk roads?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes. We have entered into arrangements with the Government of India that the Fund will be used only for trunk roads. It is on that understanding that we have got the money.

Members have grumbled about their local necessities. I can assure them that we have their interests at heart. I find it very difficult to meet their demands with the funds available. As Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai said, people must help in a substantial manner in regard to these roads. If they wish these roads to be taken up by Government, they must cut good roads. Many of these roads are not cut properly with good gradients. When such roads come before the Department for being taken up, they cannot recommend them. Once we take up such bad roads, we will have to do a good deal of work on them. So, I hope people will in future make better efforts on these ryots' roads.

Some members spoke about protective irrigation. For 1109, there is a grant under original works to the extent of Rs. 1,06,905. During 1107 it was Rs. 75,752.

So, until the questions raised by the Minor Irrigation Committee are fully considered and decided upon by Government, I think the grant now given is proportionate to the total budget grant. New estimates are being prepared for irrigational works. The department is not sitting idle. These works will all be taken up, one by one, as funds permit.

I thank all members on that side of the House for having brought to my notice their individual local needs. I may assure them they will all receive my best consideration. It shall be my endeavour to go about seeing as many as I can and do what I can for the good of the country.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Am I to understand from the member that only the specific local needs that have been brought up now will be attended to or whether needs which will hereafter be brought to his notice will also be attended to?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): All local needs now raised and to be raised by various members will be taken up as far as funds permit.

PRESIDENT: The question is that the motion be now put.

The closure motion was carried.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): I beg to withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT: Has the member the leave of the House to withdraw the motion?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 246.

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,332 for establishment by Rs. 5.

Motion No. 247.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I beg to move the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,316 for establishment by Re 1.

That is to point out that the works for which funds have been allotted were not started and that even the works which have been started are left part-finished. But this point has been discussed; and so under this motion, I wish to bring to the notice of Government one suggestion which I consider to be very important. It has been mentioned here that, every year, the P. W. D. allows large sums of money to lapse and that a number of works included in the budget is omitted in the next year's budget. So, the people who get certain works included in the Budget after a lot of agitation are given the hope that the work will be carried out in a particular year and at the close of the year without spending even a pie that amount lapses; and when we come to the next year we do not find any provision for that work. We find very often that small works for which there are no god-fathers have to suffer and that the amounts allotted for some of them lapse; in certain other cases, amounts are diverted for certain other more important works which the department or Government wants to finish soon. So, I wish to impress upon the Government the necessity of bestowing sufficient attention to see that the works once included in the budget are provided in the next year also and that work is finished. A number of works were brought to the notice of the House to-day in which a large amount was spent by the Department for beginning and half completing. I know many cases in which Government have spent thousands of rupees and dropped the idea. Later on, as to why such a thing happened is traced, it is seen that a particular officer who is in charge of the particular work has not got much attraction for it. That appears to be the reason. At Mavelikara we find certain lands were acquired for constructing a girls' school; its foundation was laid; it is stopped. The boys have a large English school at the cost of thou-

sands of rupees; that work is stopped. Yesterday the Chief Engineer answered to a question of mine as follows:—In 1087, certain lands were acquired in Mavelikara for putting up public offices; and 21 years have elapsed. Nothing has been done to complete that work. A good number of instances could be quoted in this House to show that the Government or rather the department of P. W. is not pursuing a definite policy in the urgency of the demands.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Do the people of Mavelikara suffer because the public offices are not built?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): They suffer very much. In answer to another question of mine to-day, the Chief Engineer said Rs. 16,000 was spent for acquiring lands for the construction of a bridge. Nothing has been done. For the same bridge he admitted that Rs. 50,000 was allotted in one year, Rs. 10,000 in the next year, 15,000 in the next year and at last no allotment whatever. On these grounds, I think the Government do not adopt a definite policy in the matter of communications, irrigation, etc. When I was going through the Administration Report, I found that the Road Boards are suspended because they had recommended for a number of works for which provision could not be made. As a result they were suspended and it was said that they were suspended for 1107. And now I find the period of suspension is enhanced. For that matter according to their recommendation, roads which were most important in their opinion could have been included in the budget.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I am afraid we never got any information from the Road Board.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): That is the worst of it. They could have been given an opportunity to explain, before suspending their recommendations to an indefinite period.

Then coming to another point, what I have to say is this. In 1104 more than Rs. 2 lakhs have lapsed, in 1105 about Rs. 55,000, in 1106 about Rs. 4 lakhs; and in 1107 about Rs. 5 lakhs. I would draw the attention of Government to the fact that it would be better for them to have a Road Fund into which lapsed amounts would go, and from that, works for which provision is made for previous years could be carried out. The Mysore Government started this fund in 1929 and that was appreciated by the people there. It is no excuse to say there is the Road Development Fund. That is a different thing altogether. I would suggest that a Road Fund be constituted and that the amounts which lapse be allowed to accumulate and the construction of roads be carried out by the department according to the definite policy to be laid down. Now, there is no such definite policy. It is a haphazard method and it is a waste of public money. The Government raise expectations in the hearts of the poor people and disappoint them. On these grounds, I move the motion for the serious consideration and acceptance by the House.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I have very great pleasure to support the motion of Mr. Asan though not exactly on identical grounds that he put. As to this difficulty of lapse of funds, that was a matter brought on previous occasions, some years ago, in the previous Council, when we were told by Mr. George who was then either Chief Secretary or Financial Secretary that there is what is known as the spending capacity of the P. W. D. Even the P. W. D. cannot spend a particular sum of money beyond a particular limit. So much so, amounts will have naturally to lapse. I do not know whether the same ground would hold good even now. Anyhow, ever since I heard that, I was entertaining a wonder that even the P. W. D. cannot go beyond a particular limit in the matter of expenditure. I hope the same ground would probably hold good even now. But I must support Mr. Asan's motion on another ground. From the answer returned by the learned Chief Engineer to the previous motion, I understood him to say that the work of the department is being carried on in what Mr. Asan characterised as a haphazard fashion. I was very sorry to hear that especially from such a good-natured gentleman like Mr. Jacob with considerable experience of the State. Something like a definite policy should be laid down by the department in view of the comparative urgency, comparative usefulness, etc., of the works to be undertaken by the department. A man of Mr. Jacob's stamp, assisted by gentlemen from various centres of the State, should be able to determine and decide upon the course of action to be followed by the department. It may be that a navigable canal is necessary; a line of communications is a desirable thing. But its utility may be confined to a particular village. Not that any one mile of road would prove so useful from the standpoint of the general public, or that [illegible]t off its making would be extremely detrimental to the general interests of the people. It is therefore the comparative usefulness that will have to be taken into consideration.

For example, I would illustrate the situation by a reference to local experience. There is a road from Tiruvalla now so far down as Edathuva and there is another road from the west coast up to Takazhi. To join these roads and to connect the taluk of Tiruvalla with Ambalapuzha, only 4 or 5 miles of road are necessary. That will be a real blessing in the shape of a road. For, in times of flood we people from the low-lying areas have to travel in small open vessels usually moved by oars to grounds high and low. Similarly, this is the sort of improvement to be kept in view with reference to roads. Roads are not the only lines of communication available in the State. I was just asking the Chief Engineer whether anything like attention is paid to other means of communication such as lakes, rivers and streams. He said there is no provision for it. I understand, Sir, at Talavadi where the Pamba river takes its route and joins and flows through Ambalapuzha, the river is silted up. Navigation is impossible and flooding of the adjacent areas is therefore on the increase. Repeated representations have been made to the local Engineering section who seem to

turn a deaf ear to all our representations. Now at least on the worldly experience that a stitch in time saves nine, the P. W. D. should be certainly vigilant. If as a matter of fact it is to be silted up with the material brought down from the mountain in the course of a year or two, it would be difficult for them to remove the silt and see that the river is made navigable. Instead of allowing things to accumulate to the prejudice of cultivation in adjacent places, to the risk of frequent recurring floods, it is high time that the P. W. D. should look into it. It is a line of communication which connects the various centres. It is a very important thing. So in the order of importance the P. W. D. should pay attention to such works as this.

Now as regards buildings and other things, that again is a very serious question. Somehow, unfortunately it is school buildings that collapse with a number of children being crushed to death. May I illustrate it by a local reference? The school building at Ambalapuzha was the original old Taluk Cutcherry. That school was removed to some other building and it became the future Vernacular School. It has become so old that it might yield to touch. Timber has become something like clay. A temporary shed for the school was launched and provision, I understand, has been made for the construction of a pretty decent respectful Vernacular School for the locality. A temporary building was recently put up. But the temporary nature of the building was, as I described the other day, such that the building at the first rush of a storm or wind showed signs of collapse, the roofs taking shelter in the walls. That was the situation there. Instead of putting up buildings like that, the P. W. Department should be so good as to see that the money spent is not wasted on such flimsy buildings so that the tax-payer may not repent, for his interests are in the hands of people who take a sleepy interest in his concerns. These are some of the points that will have to be taken by the P. W. D. gentlemen. I am far from condemning, the head of the P. W. D. in the present instance, for, so far as I know, he is a sympathatic officer and I am only bringing these to his notice. In doing so, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion.

The House adjourned at 4-33 P. M. to meet the next day.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION

Monday, the 14th August 1933/30th Karkatakam 1108.

The Assembly re-assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock, the President presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Maintenance of Ryots' roads.

84.* **Mr. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether the P. W. D. looks after the maintenance of the road from the 2nd mile stone of Thuckala—Kulasekharam road meeting the Thiruvattar road which was constructed by the ryots?

Mr. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : No.

Mr. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member whether there was any representation as to the need for maintenance of that road?

Mr. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : This is a ryots' road and it has not been completely opened by the ryots in accordance with the rules. Hence it has not been taken up for maintenance by the department.

The Alleppey Commercial Canal.

85.* **Mr. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether complaints were received last summer that there was not sufficient depth of water in the Alleppey Commercial Canal for canoes with goods?

Mr. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : Yes.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*) തോട്ടിൽ മണ്ണുവന്നു് നിറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അങ്ങിനെ മേലാൽ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യുമോ?

Mr. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : Yes.

Text Book Committee.

86.* MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Text Book Committee is now in existence ;

(*b*) if the answer is in the negative, who does the work which used to be performed by that Committee ;

(*c*) whether there are books written or compiled by Inspectors of Schools and recommended by them for acceptance as text books; and

(*d*) whether any such books have been prescribed as text books?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Both the English and Vernacular Text Book Committees have been abolished with effect from the 3rd December 1932.

(*b*) The work was done this year by the Department,

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : With respect to part (*d*), may I know from the member which officer in the department is now doing the work of the Text Book Committee?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The Director assisted by the Inspector of English Schools and the Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : With respect to the books prescribed for this year, was the Inspector of Vernacular Schools one of the persons who recommended the acceptance of books ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, he recommended the acceptance of books in Malayalam for the Vernacular Schools.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Were there books written by him ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Was the Director aware of the fact that some of the books recommended by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools were books written by himself ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Was the Director satisfied as to the approval of such books on the recommendation of the Inspector alone ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : As the same books were recommended by the Inspector of English Schools also for English schools I take it that the Director was satisfied.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Was it therefore upon the conjoint recommendation of both the Inspectors ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No, there was no joint consultation between them. The Inspector of English Schools recommended Malayalam books for English schools and the Inspector of Vernacular Schools recommended Malayalam books for Vernacular schools and it so happened that the books approved by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools were also recommended for the English Schools by the Inspector of English Schools.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Are the Government of opinion that the Inspector of English Schools is a competent authority to pronounce upon the merits of a Malayalam book to be approved as a text book?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the member wants an answer on a matter of opinion.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I am just asking what exactly is the opinion of Government in that respect. The fact that a particular person holds an opinion is a fact.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I do not think, Sir, I could be asked for an expression of opinion.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, I want a ruling from the Chair because the officer representing Government refuses to answer.

PRESIDENT: You must be satisfied with the answer given by him. It is not for me to decide what answer should be given by him.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): He has not given any answer.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Under Rule 11 (*d*), the member cannot ask me to give an expression of opinion.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): In such cases I think the President should give a ruling. I am of opinion that it cannot be so held.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, Rule 11 (*d*) of the Rules says that a question shall not ask for an expression of opinion.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, I am not asking for opinion in that respect.

PRESIDENT: When the President stands up to speak, members will please sit down.

The Director of Public Instruction is strictly correct. A certain amount of latitude has been allowed; and if he has no objection, I have no objection to his answering the question. On a strict reading of the Rules, the Director is perfectly entitled to refuse to answer the question.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether the Director still entertains any objection to answer the question?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Well, Sir, the Inspector of English Schools took his degree with Malayalam as his second language. If that does not make him an authority on Malayalam books, there was nothing to prevent him from consulting authoritative people. Anyhow, the responsibility for making recommendations with regard to Malayalam books for English schools was thrown on the shoulders of the Inspector of English Schools.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Are the Government aware whether the Inspector of English Schools consulted any other person than himself in the matter of making his recommendations?

MR. C. V CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am afraid I will have to claim notice.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Are there books recommended by the Inspector of Vernacular schools and accepted by Government on his own recommendation for Vernacular schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Not on his own direct recommendation, but on his recommendation to the Director, the Director made recommendations which the Government accepted.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Was any recommendation made by the Inspector of Vernacular schools to the Director with respect to books for Vernacular schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Do the Government proposes to continue the present system of consulting the Inspectors alone in the matter of prescribing text books?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Government have not made up their minds in this matter and they would rather wait for the recommendations of the Statham Committee before they take up the question of reforming the system of prescribing text books, which is in vogue at present.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): What was the reason which led the Government to discontinue the Text Book Committee as it was originally constituted?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Are there books written by the Inspector of English Schools prescribed as text books?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tirvalla III*): ടെക്സ്റ്റുബുക്ക് സിലക്റ്റുചെയ്യുന്നതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച ൧൯൩൩ ജൂൺ ൧-ാം- മലയാള മനോരമയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധംചെയ്തിരുന്ന ലേഖനം ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ഇല്ല.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഇപ്പോൾ ആറാം ഫാറത്തിലേക്ക് സിലക്ട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ബുക്കിൽ സ്പെല്ലിംഗ്സ് മിസ്റ്റേക്സ് കൂടിഉള്ളതായിട്ട് അറിയാമോ?

PRESIDENT: Is he asking about a particular book?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): He is asking about the spelling mistakes in a particular book.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum - Rural*): Sir, is it the position of Government that these Inspectors of English and Vernacular Schools are competent to prescribe text books for all the subjects for all the classes in the schools under their control?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum - Rural*): Then, may I know how the Government acted on the recommendations of these officers without consulting experts?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It was a special measure this year. Government have been considering for some time a reform of the system of prescribing text books. As a preliminary step towards the reform, they abolished the existing Text Book Committee.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, is there any reason why the special measure should be so defective and objectionable?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): This is not a special measure but it is only a temporary measure before the reforms are effected.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether there is any reason why the temporary measure should be defective and objectionable?

PRESIDENT: That is your opinion, I think, Mr. Thanu Pillai.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I explain, Sir? The Director now says that it is the position of Government that the Inspectors of Vernacular and English Schools are not competent to prescribe text books and he also says that in the present instance this was adopted as a temporary measure. So, I put the question.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): As I explained, Government have been considering for some time the reform of the present system. They have not been able to make up their minds. Meanwhile, the prescription of text books became an urgent matter, and urgent and emergent measures had to be devised for the purpose. I can say that it is not the intention of Government to continue this arrangement as a permanent one.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, may I know whether this question was not engaging the attention of Government since the text books were prescribed for the last academic year, that is for one full year?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It has been before Government. Meanwhile, the Statham Committee was appointed and the prescription of text books is one of the terms of reference before the Committee and therefore Government decided to wait till the receipt of their report.

A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I heard the Director say that some of the books written by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools were recommended by that officer himself. Am I right?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know on whose recommendations those books were accepted? Were they accepted on the advice or authority of some other persons also?

PRESIDENT: I think these questions have been answered.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum Rural*): The Director answered that books written by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools were recommended by him and that they were prescribed. I wish to know whether any advice was taken by the Government or the Director or whether they were prescribed solely on the opinion of the writer himself.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I said in answer to Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai's question that the Inspector of English Schools had also recommended these books for use in English Schools.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Am I to understand that such books are prescribed only for English schools and not for Vernacular schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No, one of the books was prescribed for Vernacular schools also.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Was the opinion of the Inspector of English Schools taken in regard to the suitability of these books?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Not for Vernacular schools. They were recommended for English schools by the Inspector of English Schools.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is it the position of the Government that, when a book is recommended for being prescribed as a text-book in *English Schools*, that recommendation is considered to be enough to make it suitable for *Vernacular Schools* as well?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It depends upon the standard. The book was recommended for the Sixth Form in the English schools and the Seventh Class in the Vernacular schools.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is there any basis for the Government's assumption that the Sixth Form and the Seventh Class are of the same standard ?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether any books were prescribed that were not recommended by the Inspectors of English and Vernacular Schools ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I claim notice.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Am I to take it then that the Director or the Government had nothing to do with the prescription of these text-books except accepting the recommendation of the Inspectors ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): With regard to Malayalam books, yes. With regard to English books, the recommendation was scrutinised by the Director.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): With regard to other books, such as Geography, History, Arthmetic and so forth, did the Director accept the recommendations of the Inspectors ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): All books written in English are scrutinised by the Director. In regard to all books in Malayalam, the Inspectors' recommendations are accepted.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is it the position of Government that the Director is himself an authority in regard to all books in English, such as Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Does that question arise, Sir ?

PRESIDENT: The question arises, but it has been answered.

I think this question has been sufficiently threshed out.

Breaches in the banks of the Killi River.

87.* **MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): With reference to the recent breaches in the banks of the Killi River to the south of the Trivandrum town and in the bund between Konchiravila and the Thiruvallam road, will the Government be pleased to state ;

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the urgent necessity of closing the breaches and strengthening the banks and the bund ; and

(*b*) what progress, if any, has been made in such work ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Restoration work has already been started and is in progress.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know the kind of work that is proposed to be done? Is it merely restoration of the bund as it was or is it proposed to raise it and strengthen it ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : At present it is proposed to restore it as it was.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether the Chief Engineer does not realise that, if it is merely restored to its original condition, the chances are that it will again be breached? May I also know whether the present Chief Engineer has himself inspected that bund ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : Yes, I had been to the place myself.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : In regard to the other question, whether if it is merely restored to its original condition, the chances are that it will again be breached, what does the Chief Engineer say ? May I know whether, if there is a breach, it will not flood half of the town ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : It will be enquired into.

Appointment of Dr. Slater.

88 ***MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(*a*) the date on which Dr. Slater entered the State service and the date on which he left it ;

(*b*) his pay during that period ;

(*c*) the terms on which he was appointed and how his connection with the Government happened to be terminated ; and

(*d*) the total cost to Government on account of his appointment ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Entered service on 24-11-1932 forenoon and left service on 31-3-1933 afternoon.

(*b*) Bh. Rs. 1,800 per mensem.

(*c*) He was appointed on the following terms :—

1. He will be given a pay of Bh. Rs. 1,800 per mensem ;

2. He and his wife will be granted first class passage by steamer from London to India and first class railway fares from the port of arrival in India to Trivandrum.

3. For his journeys on tour in the State, he will be treated as a first class officer and in respect of daily allowance, when this is admissible, he will be granted S. Rs. 6 per diem.

4. In respect of casual leave, privilege leave and sick leave, he will be governed by the rules of the Service Regulations in force in the State.

5. He will be subject to the provisions of the Income Tax and Municipal Regulations in force in the State like any other officer of the State.

6. He will be given an unfurnished house free of rent. If he deems it necessary, Government will supply the necessary furniture on payment of rent at the rates usually prescribed for the same, *viz.*, at 5% per annum on the capital out-lay. For electric current for lights and fans, he will have to pay according to metre reading at the tariff rate prevailing from time to time.

7. The appointment will be terminable by six months' notice on either side.

8. His appointment will be for one year to start with from the date of his taking charge of his duties as Darbar Physician and Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, Trivandrum. On the expiry of his period of appointment in the State, he and his wife will be granted first class railway fares from Trivandrum to the port of embarkation and first class passage fares by steamer from there to London.

He resigned his appointment as he was suffering with his eyes, and could not remain in the tropics.

(*d*) S. Rs. 8,692-27-1 (B. Rs. 7,756-2-0 on account of salary and Rs. 946-25-1, on account of passage money).

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Was that officer at any time before in India?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I understand that he was in Burma.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): What is the total approximate cost on that account?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There was an extra cost of Rs. 946.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Does it include passage to and fro?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, he was given passage to this side only. He was not given any passage back because he left on his own accord.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): What is the total expenditure on that account?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Rs. 8,692.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I did not hear the answer to part (c). I want to know how his connection with the Government happened to be terminated?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He had eye-disease.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): When he was entertained in service, did he produce any certificate of medical fitness?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it not usual to ask for the production of a medical certificate?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know why the Darbar Physician was not asked to produce a medical certificate?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Because he was alright.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Did his eyesight become defective only after he came to India?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Was it due to sun-stroke?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Because he was in the tropics.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether in the case of any other officer provision was made for travelling allowance or was it a special concession granted to this officer?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sometimes it is given. Each case is considered on its merits.

Industrial loans in the Parur and Kunnatnad taluks.

89* MR. T. K. ALEXANDAR (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any industrial loans had been given in the Parur and Kunnatnad taluks in the years 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107 and till 1-12.1108;

(*b*) if so what is the amount and the date of sanction;

(*c*) whether there is any industrial grant in Parur and Kunnatnad taluks; and

(*d*) if so what is the amount of grant?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*); (*a*) No.

(*b*) The question does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Rs. (20) twenty per mensem in the Parur taluk and Rs. (24) twenty four per mensem in the Kunnatnad taluk.

Appointments made by the Conservator of Forests.

90.* MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of appointments made by the Conservator of Forests in the years 1105, 1106, 1107 and till 1-10-1108 from those that are not included in the acting list?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Permanent appointments are given only to those who have acted in the Department and who are included in the acting list and no appointments were given from 1105 to 1-10-1108 to any one who had not acted in the Department and who is not included in the acting list.

Promotion of Head Constables as Police Inspectors.

91.* MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of Head Constables that have been promoted as Police Inspectors by the present Police Commissioner; and the communities to which they belong; and

(b) whether any complaints have been received regarding those under-graduate Police Inspectors?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): (a) One Graduate Head Constable (Brahmin) has been permanently appointed as Third Grade Inspector and five Head Constables (3 Nayars and 2 Brahmins) have been appointed as acting Inspectors:

(b) Yes; against some of them. Enquiry showed all such complaints to be unfounded or frivolous.

Muslims in the Sanitary Department.

92.* **MR. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Muslims employed in the Sanitary Department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The statement is laid on the table,

Statement showing the number of Muslims employed in the Sanitary Department.

	Names.	*Appointment held.*
1.	S. Mahomed Bava	2nd grade Vaccinator.
2.	Sheik Abdulla	3rd grade Vaccinator.
3.	Ismail Meerah	2nd grade Conservancy Overseer.
4.	N. Abdul Hajis Khan	Peon.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know whether applications were received from Musalman candidates in 1107 and 1108 for appointment in the Sanitary Department?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

Throwing open of all Government Schools to non-caste Hindus.

93* **MR. T. T KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(a) the number of Government Schools in the State where non-caste Hindus are not admitted stating in each case the reason for such non-admission; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to throw them open to all sections without distinction of caste or creed?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*):

(a) A statement containing the information required by the member is accordingly laid on the table.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

Statement showing the names of Departmental Schools which do not admit non-caste Hindus.

Name of School.	*Reasons for the non-admission of non-caste Hindus.*
I. Boys' Schools.	
1. Thalavady V. M. School	Proximity to temple
2. Ennakad Primary School	Proximity to temple and Palace
3. Eruvayil Do.	Proximity to temple
4. Vetchoor Do.	Do. and Brahmin village
5. Mankompu Do.	Proximity to temple.
II. Girls' Schools.	
1. Mavelikara Primary School	Proximity to temple
3. Neyyattinkara V. M, School	Do.
3. Palai Do.	Do-
4. Tiruvalla Do.	Do.
5. Suchindram Primary School	Do.
6. Trivandrum Fort V. M School	Situated in front of H. H. The Maha Raja's Palace
III. Special Schools	
1. Mavelikara Special E. M. S	These special schools are intended for Kshatriyas alone.
2. Aranmula Special School	
3. Poonjar Do.	
4. Special School for Malayala Brahmins, Kulakada	This is a school specially intended forthe education of the Malayala Brahmins alone

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In answer to part (*b*) it is stated that the answer is in the affirmative. May I know the steps now taken?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sites have been acquired for a few of the schools and plans and estimates for a few others have been sanctioned.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): With regard to other cases, may I know in how many cases are those steps taken?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): In four or five cases.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to take it that the Director is not certain of the exact number?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It is four.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What about the other eleven cases?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I claim notice.

MR. EDVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member when this policy of throwing open of schools to all classes was enunciated?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Eight or nine years ago.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member whether during the last three years any step was taken by the Department to throw open the schools mentioned in the statement?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sites have been acquired and the plans and estimates have been sanctioned with regard to some of them. Plans and estimates have been called for from the Chief Engineer in regard to some others.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): The reasons why non-caste Hindus are not admitted in the Vetchur School are proximity to temple and Brahmin village; may I know whether, such restrictions will be shown in case the school is situated near a Nayar village?

PRESIDENT: That question does not arise, because the inference is clear from the answer.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Out of 11 schools, in the case of 10 schools the answer given is, proximity to temple. May I know why this proximity to temple should stand in the way of schools being thrown open *now*?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I wish to ask, are not all communities in the State entitled to come near the walls and walk through the road round the temple walls? If that is so, why should the schools be not opened to all communities in the State?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise either.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Sir, I wish to offer a word of explanation. After the Vaikam Satyagraha, all the communities in the State were using the roads near the temple walls and these schools are situated outside the temple walls. Therefore I am asking the Director, under the new circumstances, why should these schools be not opened to all communities in the State?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): In the case of schools close to the temples, instead of Government acquiring sites and constructing necessary buildings, may I know whether Government could not wait till the Temple-Entry Enquiry Committee's report is over?

PRESIDENT: That is asking the intention of Government.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Instead of money being spent for construction of school buildings, could not the Government wait?

PRESIDENT That is an argument, Mr. Sivatanu Pillai.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether Government thought of not throwing open the schools to non-caste Hindus on the ground of proximity to temples on their own authority, or whether people of the locality objected to that?

PRESIDENT; That does not arise.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know the shortest distance between the schools and such temples?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I claim notice.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether these schools are within the temple precincts or far away from the temple?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I claim notice.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether there is not a public road separating these temples and schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I claim notice.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): May I know whether these schools are situated in areas where depressed classes people cannot go *now*?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): That is stated in the answer itself.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): In the answer given for No. 6, may I know whether the Director has ascertained from the Palace authorities that they have any objection in admitting the non-caste Hindus?

PRESIDENT That does not arise.

Registry of land on concessional terms.

94.* **MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a comparative statement of the extent of land registered on concessional terms in the names of members of the depressed classes in the years 1106, 1107 and 1108?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The statement required by the member is placed on the table.

Comparative Statement of the extent of land registered on concessional terms in the names of members of the depressed classes in the years 1106, 1107 and 1108.

Year.	Area assigned.				Total Area.	
	From the earmarked area.		From outside the earmarked area.			
	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
1106	310	28	138	25½	448	53½
1107	156	34	155	77¼	312	11¼
Till the 3rd quarter of 1108	62	23	84	85	147	8
Total	528	85	378	87¾	907	72¾

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ൯൦൭ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതു് റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണോ, അതല്ല അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻെറ ശുപാർശയും നിർദ്ദേശവും അനുസരിച്ചു് പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണോ എന്നു് ദയവു ചെയ്തു് പറയാമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : അതു് റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻെറ ശുപാർശയും നിർദ്ദേശവും അനുസരിച്ചു് പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിവില്ല.

Statement, by caste, of the appointments made in the Medical Department.

95. ***MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement by caste, of the Medical Officers appointed during the last three years with the dates of their appointment?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : A statement furnishing the information required by the member from the year 1106 up to 20-12-1108 is laid on the table.

Statement, by caste, of the Medical Officers appointed in the Medical Department from 1106 up to 20-12-1108.

	Name.	Date of appointment.	Caste.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.		
1	Miss Soasa Philip	1-9-1106	Anglican
2	Mr. V. R. Narayanan Nair	22-2-1107	Nair
3	Mr. G. N. Unnithan	1-3-1107	Nair
4	Mr. V. Kumara Pillai	9-3-1107	Nair
5	Miss. A. Mammen	15-8-1107	Anglican
6	Mr. R. Sankara Raman	3-11-1107	Brahmin (Other)
7	Mr. K. O. Oommen	1-1-1108	Jacobite
8	Mr. A. M. Clement	10-3-1108	R. C. Latin
9	Miss C. V. Mariamma	17-8-1108	Jacobite
10	Mr. A. S. Johnson	6-7-1108	Protestant
11	Miss Sosa Oommen	25-8-1107	Anglican
12	Miss Anna K. Varghese	8-9-1108	Anglican
13	Mr. K. Raman Pillai	17-10-1108	Nair
	SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.		
1	Mr. K. C. Thomas	22-5-1106	Jacobite
2	Mr. P. C. Thomas	19-6-1108	Jacobite
3	Mr. N. Gopala Krishna Pillai	17-7-1106	Nair
4	Mr. R. Gopalan	21-7-1106	Ezhava
5	Mr. V. Arunachalam Pillai	4-8-1106	Other Hindu
6	Mr. M. Mathews	15-8-1107	Jacobite
7	Mr. S. Subrahmoniam	19-8-1106	Nadar
8	Mr. C. M. Thomas	20-8-1106	Anglican
9	Mr. N. Kunjuraman Pillai	29-8-1106	Nair
10	Mr. C. N. Raghavan	3-9-1106	Ezhava
11	Mr. K. P. Narayana Pillai	23-9-1106	Nair
12	Mr. Abraham K. Mathen	1-10-1106	Anglican
13	Mr. K. Cherian	21-10-1106	Mar Thoma
14	Miss. E. Philip	7-3-1107	Anglican
15	Mr. K. Kunjunni Thampan	27-7-1108	Kshatriya
16	Mrs S. Cheriyan	1-3-1108	Anglican
17	Mr. K. C. Joseph	17-8-1108	R. C. Syrian
18	Mr. K. I. Padmanabha Pillai	18-8-1108	Nair
19	Mr. C. K. Narayana Pillai	11-11-1108	Nair
20	Mr. G. K. Krishnan	12-12-1108	Ezhava

The Kayenkulam-Kartikapalli road.

96.* **MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): With regard to the Kayenkulam-Kartikapalli road will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the following particulars:—

(a) the years for which Budget allotments were made, with the amounts allotted in each year;

(b) the amount spent in each of such years;

(c) if the whole or any part of the allotment had not been spent in any year, the reason for the same; and

(d) if the work had been provided for in one year but was neither begun nor completed in that year and was unprovided for in the subsequent year, the reason for the same?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The statement is laid on the table.

Statement showing the years for which budget allotments were made for the Kayenkulam-Kartikapalli road.

(a)	1105	...	...	Rs. 5,000.
	1106	...	...	Rs. 3,000.
	1108	...	...	Rs. 1,000.

(b) Nil.

(c) and (d). For want of sanction to the estimate.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In regard to parts (c) and (d), it is stated, "For want of sanction to the estimate." May I know why no sanction was obtained?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The estimate took a considerable time to prepare and it may not be done in a few minutes. That will take some time before it is submitted to Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is it that could not be done in a few minutes? Is the member referring to the estimate?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The estimate took a considerable time to prepare. It was submitted to Government after a thorough consideration.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): When was the estimate ready? There were three full years for the preparation of that.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The first estimate was prepared in 1931. Some more amount was required and so it had to be revised.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In what month please?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I cannot say.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): After the first estimate may I know what was done?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It was found to require a large amount. Abount Rs. 33,000 had to be spent. That required another investigation to be made; that estimate came to Rs. 31,000.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): When was that ready?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): 1932.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In what month, please?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): October.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know why no sanction was obtained after that.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The estimate was submitted to Government for necessary sanction. That being a larger amount, funds were not available.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know when Government hope to take up that work?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): When funds become available.

The Oachira-Thamarakulam road.

97. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): With regard to the Oachira-Thamarakulam road, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the following particulars:—

(*a*) the years for which budget allotments were made and the amount allotted in each year;

(*b*) the amount spent in each of such years;

(*c*) if the whole or any part of the allotment had not been spent in any year, the reason for the same; and

(*d*) if the work had been provided for in one year, but was neither begun nor completed in that year and was unprovided for in the subsequent year, the reason for the same?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The statement is laid on the table.

Statement showing the years in which Budget allotments were made for the Oachira-Thamarakulam road.

(*a*)	1106	Rs. 5,000.
	1108	Rs. 2,000.
(*b*)	Nil.	

(*c*) and (*d*). For want of sanction to the estimate.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In answer to parts (*c*) and (*d*), may I know why no sanction was obtained?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Because a big amount is involved, sufficient funds are not available.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know what is the amount required?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): About Rs. 30,000.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the length of that road?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I cannot say off-hand. It may be about 16 miles.

The road from Attukkattukulangara to Thonnallur.

98. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): With regard to the road from Attukkattukulangara to Thonnallur, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the following particulars :—

(*a*) the years for which Budget allotments were made and the amount allotted in each year:

(*b*) the amount spent in each of such years;

(*c*) if the whole or any part of the allotment had not been spent in any year, the reason for the same; and

(*d*) if the work had been provided for in one year but was neither begun nor completed in that year and was unprovided for in the subsequent year, the reason for the same?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The statement is laid on the table.

Statement showing the years for which Budget allotments were made for the road from Attukkattukulangara to Thonnallur.

(*a*)	1108	...	Rs. 2,000.
(*b*)	Nil.		

(*c*) and (*d*). The parties interested have not surrendered land as promised.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In answer to parts (*c*) and (*d*), it is stated that the parties interested have not surrendered lands as promised. Have they given any undertaking that the land will be surrendered?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it a fact?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): When was it given?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): About 2 years ago.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the member sure that there was some undertaking?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The road is one which comes under Ryots' Roads Rules. Before we take up such works, the people interested must give necessary lands; it is a road of about 22 feet width.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is the answer based only on inference?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): To a certain extent.

MR. A. S. DAMODARN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Have the parties said that they would not surrender lands?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know why no provision is made for 1109?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): There is a provision of about Rs. 1,000; and land acquisition proceedings are going on.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In the case of ryots' roads, is it an obligatory provision that the person interested should surrender necessary lands?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): If it is a road about 22 feet wide, the answer is in the affirmative.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Even without their giving an undertaking either orally or in writing, is it conclusive that they should surrender lands?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): May I know whether this road comes under the head "ryots' road"?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

Road from Haripad to Anjilimootilkadavu.

99. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): With regard to the road from Haripad to Anjilimootilkadavu will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the following particulars;—

(*a*) the years for which Budget allotments were made and the amount allotted in each year;

(*b*) the amount spent in each of such years;

(*c*) if the whole or any part of the allotment had not been spent in any year, the reason for the same; and

(*d*) if the work had been provided for in one year but was neither begun nor completed in that year and was unprovided for in the subsequent year, the reason for the same?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The statement is laid on the table.

Statement showing the years for which Budget allotments were made for the Road from Haripad to Anjilimoottilkadavu.

(*a*)	1104	...	Rs. 2,000
	1105	...	Rs. 5,000
	1106	...	Rs. 4,000
	1108	...	Rs. 1,000

(*b*) Nil.

(*c*) and (*d*) For want of land.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In answer to parts (*c*) and (*d*), may I know whether there are no lands in the neighbourhood of the road?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): There are some lands. Deviations have to be made for which more land has to be acquired. There has arisen considerable dispute about the alignment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it due to delay in the land acquisition proceedings that the work has not been begun?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes, to a certain extent.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the other reason?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Owing to the dispute between the people in regard to the alignment, delay was caused in the acquisition of land.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are the proceedings now in progress?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know why there is no provision for the work in the budget for 1109?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Because it is not likely that we will be able to start the work in 1109.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to take it that, as the proceedings are taken up and progress made bit by bit, the time for finishing the work will be getting farther and farther away?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): No, we are gradually getting nearer completion of the work.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Then, why is it that there is no provision in the budget for 1109?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Want of funds coupled with the fact that we are not sure of being able to do the work in the year.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum - Rural*): While dealing with the roads in Mavelikara, will the Government be pleased to consider the needs of other taluks also in the matter of roads?

PRESIDENT: It does not arise.

Statement by caste of teachers under the Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

100. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement by caste of the number of Vernacular School teachers (including acting hands) under the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDARASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The statement asked for by the member is placed on the table.

Statement, by caste, of teachers in the Government Vernacular Schools.

		Number of teachers.
I.	HINDU.	
	Brahmin (Malayala)	53
	Do. (others)	699
	Ezhava	231
	Kammala	34
	Kshatriya (Malayala)	16
	Nadar	38
	Nair	2,994
	Pulaya	14
	Vellala	174
	Other depressed classes	24
	Other Hindus	252
II.	MUSSALMANS.	198
III.	CHRISTIAN.	
	Protestants	91
	Roman Catholic.	
	Latin rite	79
	Syriac rite	120
	Syrian.	
	Jacobite	365
	Mar Thoma	321
	Church of England	8
IV.	OTHERS.	8

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : From the answer given I find that there are 2,900 odd teachers belonging to the Nayar community, while there are only 231 teachers belonging to the Ezhava community. May I know the reason for this great disparity ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Historical and accidental reasons.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikavalli I*) : May I know whether it is due to want of applicants from the Ezhava community ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : In the earlier days of recruitment that might also have been one reason. The question covers a long history.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know whether all the Ezhava applicants were entertained or whether some of them were rejected ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : It is impossible for me to give the information for the earlier periods.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member the approximate number of Ezhava applications now pending ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No applications are now recorded or entertained. There is a gradation list of acting hands from 1100 onwards, and appointments are made according to seniority in that list.

MR. K SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Is there not a register of applications maintained?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I do not think. I think applications are filed and kept in the office of the Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether there is any means of ascertaining the number of applications, from members of the Ezhava community, received by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools, or at least the total number of applications?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The total number in the waiting list can be ascertained easily.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): That is not what I want. I want to know whether at least the total number of applications can be ascertained.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It can be ascertained; but I cannot say that it will be accurate.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether a a register is maintained for registering the applications received?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I have to claim notice.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know what the member means by the gradation list or waiting list?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Does that question arise, Sir?

PRESIDENT: I think, not; no.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I beg to offer a word of explanation, Sir. The member said that appointments are made from a gradation list or waiting list. I am just asking what exactly he means by gradation list or waiting list.

PRESIDENT: I do not think it arises out of this question asking for statement, by caste, of teachers.

Statement by caste of appointments of teachers made by the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

101.* **MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement, by caste, showing the number of fresh appointments of teachers made from each community in the schools under the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools during the period beginning the 1st of Chingam 1106 and ending the 31st of Mithunam 1108?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The statement asked for by the member is placed on the table.

Statement, by caste, showing the number of fresh appointments of teachers made from each community during the period beginning the 1st of Chingam 1106 and ending the 31st Mithunam 1108.

Caste.	*Number of persons appointed.*
Asari	6
Thatchan	3
Musalmans	4
Nadars	12
Arayans	2
Veerasaivas	1
Maravas	1
Barbers	4
Cheramars	1
Sowrashtras	1
Vaniyans	1
Pulayas	3
Vathis	1
Kaniyans	2
Ezhavas	2
Washerman	1
Paravar	1
Kudummy	1
Total	47

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know the number in the waiting list, yet to be absorbed in the service?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): About six hundred.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know the number of Ezhavas in that list?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I claim notice.

Statement by caste of officers in the Medical Department.

102.* **MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement, by caste, showing the number of officers from each community in the Medical Department, who are not below the status of Assistant Surgeons?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

Hindus.	
Brahmins (Malayala)	...
Do. (Others)	11
Ezhavas	3
Kammalas	...
Kshatriya	1
Nadars	...
Nayars	15
Pulayas	...
Vellalas	1
Other depressed classes	...
Other Hindus	3
Mussalmans.	...
Christians.	
Protestants	17
Roman Catholics (Latin rite)	5
Do. (Syriac rite)	3
Syrians (Jacobite)	6
Do. (Mar Thoma)	6
Others	...

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): When was an Ezhava last entertained as an Assistant Surgeon?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Are there, at present, any applications for the post of Assistant Surgeon?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) I have no information.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether applicants from other communities were entertained disregarding the claims of Ezhava applicants?

MR K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am unable to say.

Appointment of a qualified lady from the Mavelikara taluk in the Medical Department.

103.* MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Administrative Board, Medical Services, received a memorial, dated 28-11-1107, from the women of Mavelikara;

(*b*) whether the applicant referred to in the memorial is the recipient of the first prize in the prize-memorial examination of the Madras University;

(*c*) whether there is any applicant who has passed the L. M. P. Examination possessing better qualifications; and

(*d*) the names of the persons who have been appointed subsequent to the receipt of the above memorial, with their qualifications?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) It was so stated in the memorial.

(*c*) No information is available.

(*d*) Mrs. S. Cherian, Diploma holder from King Edward Medical School, Lahore, is the only lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon appointed after the receipt of the memorial.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): When was her application received?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In 1925; she was the second in the waiting list.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether her qualifications were superior to those of the person referred to in part (*b*) of the answer?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They seem to possess the same qualification, *viz.*, L. M. P.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It is stated in part (*b*) "It was so stated in the memorial".

Is it not a fact?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): An attempt has been made to verify it; but no reply has yet been received.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the University been addressed with regard to that?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): L. M. P. is not a University Degree.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is not the Prize Memorial conducted by the University?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Principal of the Medical College has been addressed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has no reply been received?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not yet.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): When was the Principal addressed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): On 26-11-1932, and again on 27-1-1933.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to take it that not even an acting hand has been appointed subsequently?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): കൂടുതൽ ലേഡിസബ് അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് സർജൻസിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം വേണമെന്നു മെഡിക്കൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിരുന്നുവോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): എപ്പോൾ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിരുന്നോ?

ഇനിമേൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സബ് അസിസ്റ്റൻറ സർജൻസിൻെറ ഒഴിവിൽ ലേഡിസബ് അസിസ്റ്റൻറ സർജൻസിനെ നിയമിച്ചാൽ മതി എന്ന് ഉത്തരവ് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

PRESIDENT : It does not arise.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Do the Government consider the Lahore Diploma and Madras University qualifications as equal?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : They have made no distinction so far.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): They are equal, according to Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sub-Assistant Surgeon's examination is not a University degree.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): All right, but do the Government consider the Madras examination and the Lahore Diploma examination as equal?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

Appointment of a Store-keeper in the General Hospital.

104. ***MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the names and qualifications of the applicants for the Store-keeper's place in the General Hospital to which an appointment was made recently ; and

(*b*) the name and the qualification of the person who was appointed for the same?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) 1. Mr. C. William, M.B.B.S.,
2. Mr. T. C. Thomas, L.M. & S.,
3. Mr. S. Sankaranarayanan Unnithan, L. M. & S.,

(*b*) Mr. T. C. Thomas, L.M. & S.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I have asked for the qualifications also?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

Mr. C. William, M.B.B.S.
,, T. C. Thomas, L.M. & S.
,, Sankaranarayanan Unnithan, L. M. & S.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know the qualifications of the person chosen?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): L. M. & S.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Which is the better qualification, L. M. & S or M. B. B. S.?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : M. B. is regarded as better qualification, but very little distinction is made in recruitment to the Medical Department.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is not M. B. the better qualification?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Then, may I know why, when an M. B. was available, an L. M. & S. was chosen? May I know why the L. M. & S. candidate was preferred to the M. B.?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There was only one M. B. Mr. Thomas had applied for this Store-keeper's post earlier. Very high qualification is not needed for this post.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Even then, is not the M. B. the better qualified among the applicants?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): For this post, both are equal.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): For that matter, is even an L. M. & S. necessary for that post?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not quite necessary; but one was available.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has there not been a Departmental or Government Order that he must be an L. M. & S?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Formerly, the practice was to recruit professional men for the post. It was only recently that, for the first time, a non-professional man was appointed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Of the three candidates, may I know who passed the University Examination first?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am unable to say; but the man who has been appointed applied one year before the others applied.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know the date of his application?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It was in May, 1932.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): When did the first-named person apply?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In 1933.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): And, the thirdman.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Also, in 1933

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Did they apply for any other post at any time before that date?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information; I have information only about this post.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know when the post fell vacant?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In June or July 1933.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): When there are applications from candidates for posts, will not the Medical Board or the appointing authorities look into the list of applicants and appoint those who have applied earlier?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, for that post.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): So should there be separate applications for separate posts?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes; there should be.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Then how is it that this man applied two or three months before the vacancy arose?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Expecting a vacancy he applied earlier.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*); Can anybody apply for vacancies which may occur some months or years hence ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not *years* before. There is no objection to do it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*); Will those applications be taken seriously by Government ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes; when the vacancies arise, they will be considered.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*); May I know whether in regard to appointments Government consider the priority of applications as a ground for appointment just as in the Land Revenue Department for registry of lands ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Medical Department has arranged applications according to the date on which they are received, and there is a waiting list.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether priority is taken into consideration in the Medical Department or any other Department for appointments?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Because there are many applicants in this Department, they arrange applications in their order and preference is given to prior applicants.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*); Am I to understand that priority does not obtain in any other Department ?

PRESIDENT: That dees not arise.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Whether it is only the special feature of the Medical Department ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether any register is kept in the Durbar Physician's office in regard to the applicants ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know when this incumbent of the office passed his L. M. & S. Examination ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*); May I know whether priority in passing examinations is considered ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, ordinarily priority of application is considered.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether, of the three applicants, one had applied for an Assistant Surgeon's post?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Opening of a road from Eathamoly to Manakudy.

1. **MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to open a road from Eathamoly to Manakudy; and

(*b*) if so, whether an estimate has been prepared for the same ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*). (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The estimate is under preparation.

Karavillai Channel bank road.

2. **MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*); Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there was any representation in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly for converting one of the banks of the Karavillai channel into a cart road ;

(*b*) whether there is any scheme to open a road from the 4th mile Kottar-Dharmapuram road to meet the Karavillai channel bank ; and

(*c*) if the answer to (*a*) and (*b*) be in the affirmative, the further steps taken on the same ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Reports have been received but no further action has been taken as there are more important roads to be given preference.

Recruitment of District Court Sirkar Vakils.

3. **MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR** (*Agastiswaram*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of District Court Sirkar Vakils recruited after the year 1101 ;

(*b*) the number of applications received from the Nadar Christians of South Travancore ; and

(*c*) whether any one from the above community was appointed ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Five.

(*b*) Four.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

Appointment of Nadars in the Anchal and Forest Departments.

4. **MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*) : Will the Government be pleased to furnish information regarding :

(*a*) the number of applications received during the years 1107 and 1108 from Nadars for appointments in —

1. The Anchal Department,
2. The Forest Department and

(*b*) the number of Nadars appointed in the departments mentioned in (*a*) ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) and (*b*) A statement showing the number of applications received from Nadars and the number of Nadars appointed in the Anchal and Forest Departments during 1107 and 1108 is placed on the table.

Statement showing the number of Nadars appointed in the Anchal and Forst Departments during 1107 and 1108.

	Year.	*No. of applications received from Nadars.*	*No. of Nadars appointed*
Anchal Department	1107	5 (both Hindus and Christians).	5
	1108	1	1 (undergoing training).
Forest Department	1107	...	...
	1108	6	2

PRESIDENT: The question time is over.

The House was discussing Mr. Asan's motion on Public Works Demand, No. 247.

VOTING OF GRANTS.—(*contd.*)

DEMAND X PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Motion 247.—(contd)

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Sir, I support Mr. Asan's motion. In doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government and the Chief Engineer the mis-use or mis-appropriation, if I may say so, of the money allotted for the maintenance of minor roads such as ryots' roads, and some such small roads. The practice obtaining in the Department is that both extremities of such roads will be repaired and the middle portion will be left without being repaired and the whole money allotted for that road will be entered in the accounts as spent. If the Chief Engineer is prepared to inspect such roads, I am sure I will be able to bring the offence to his knowledge and prove it to his satisfaction. I suggest, to avoid such misappropriation in future, the Chief Engineer will try his best to entrust maintenance of such roads to the people of the locality who are interested in such roads. If the Chief Engineer is unable to find such men who will be able to take up the work and whom he can trust, I am prepared to find reliable and capable persons and produce them before the Chief Engineer.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): For the whole State?

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): No. Only for certain places in the Changanachery and Kottayam taluks; but, if necessary, for the whole of the State. To bring these facts to the notice of the Government and the Chief Engineer, I support the motion.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Sir, I support the motion before the House. My object in doing so is to bring to the notice of the Government as well as the Chief Engineer.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): A little louder, please.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): In doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government as well as the Chief Engineer the half-hearted measures they have adopted in attending to the local needs of the people in the country parts. Taking the condition of communications into consideration, I am sorry to observe that the Government seem to take the attitude that they do not exist for the welfare of the people in the rural areas; and if at all the P. W. D. commence starting some works they are sure to be left part finished, whatever urgency there might be about them. For instance, I may be permitted to refer to the condition of the roads in my constituency. As a result of the representations made in the Popular Assembly and

[Mr. S. Nilakanta Pillai.]

the Legislative Council, the construction of three roads, namely, Attingal-Dalavapurom Road, Kallambalom-Karettu Road, Kilimanoor-Madavoor Road and Ayiroor Road had been commenced ; some sections have been finished ; but the remaining work has been suspended on the plea of financial stringency.

PRESIDENT : I think we had quite sufficient discussion last day on local needs and I rule out of order any reference to specific roads today. Otherwise we shall not get on to any general question at all.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*) : Only a reference, Sir, by way of illustrating my point.

PRESIDENT : No mention, please, of any specific roads.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*) : Sir, the previous speakers on this motion were allowed to refer to local needs and I think that right will not be denied to me. The roads the construction of which has been already taken up by the Government during the past three years should be immediately attended to and their work completed as early as practicable, so that the difficulty and inconvenience that is now being experienced by the people on account of the incomplete state may be removed.

In order to facilitate easy traffic and minimise the difficulties of the people in my constituency, two new roads have to be opened – one from Pallikkal to Velinalloor and the other from Avanavancherry to Vamanapurom Satrom. Even the breaches—one on the Attingal-Chirayinkil road and two on the Kilimanoor-Madavoor Road—caused by the recent floods have hitherto not been closed up. I hope the immediate attention of the Chief Engineer will be directed in that behalf.

In the matter of protective irrigation works also, Government seem to be indifferent towards the people in the country parts. There is scarcity of water supply for agricultural purposes in country parts. There are ever so many irrigation tanks in many parts of Travancore which have been enclosed either through the indifference of the Land Revenue Department or through the enterprising spirit of private individuals. I think the scarcity of water can be avoided by the construction of irrigation tanks all over the State. At the head of every *ela* we can see the faint existence of some irrigation tanks. An investigation has to be made and such tanks have to be found out and improved. Some more tanks have to be newly constructed for sufficient supply of water for agricultural purposes. To ensure protection to irrigation, dams have to be constructed wherever they are found necessary. As regards my constituency, there is pressing need for two, one at Putharamoola in Edacode and the other at Koonthaloor.

With regard to buildings, I invite the serious attention of the Chief Engineer to the V. P. School at Koduvazhannoor.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*) : Just a minute more, Sir. It fell into disruption two years ago and the school is now being

conducted in a rented building. It is not sufficiently accommodative and it is not properly ventilated. To hold a school there is injurious to the health of the pupils. So I request the construction of the school building be immediately taken up.

Money is required for the satisfaction of these local needs. The Government will ask where the money is to come from. I answer by saying that they can find funds if they are earnest about it; if they do not want to grant the humble prayers of the people, they can take shelter under financial stringency.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Sir, I support Mr. Asan's motion, and in doing so; I wish to refer to certain general matters of principle, in connection with the expenditure for P. W. D. The expenditure for the P. W. D. as in every other business proposition, is usually referred to as 'normal' and 'abnormal'. By 'normal' I mean expenditure which can be anticipated, estimated and budgeted for. The abnormal *i, e.*, extraordinary expenditure is that which could not be foreseen. The maintenance of the existing roads, canals and other means of communication, the completion of works already started, and the starting of works already budgeted for, these can easily be called 'normal'. The unprecedented floods this year which washed away so many bridges and caused ever so many breaches afford an example of abnormal expenditure. The repair and reconstruction of these roads and bridges would be abnormal expenditure. In the case of normal expenditure, which I referred to earlier, it is the duty of the head of the P. W. Department to see that it is provided for in the Budget and it is to carry on these normal functions of the Department that that Department exists. So far as those items of expenditure are concerned, my submission is that it is not for the Head of the Department to say that he has not got funds. It is his duty to see that funds are obtained from the Government; and if the Financial Secretary refuses funds it is for him to approach Government and see that funds are sanctioned. It is the duty of the Financial Secretary to raise as large amounts as necessary to carry on the normal functions of the Government. The plea of the head of the P. W. Department that he has no funds to carry on these normal functions of the department, I submit, is a plea of guilty, unless he can show that there were abnormal conditions for which abnormal expenditure was necessary in any particular year, and that funds of the normal variety had to be diverted for those items, because Government could not find funds for those abnormal items of expenditure. But such a plea has not yet been raised by the head of the P. W. Department. If such a plea is raised, then certainly this House would go into the merits of that plea. As it is, there is no such plea. The only plea that is put forward is want of funds. Mr. Asan's interpellations as well as those of some other members have brought to light that many works which were started and for which funds were allotted have been left either incomplete or have not yet been undertaken in pursuance of the original allotment.

Is this the way of preparing the budget? Is this the way of providing for the beginning of any work? A large sum of money is sunk

Mr. R. Sambasiva Aiyar.]

on a project and that is still lying incomplete, because the Head of the Public Works Department says 'No funds'. My submission is, it is not a plea which this House should hear, because it was a normal function of the Department. Once the work has been undertaken, or once it has been budgeted for, the abnormality about it has ceased. It is only on the assumption that it will be carried through that it need find a place in the Budget. Otherwise, why should it be brought in this House? My submission is that since the Head of the Public Works Department has nothing to tell us why there are 'no funds' and why there is this lack of funds for works already started, this House should show its disapprobation of the Public Works Department in its mode of doing things. As Mr. Asan's point in moving this token motion is to point out that the works for which funds have been allotted were not started and even the works which have been started are left unfinished, I submit that this motion should be carried.

MR. V. T. CHACKO (*Muvattupuzha I*): Sir, it is usually found that the funds that are allotted in the budget for the year are either allowed to lapse or to be appropriated for other purposes. Sometimes a work is taken up and money is spent on it. But it is not properly done or it is left undone, or partly done. Such cases are not rare, especially in the rural parts. In the rural parts, the villagers require roads and minor irrigation works. They are badly in want of such works. But their wants are not looked into. Now, when budget allotment is made, the villagers have certain works in the village or in the rural parts. They yearly wait to see how the work is done and they are very jubilant, and rightly too, to see that the work is done. But what would be their disappointment if it is not done at all? A work may be taken up and left half done or partly done. It is no wonder that the villagers grudge the position of the town people. They have no roads to walk through even while town people have got tarred or cement roads. It is said that the Government wipe the tears of only those who make the loudest cry and they have no ears to hear the groans of the villagers. If the village roads are converted into cart roads, it would be a boon to the villagers. Especially, in the taluk of Muvattupuzha, there are lots of village roads which might be converted into cart roads cutting the main roads. If they are made cartable with a bridge or two over some canal or channel, it will be a great benefit to them. They can take their articles for sale to the markets of Muvattupuzha and Perumbavur and also they can go to the Public offices in either of these taluks. I have no hesitation in supporting this motion.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House. Much has been said with regard to the question of development of roads and communications. I wish to refer to one aspect of this problem and that has been indicated in the Administration Report relating to the Public Works Department. At page 155 of the Report, it is observed:—

> "The phenomenal increase of motor traffic during recent years has led to the elaboration of a programme for widening the old highways to suit modern requirements and the allotment of increased maintenance grants".

Government have therefore recognised the need for the adoption of a programme for generally widening the main roads on which the motor traffic is concentrated. But I fail to see if any programme has been worked out at all. I would like to know what particular programme they have laid down already and what their programme is for the future. This is a very important aspect of the problem relating to development of roads, having regard to the increase of motor traffic. I would attach more importance to this aspect of the problem than to the extension of roads in tracts which are not already opened, not that I am behind others in my enthusiasm for the development of communications in parts which are not already well served by roads. But I would, in view of the increased motor traffic, emphasise the importance of, or attach more importance to, this aspect of the problem. I would like the Chief Engineer to enlighten us as to what programme they have already taken up and what their programme is for the future. I would also suggest that a certain percentage of the total allotment under communications be earmarked for this purpose until their programme for widening the roads is worked out.

With regard to the question of the opening of new roads, I wish only to make one suggestion. I would emphasise the importance of opening approach roads to railway stations which are not served by roads. I know that there are now one or two railway stations which are not served by roads. Such roads should be taken up immediately.

In this connection, I would also draw the attention of Government to the condition of our roads in general. The condition of our roads is deteriorating from year to year. Of course, the Chief Engineer also refers to it in his Report for 1107, that for want of funds the roads are deteriorating. If we allow our roads to deteriorate in this fashion, I believe we will have to spend abnormally large amounts as years roll on and it will be difficult to restore them to their original state. I would only invite the attention of the Government to the condition of the roads in British India where the Local Boards have devoted special attention to the improvement of the condition of their roads. Our roads are very much inferior to the roads in British India now-a-days. Some years back they used to quote the efficiency of our roads as an example to be followed. But we have to look to them now for an ideal. I hope that my remarks relating to the improvement of the condition of the roads and to the programme of widening main roads in general will receive the attention of the Government.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I move that the question be now put.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Sir, the motion of Mr. Asan is to point out that the works for which allotment was made were not started. I would point out that in the years 1104 to 1107 grants have been put into the budget for works for which no investigation of any kind had been made and therefore it meant that there would be delay in carrying out those works until the estimates had been prepared and sanctioned by Government. For some works, considerable

[Mr. L. H. Jacob.]

time had to be taken in the preparation of estimates; and we found that, when we came to investigate them, these works would cost a considerable amount of money, the estimates running into thirty to fifty thousand rupees for roads in rural parts which no doubt to the local people appeared important. But from the general stand-point of the department, we could not say that they were so very important; and though funds were often seen provided in the budget for works for which no estimates had been prepared, we had the strict orders of Government that on no account were the funds to be spent until Government were advised as to the ultimate cost of the scheme. This would mean that funds allotted in one year would not be spent on that particular work. That was hardly altogether the fault of the department. As I said, it takes a long time to prepare these estimates. We have not got any special staff and the local Section Officers and Division Officers have to give some time from their supervision work to attend to these matters and consequently, unfortunately, we have necessarily to be rather slow,

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is it the Chief Engineer's view that his staff has got too much work to attend to this preparation of estimates and sketches ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Then may I know what their work is ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : Looking after the maintenance of miles of roads and carrying on the works provided in the budget and incomplete works,

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is it not known to the Chief Engineer that, with regard to new works, our allotment has gone down by about 25 to 30 per cent ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : That may be so. But that does not affect the work of the officers,

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : As a result of that, has the work increased or decreased ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : The work of the staff has not decreased in any way. They have still to attend to their normal duties.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know when the construction of the Chittar road was begun ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : I claim notice.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : If there is a larger allotment, will there not be an increase in work ? When there is a smaller allotment, there is no decrease in work?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : Certainly there is an increase in work when there is a larger allotment.

It was stated that an allotment made in one year lapsed in the next year. Unfortunately during the last few years we have had to consider seriously which works are urgent and which are not, and

which might lie over without great inconvenience to the people, owing to financial stringency. Therefore several grants had to be cut down in 1106 and 1107. In case of works for which estimates were sanctioned and which might have been taken up, other difficulties also arise. For instance, there is the difficulty in getting land. For various reasons, best known to the Revenue Department, a lot of delay occurs in the acquisition of land and in handing them over to the P. W. D. Sometimes people object to a particular alignment. They do not want a road to go through their compound; they want it to go through their neighbours'. That is why delay occurs and funds provided have to be surrendered.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether delay in land acquisition involves any loss to the Government or to the contractors concerned?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): There is no loss to any contractor unless the work has been started. Occasionally works have to be stopped owing to shortage of funds. A work is always started only after the land has been got.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Suppose in the alignment of a road a deviation or widening is necessary?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes, that may happen. But I do not think that will cause any loss to the contractor.

There are, therefore, a variety of reasons which induce the department to surrender funds. I do not think they are entirely to blame in not carrying on these works.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Did not funds lapse in the previous years?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I do not think 'lapse' is the correct word. Funds are diverted.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): I find that word in the Administration Report. That was why I used it.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Funds are diverted for flood damages. As works are held up for the reasons I mentioned, we divert those funds to works necessitated by flood damages.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): This year, there is a provision of roughly Rs. 30 lakhs. Is the Public Works Department in a position to spend the whole money provided in the Budget? I am asking about the spending capacity of the Department.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The spending capacity is limited to Rs. 34 lakhs.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Is not a larger amount provided in the budget than what the Department can actually spend in the year?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): We can spend the whole amount provided everything is favourable.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether allotments are made for the maintenance of the roads already constructed?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes, they are made.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumanagd*): May I remind the member that no allotment is made for the Chittar road?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Nair, did you not hear my ruling? You must not allude to particular roads. It is in your own interests I made that ruling.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): To prevent lapse of funds, and to adopt more methodical working in future, it was enunciated by Mr. Westerdale in the last Council that the Department should carry out only those works for which funds were provided in the budget.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Was that proposal adhered to in the 1107 budget?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I think it has been adhered to as far as possible.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the impossibility in adhering to it in the next year's budget?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It is being attempted to adhere to it. There are some works provided in the budget for flood damages for which estimates are due.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I draw the attention of the Chief Engineer to the Appendix in the budget containing the list of new works, wherein certain cases funds are provided before the preparation of the estimates?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): There are some items like that. They are put in with the approval of the Government. With regard to new roads, we shall endeavour in future to carry out only those works for which estimates are sanctioned and funds are provided for them in the Budget.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I wish to ask one or two questions. The amount of money surrendered last year comes to Rs. 5½ lakhs.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): That was due to retrenchment. We had orders to surrender those funds.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Was that because of financial stringency alone?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): So, if you have not got more money, you will not be able to start more works?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): That is so.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): In regard to maintenance works, may I ask the Chief Engineer whether communications and other things will be kept in good repairs?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Every endeavour will be made to do so. As I said on Saturday, I find some roads require more grants and I am endeavouring to see if we cannot increase them.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): At page 2 of the Administration Report of the P. W. D., it is stated as follows:

> "It is hoped that the 15 per cent. will soon be restored as otherwise a general and rapid deterioration of the roads in the State may be definitely anticipated."

So, I asked the question.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes. As I said, we shall try in future to provide only for those works which we can finish. It is much better to provide a substantial allotment for one work and finish it quickly than distribute money over a number of works which cannot be finished.

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What about the Road Fund to which I referred?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I will come to that.

It is much better to finish one road at a time than take up a hundred roads all about the country which cannot be finished and which will be of no benefit to anybody. We shall do what we can in that direction in the coming years. Of course, it will all depend upon the funds Government can give us.

Complaints are made about roads being left partly finished. That might be due sometimes to want of land. As Mr. Krishna Pillai suggested, we may have to make deviations in the middle of a work. We may have to revise the alignment and there may be delay in getting land. Consequently the allotment cannot be fully spent. Sometimes we may find that there may not be very great urgency in pushing on certain works which could lie over until the financial stringency is over.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLLI (*Pattanamtitta*): According to the member, will the Department find it more feasible to serve the public if people co-operate with the Department in such matters as the granting of the land?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes, that will assist us very much and we will be very thankful to them.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Will such a generous step take us far?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chif Engineer*): Yes; if they do so, it will take us very far.

One member raised the point about the maintenance of village roads. Possibly there may be complaints about work being kept at one end of road and also at the other end, leaving the middle. In those cases we find that the grant may be very small. For about five miles

[Mr. L. H. Jacob.]

of road the grant may be only Rs. 90, that means Rs. 18 per mile. In such cases we will not be able to carry on repairs in the whole length. We have plenty of cases in the Quilon Division where the local people came forward. We have entrusted roads to the care of Co-operative Societies which have done a good deal of work.

Mr. Karayalar said that for widening of roads and easing of curves for the safety of motor traffic money should be sufficiently spent. For this purpose monies are being spent in the main roads; and with the aid of the Road Development Fund we hope to make improvements in case of other roads as well. I hope I have sufficiently explained to Mr. Asan and I request him to withdraw the motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Nothing has been said about Road Fund.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : We have a Road Development Fund.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I suggested a Road Fund. Amounts that lapse every year may be put in as funds and utilised next year.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) . That is a matter for the Financial Secretary to answer.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Why not the member consult the Financial Secretary and give me an answer on behalf of Government ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : That matter will have to be placed before the Government and requires a lot of consideration.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I ask the member whether hereafter the policy of his department will be a definite programme of opening roads and that works sanctioned and started—no matter how variable on account of contingencies and unforeseen circumstances—be carried out.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : As far as possible.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Hence it is added on account of contingencies an unforeseen events—

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : There may happen circumstances beyond the control of the department when the Chief Engineer cannot be blamed. As far as possible, works sanctioned and started will be taken up in hand and carried on to completion.

PRESIDENT : The motion is that the question be now put.

The closure motion is carried.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : My complaint is that there is no definite scheme for the department in carrying out works which are absolutely necessary for the development of our communications. All that I wanted the Chief Engineer to see is that the

works for which allotments are made in the budget are carried out and that the amounts either do not lapse or are not diverted. Now the Chief Engineer says that it was the practice from 1104 to 1107 to surrender a certain portion to Government. He has included in the budget a number of items for which estimates are not ready. He promises that he would see that in future allotments are made only with regard to ripe works which could be carried out without any delay. He has also promised to consider seriously the question of having a Road Fund which would enable the department to have reserves with them for carrying out works which could not be completed in the current year. Owing to this assurance, I beg to withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT : Does the House permit the motion to be withdrawn?

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motions were not made.

MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH :

248. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,816 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANIKAR :

249. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,816 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER ;

250. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR :

251. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF :

252. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

253. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANIKAR :

254. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

255. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

256. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

257. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON :

258. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Rs. 100.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

259. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,250 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Rs. 5.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

260. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,730 for allowances, supplies, services and contingencies by Rs. 10.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

261. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Re. 1.

Motion 262

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for direction by Rs. 5.

My object in moving this motion is to urge upon the Government the desirability of abolishing tolls. A resolution of this nature was moved and discussed on the floor of the last Legislative Council about six or seven years ago and was carried by a large majority. No action seems to have been taken on it so far by the Government. I can anticipate the difficulty of Government in this matter. They would come forward with the plea that they would be embarrassed by the loss of the revenue that is derived from the collection of tolls. I shall deal with that aspect later on. Firstly, I refer to the nature of this taxation on vehicles passing along roads, highways, channels, etc. Its very nature is objectionable. It is one of the elementary rights of the citizens to pass along roads and highways unobstructed by any authority. In so far as it affects, or attempts to impose restrictions upon, the free movement of vehicles, that is objectionable, in that it takes away the right of individuals to pass along roads. It is being recognised by all Governments and they are trying to abolish taxation on roads and highways. Recently, the Madras Government abolished this kind of taxation with effect from the beginning of the financial year 1931-32. Of course they have lost a good percentage of the revenue derived from tolls. The bodies that are primarily affected by these tolls are what are known as Local Boards. But to make up for the loss of revenue, the Government have resorted to taxation on motor vehicles by legislation. Bullock carts are exempted from the operation of the Act. I know there is considerable loss of revenue although they have resorted to this taxation. But their revenue from this source has been rising year after year. The revenue that is derived from tolls in our own State varies from 3 to 4 lakhs of rupees. Last year it was about Rs. 4 lakhs. In the coming year it is expected to yield a revenue of about Rs. 4 lakhs. In order to make up for the loss, I will suggest the imposition of a tax on motor vehicles primarily on the lines of the Act of the Madras Government.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know from the member whether taxation on vehicles in British India still continues or is abolished?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): It continues. I believe by adopting taxation on the lines of the Madras act, Our Government ought to be able to raise at least 70 to 80 per cent. of the revenue that is derived by way of tolls. Some 30 or 20 per cent. shortage in revenue is insignificant and the Government ought to be able to forego this amount in the interest of good traffic and convenience to the public. There is also another advantage in resorting to this taxation. In the present state of affairs, motor vehicles passing from British India into Travancore territory have to pay a small amount by way of

tolls as they pass through particular toll gates. Travancore motor cars passing through British India have to pay the tax in a lump sum for the whole quarter. We are now labouring under a disadvantage by the taxation adopted in British India. Travancore motor cars passing into British territory have to pay the full amount of tax leviable for a quarter. What I wish to say is, cars coming from British India to Travancore must also be subject to this form of taxation. That will yield a substantial income.

As I said in the beginning, the very nature of the tolls is objectionable. Many countries have abolished tolls, and are resorting to taxation on vehicles. Government should not be obsessed by the fall in revenue. What I urge upon the Government is to adopt some sort of taxation, on the lines of the Madras Act, on motor vehicles primarily and to abolish the tolls. With these few remarks, I move the motion for acceptance by the House.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Krishna Menon, do you wish to speak on this motion because you have a similar motion further down the list?

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*) : This is not a new question. During the last Council this question was discussed at great length. Government do not adhere to the recommendations made by responsible bodies. This system of taxation affects motor owners to a very great extent. In the neighbouring State of Cochin, one has to pay toll only once every day in any one part of the State and can then travel, free, throughout the State that day.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it not because the area that one can travel there is comparatively small?

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*) : That is no argument. Further considering the huge amount realised by Government by way of tolls, the roads here are not being properly maintained. I would submit, Sir, that, even if tolls are not abolished altogether, at least the concession allowed in the sister State of Cochin must be allowed here also. As I said, once a toll is paid in one toll gate in Cochin State, no other toll need be paid anywhere else on that day. Here if we have to travel from Trivandrum to Parur, we have to pay tolls in five or six places ; that, at least, must be put an end to.

With these words, I support the motion.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : I support the motion.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : I am not able to hear, Sir.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : I am thankful to the member ; I thought my voice was sufficiently loud ; I am prepared to talk a little louder.

Sir, this question of abolishing the tolls is a very delicate question ; because, on the one side we find new items of expenditure cropping up and on the other side we are suggesting the abolition of certain items

[Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai.]

of revenue. Politics, it has been said, Sir, is a series of compromises. Therefore we are obliged to compromise between these two opposing positions here also. These tolls are really very inconvenient. Any one who has toured the country, in his own car or in a bus, would have noticed how much time he had to waste, sometimes in getting the bamboo, put across the road at the toll gates, removed and at other times, if it happens to be night, in waking up the unfortunate suffering individual who keeps the toll gate. Sir, even a gate keeper must have some little sleep. I do not grudge him that sleep. But, it is positively troublesome to those who are obliged to wait for nearly half-an-hour until the dignitary at the gate wakes up and comes to the rescue.

Sir, I have been looking into this question for some time. I find that, so early as in 1042, Sir T. Madhava Rao, whose name is always remembered in Travancore as a great statesman, abolished a number of tolls and a number of taxes, about 110 in number. That abolition of tolls and taxes met with praise. But, in the succeeding 60 or 70 years, we have gone back to that position from which we find relief absolutely necessary. This payment of toll is a nuisance as has been felt by people everywhere. I do not want the Travancore Government to suffer any loss of revenue. Even this year, we have been asking for various concessions, for remissions and things like that. If one would consider the sum-total of these, he would find himself confronted with a serious difficulty in advancing this proposition. The revenue to Government from tolls is about four lakhs of rupees. This money has to be utilised for maintaining the roads in the State in good condition. Most of our roads are in disrepair; and the P. W. D. say that it is due to want of funds. Certainly, we do not want our roads to deteriorate further. We want more money to be expended on such works as the maintenance of roads. I am glad, Sir, that I am in a position to come forward with a definite proposal, namely that, instead of the toll, some method of taxing the vehicle must be devised. If that is done, it would be a great advantage conferred on a suffering people.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Will not the lump sum payment of a vehicle tax be felt as a greater burden than small occasional payments of tolls?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): To a very large extent, I agree with my friend the learned Chief Secretary. But, I am not in favour of Mr. Krishna Menon's suggestion that one payment of toll in a day in one part of the country must make the passage of that vehicle absolutely toll free for that day through the country. That will be great injustice.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Injustice to whom, please, to the Government or to the owners of vehicles?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Sir, injustice to the Government is as serious a matter as injustice to the people; and the context would show what I have in view. I am not now talking of the injustice done to the Government, but of the injustice done to the

people. I think, Sir, that, without any loss to our revenue, we may be able to oblige the people by abolishing the tolls; and one serious danger may be safely avoided, namely, the danger of cars coming in great speed and knocking at the bamboo always kept across the road at the toll gates. That often creates trouble. I am, therefore, glad to lend my support to Mr. Karayalar's motion, and my suggestion is that, while abolishing tolls, Government may think of a better and more equitable method of getting the same revenue.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I support this motion. These toll-gates are a source of oppression to the poor cart-owners and a source of great irksomeness to car-owners. Very often, we have to wait long at these toll gates and thereby lose petrol and time. It is a great nuisance to be stopped at every 15 or 20 miles of our journey, when it is the natural desire of everybody, car-owners especially' to reach the destination as quickly as possible. As has been submitted, the abolition of tolls naturally involves substantial loss to the Government revenue. It is not fair to ask Government to forego the amount, especially in these days of financial stringency. As an alternative to these tolls, it has been suggested that a lump sum payment may be substituted. That may be all right so far the buses are concerned. But, it will be a great injustice to the car-owners who ordinarily ply within town-limits. At present, a car-owner has not got to pay more than two or three tolls in a month, whereas, if a lump sum vehicle tax is introduced it will be a great hardship to him, since if he is a resident in a town he has not got to use the roads in the country to any very great extent. I therefore suggest the imposition of a small tax on the petrol consumed. Car-owners will not feel the payment and everybody will be paying only in proportion to the use he makes of the road. And, now that the price of petrol has gone down, nobody can grudge this, especially since the tolls are to be abolished.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Is not petrol an article imported into the State?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I do not suggest any import duty, but only a small cess on the petrol consumed.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): How can the Government impose any further duty or cess on petrol?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I do not know that; that is a detail for the Government to work out. I do not think there is any great difficulty in imposing a small cess on the petrol consumed. I think that is the best way of recouping the loss of revenue that would be caused by the abolition of tolls.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): A sort of license fee in proportion to the quantity of petrol consumed may be levied?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Something like that ; you may call it license fee, or cess ; I do not mind. That is for motor vehicles. In regard to the other ordinary vehicles in the country, tolls must be abolished altogether. That is my view.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I must confess, Sir, this question of tolls is one which I have not looked into carefully in all its aspects. I cannot, therefore, do full justice to the pros and cons of the question. But, looking at it from a practical point of view, as members have stated, we have to bear in mind the revenue we are getting from tolls. We are now getting about four lakhs of rupees. It is not therefore a trivial matter. It is certainly a difficult problem for Government to find out an equitable alternative form of taxation on vehicles in order to bring in this revenue. In the Madras Presidency, they abolished tolls and introduced motor vehicles taxation in 1931. From what one hears of the working of the Act there, it seems that change was brought in a rather hasty manner. At present, buses pay Rs. 10 per person per quarter, so that a ten-seater bus will have to pay Rs. 100 per quarter as vehicle-tax. That, I think, is a large amount for bus owners in Travancore to pay down in a lump. Even in British India, so far as I am aware, the bus-owners find it extremely difficult to make this lump sum payment in addition to the municipal taxes.

Therefore, Sir, this is a matter which requires careful consideration at the hands of Government. We cannot take any hasty action. As we understand that there is the possibility of the law being revised in British India and tolls being resorted to again, it seems wise that we wait and see what arrangement they evolve there. Though we all complain of the nuisance of having to stop at every toll gate, from my experience, I find that one does not have to wait long if one has the dues ready.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I point out to the Chief Engineer that, in the cases of tolls, his case is different from ours?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Sir, I have also had to pass through all toll gates where I have had to pay; and I was not delayed much. I do not think that we should press that matter any further.

MR M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the P. W. D. officers are exempted from paying tolls?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): They are exempted in their own jurisdiction.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether Police Officers are also exempted from paying tolls?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): That is allowed in the rules. This does not affect the whole collection.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Cannot a man who goes without paying the tolls be prosecuted?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*); In that case will the Chief Engineer see that the roads are not obstructed by placing bamboos across the road as is being done now?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): We *have* to do something to prevent people running through without paying tolls. A bamboo pole is an effective arrangement for that and is being allowed to be used by the toll gate contractors. I admit that this is a small source of annoyance to the general traffic, but it does not cause very great hard ship in passing the toll gates. I may say that this question is still under the consideration of Government so as to see what best could be done. We are trying to collect figures of the actual number of vehicles that are taxable. It is not an easy thing. I understand from the Commissioner of Police that the total number of buses now running is only 912. If we are to raise the revenue of Rs. 4 lakhs from amongst them, I am afraid they will find it very much more difficult to pay than paying the tolls.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Have the number of bullock-carts increased?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I cannot say that. I suppose they might have increased.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does not the Government levy a toll on bullock-carts?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I cannot say that. I suppose they might have increased?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether the Government will consider the question of the abolition of tolls in regard to these bullock-carts?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The whole question is under consideration.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Have Government been increasing the number of tolls during the period they were considering this question?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): We have increased tolls in order to tap all the traffic so that every one will pay his share.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether the consideration is progressing against the interests of the people or in support of the interests of Government?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It is only in the interests of the people that we get the money.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it in the interests of the people to increase the number of toll gates?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It is only fair that every body should pay his share.

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Has the member any idea of the proportion of the tolls paid by vehicles other than motor cars ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : I have not got any figures.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Has the member got any approximate idea ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : I cannot say.

So, Sir, I request the House to consider this matter very carefully and leave it in the hands of Government to see what best could be done. We do not want toll gates if we can find any other way of raising that revenue. We should certainly think over that matter and, if it is practicable, some other method of taxation will be adopted. It has not been allowed to rest and is still being considered and it is better to wait and see the results of what is being done in British India where it is admitted that the present method of collecting this revenue is quite unsatisfactory. I think many of the District Boards and Local Boards are complaining that they are not getting the funds from Government which were promised to them.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : Are there tolls in European countries ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag Chief Engineer*) ; I do not think there are many. The conditions there are very different from here. There you will find hundreds of cars following behind you and you cannot stop every body to pay tolls without causing congestion of traffic. Here the difficulty is not great in that respect.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) ; ചന്തസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സാമാനങ്ങൾ വില്ക്കാൻ പോകുന്ന ഭാരവണ്ടികൾ സാധാരണയായി പോയിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് രാത്രിസമയത്തല്ലേ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) ; Yes. Many of them do.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഒട്ടുവളരെ ഭാരവണ്ടികൾ രാത്രി ടോൾഗേററിൽ ചെല്ലുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് എല്ലാവണ്ടികളേയും വെളിച്ചമാകുന്നതുവരെ ടോൾഗേററു് കൺട്രാക്ടർമാർ നിർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പതിവുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു് അറിയാമോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : I do not know. If those complaints come to the notice of the Department, we have means of taking action to punish the contractors.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ടോൾകൊടുക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ദിവസം കണക്കാക്കുന്നതു് രാവിലെ ആറുമണിമുതൽ പിറേറദിവസം രാവിലെ ആറുമണിവരെയല്ലേ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : അതെ.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): രാത്രി ടോൾ കൊടുത്തു കടത്തിവിട്ടാൽ ചന്തയിൽനിന്ന് സാമാനവും വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് തിരിയെ വരുമ്പോഴും ടോൾകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ ഒരു പ്രയാസം ഈ വണ്ടിഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് നേരിടുന്നില്ലേ ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I will enquire into it.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അങ്ങിനെ വരുന്നതിന് ഇടയില്ലേ? അഞ്ചുനാഴികവെളുപ്പിന് ഈ വണ്ടികടത്തിവിടണമെങ്കിൽ നാലു ചക്രംകൊടുക്കണം. ആ സമയത്തു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ടോൾപാസ്സ് തിരിയെവരുമ്പോൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു പാടില്ല. നേരം വെളുക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി ആപാസ്സിന്റെ കാലാവധി തീരുന്നു. ഇതുനിമിത്തം ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ഭാരവണ്ടിക്കാർക്ക് പ്രയാസം നേരിടുന്നു എന്ന് മെമ്പർക്ക് അറിയാമൊ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Well there might have been cases like that. But we had not any complaints.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിക്കാൻ ഒന്നും ഇല്ലല്ലൊ. അഞ്ചുനാഴികവെളുപ്പിന് നാലു ചക്രംകൊടുത്തതിന്റെഫലം നേരംവെളുക്കുമ്പോൾ തീർന്നുപോകുന്നു. നേരം പുലന്നാൽ വീണ്ടും നാലു ചക്രം കൊടുക്കാതെ ടോൾ കടക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. അതു നിമിത്തം സാധുക്കളായ ഭാരവണ്ടിക്കാർക്കു പ്രയാസവും സങ്കടവും ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം മെമ്പർ ധരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I cannot say.

MR R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. That question does not arise.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I do not think they have to pay any toll.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഭാരവണ്ടികൾ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതു രാത്രിയിലാണെന്ന് സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്ക് വളരെ അധികം വണ്ടികൾ ഇരട്ടി ടോൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I will enquire into it and redress those grievances.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ പ്രയാസം വിചാരിച്ചു ടോളിൽ വരുന്ന സകലവണ്ടികളേയും നേരംവെളുക്കുന്നതുവരെ നിറുത്തി വരുന്നു എന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): There have been no complaints of that nature.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): സാധുക്കളായ ഭാരവണ്ടിക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ടോൾ ഫീസ്കൊടുക്കുന്ന സമയംമുതൽ ൨൪ മണിക്കൂർ സമയത്തേക്കു ഉപയോഗിക്കാമെന്നു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമൊ ?

PRESIDENT: I think time is getting on for Mr. Karayalar to answer.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I will just say that the matter is under the consideration of Government and I hope Mr. Karayalar will withdraw his motion.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Sir, at the very outset I stated that the form of taxation is objectionable in its very nature. I did not hear the Chief Engineer on this point as to whether it is really objectionable or not. I take it therefore that he agrees with me on the point that it is objectionable in its nature. The only thing that worries him is the loss of revenue that may be occasioned by abolition of tolls. I have already suggested an alternative form of taxation to raise the revenue to make up the loss. I did not hear his answer on that point.

Then he referred to the inconvenience that would be caused to the bus owners and others. That is a matter for us to express an opinion on. We on this side of the House agree—I did not hear any opposition—that, in the larger interest and for the convenience of the public as a whole, this form of taxation should go and an alternative form of taxation be adopted. I can see that it may cause hardship in individual cases. But we have to look to the convenience of the public as a whole and not to that of a small body of car owners. Even then it is a matter of detail to be worked out, when the actual scheme is put forward. I do not think that any objection has been raised against the principle involved in the abolition of tolls and in the alternative form of taxation. If I had heard any objection to the principle involved in it, I should have seriously considered it and tried to meet it. But so long as there is no objection to the principle, the difficulties do not fall to be considered.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What is the objection to the form in which this taxation is imposed? Will the member please explain?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I have done it already. I am sorry I cannot help the member now.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): The member was not sufficiently audible.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): When I moved the motion I did not see the member in his seat. He cannot certainly complain that I was inaudible.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does the member agree that this taxation, that is at toll gates, is imposed only on vehicle owners?

Mr. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Primarily on them.

Mr. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does the member agree that these vehicle owners shall pay tax either at the toll gate or in a lump sum?

Mr. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I have already explained that. Government have to resort to some sort of taxation.

Mr. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I am not speaking about the Government. I am asking whether the member agrees that these vehicle owners shall pay something by way of tax.

Mr. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I have already clearly explained that.

The Chief Engineer referred to certain difficulties experienced in the matter of enforcing the taxation on motor vehicles in British India. But they are all matters of detail and they do not affect the principle underlying the abolition of tolls. We shall benefit by the difficulties that they are experiencing in British India. We have only to profit by such difficulties and I hope that we shall be able to introduce a form of taxation which will avoid the difficulties that are being experienced in British India.

Mr. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether he is agreeable to the position taken up by some of members who spoke on this motion that carts and vehicles other than motor cars may be allowed free of any tax?

Mr. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): I agree to that. In fact that is what I have definitely suggested. I have suggested the adoption of an enactment on the lines of the British Indian Motor Vehicles Act, under which non-motor vehicles are exempt from taxation.

Mr. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): If the member agrees to that position, may I know from the member whether it may not be more convenient if the owners of motor vehicles pay the tax in instalments as they do at the toll gates rather than in a lump sum?

Mr. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): No, under the British Indian enactment the tax is payable in instalments and not in a lump.

Mr. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunntnad II*): May I know from the member whether the people in British India are not dissatisfied with the present arrangement?

Mr. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): There is also the counter-agitation. The general position is that the Government are in favour of the continuance of the present system of taxation on vehicles.

Mr. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, is the member withdrawing the motion or is he pressing the motion to a division?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Sir, whatever difficulties have been suggested on the floor of this House relate to matters of detail which can be worked out satisfactorily when the Bill comes before us and I do not think that any serious objection can be or has been raised to the abolition of tolls and to the adoption of a motor vehicles Taxation measure. On these grounds, I press the motion to a division.

PRESIDENT: I do not think you heard the Chief Engineer when he stated that the tolls were in themselves objectionable and that, if any alternative method were found practicable it would be adopted. Does that not meet your point?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): If the Government would seriously consider the question of abolishing tolls and exploring other avenues of raising the revenue, I have no objection to withdraw.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Government will certainly consider the question and I may say that they are considering what can be done to abolish these tolls and resort to an alternative method.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Can we expect anything at least in 1110?

PRESIDENT: He cannot speak about the future.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): In view of the assurance that the Chief Engineer gives that the matter will receive due consideration and early attention I would like to withdaw the motion and I beg for leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Motions No. 283 to 317.

The time allotted for the Demand having expired, the following motions lapsed:—

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

263. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

264. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Rs. 100.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

265. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:

266. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Rs. 2.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON:

267. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

268. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

269. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

270. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

271. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. MAHOMED :

272. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

273. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

274. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

275. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI :

276. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

277. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

278. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,746 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

279. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 55,790 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

280. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,47,271 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

281. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,624 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

282. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 65,624 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

283. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,400 for Drainage Engineer.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

284. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for salaries.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

285. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,52,366 for original works by Rs. 94,810.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

286. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,52,366 for original works by Rs. 50,000.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

287. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,289 for original works by Rs. 5.

MR. K. SANKARAN :

288. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,40,289 for original works by Rs. 100.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

289. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,52,455 for Communications by Rs. 5.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

290. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,42,003 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

291. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,42,003 for Executive by Rs. 5.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

292. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,43,003 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

293. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,42,003 for Executive by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON ;

294. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,42,003 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI ;

295. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,42,003 for Executive by Rs. 5.

MR. E. K. KUNJURAMAN :

296. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,42,003 for Executive by Rs. 10.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

297. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,42,003 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. K. MAHOMED :

298. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,42,003 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

299. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,42,003 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI :

300. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,42,003 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) :

301. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,44,688 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Rs. 100.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

302. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,44,688 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

303. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,44,688 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Rs. 10.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

304. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,44,688 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Re. 1

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

305. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,06,905 for original works by Re. 1.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

306. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,00,889 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI :

307. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,00,889 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

308. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,00,889 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

309. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,00,889 for Protective Irrigation by Rs. 2.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

310. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,00,889 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

311. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,00,889 for Protective Irrigation by Rs. 100.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

312. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,00,889 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

313. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,34,504 for Trivandrum Water Works by Rs. 2.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

314. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,07,300 for the construction of a bridge at Neriamangalam across the Periyar by Rs. 3.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

315. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 34,54,850 under Demand X by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN:

316. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 34,54,850 under Demand X by Re. 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE:

317. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 34,54,850 under Demand X by Rs. 10.

PRESIDENT: I put it that the Demand for Rs. 34,54,850 under Demand X—Public Works Department—be passed.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn till a quarter past two

The House adjourned at 1-35 P. M. and re-assembled at 2-17 P. M.

DEMAND XI—PUBLIC WORKS—ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 14,82,717 for Public works—Electrical Department under Demand XI.

The followirg motions was not moved.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

318. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,28,595 for Trivandrum Electric Supply by Re. 1.

Motion No. 319.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs 1,28,595 for Trivandrum Electric Supply be reduced by Re. 1.

My object in making this motion is to bring to the notice of the House one specific direction in which the electric supply scheme can be made more useful. From the Report for 1107, which we were favoured with yesterday. I find, Sir, that Government are now making a profit of Rs. 53,725 on a total outlay of Rs. 6,36,000 which works out to about 8 1/3 per cent. I ask—have Government invested their money on any other concern at such a high rate of interest? Sir, to be brief, may I ask whether Government should not and would not be satisfied with a return of 5 per cent. on the outlay? The electric supply scheme was started, I believe, mainly with the object of lighting the streets of the city. We find many streets where posts are put up, and the wiring is done and electricity is supplied to private consumers but the streets are not lighted. It appears that the Government or the authorities concerned seem to take delight in allowing some parts of the town to be in darkness at night. My suggestion is this. It is a very workable and a reasonable suggestion Government may take about five per cent. on the outlay, that is after deducting all kinds of charges, working and depreciation charges. There will still be a surplus of over Rs. 20,000 per annum and this may be utilised for lighting

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

more streets of the town. After all, this large profit is made out of money paid by the Trivandrum municipal rate-payers, and it is for their benefit that I ask for more lighting of the streets. I hope that Government will readily see their way to accept my suggestion. I know there is some difference of opinion on this question between the Municipality and the Government. The facts about it are not quite clear to outsiders like myself. Sir, the municipal rate-payer is not to suffer for this. Some understanding may very well be come to. After all, Government can divert at least Rs. 20,000 of the annual profit for the upkeep of more lights in the town. In many streets, as I have already stated, lamp posts are there, and other arrangements are also made. Only the authorities should think of lighting the streets and more streets may be given the benefit. With this suggestion, I beg to make the motion.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I support the motion. 8·44 per cent. is certainly a high rate of interest. The Government may certainly be benefited by getting this money. As has been observed by Mr. Thanu Pillai, the ratepayers must also get the advantages of a good electric supply system. But I am consoled to find, Sir, lower down in the same paragraph referred to by my friend, this sentence—

> "A stage has now reached when further extensions both in generating plant and in the distribution system had to be taken up and these were engaging the attention of the department during the year under report."

When the supply is extended and more people are benefited, naturally electric power can be supplied at a cheaper rate. That I understand is the intention of Government and I presume it is so unless the official side takes objection to my view of the matter. Therefore, I associate myself with what Mr. Thanu Pillai has said on this motion.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Member, Sri Chitra State Council, Electrical Engineer to Government*). Sir, with regard to electric lighting in the Trivandrum streets I may bring to the notice of the House that the ratepayer does not contribute anything towards its cost. As a matter of fact what is being done now is to divert the original expenditure under public works both by way of contribution to the Municipality and for the maintenance of the original gas lights which amounted to Rs. 26,000 odd, and towards the receipt head of electric supply Government found it necessary to increase this contribution by another Rs. 10,000.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I wish to make a statement, Sir, in regard to that. I never meant to say that, specifically for this purpose, any rates are collected from the men in the town. That is not what I meant. Anyhow, the money of the municipality is the money of the rate-payer.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): The municipality is not contributing anything. What used to be done before on the other hand was that Government was making a lighting contribution to the municipality. What is now done is to divert that money towards the receipt head under the electric supply account and provide lights for all the major streets in the town. Originally, Government used to spend Rs. 15,000 for the maintenance of gas lights. In addition to this, there was a contribution of Rs. 11,000 to the Municipality, thus making a total of Rs. 26,000. Since the introduction of electric lights, it was found necessary to extend the lighting to some more of the important streets the maintenance of which was not covered by Rs. 26,000 and the total expenditure has now come up to about Rs. 38,000, the whole amount being contributed by Government. A stage has therefore been reached when the further question of contribution either by Municipality or by Government has to be fully looked into. It is not correct that Government should spend a large amount of money on one town alone for lighting. So, the matter is now receiving the attention of the department and the Municipal President, Trivandrum, and it is hoped that an amicable settlement will be arrived at whereby what the Municipality is now spending for maintaining kerosene lights will be made available for the maintenance of additional electric lights for the streets. It will be possible at a future date, which I believe is not very distant, when the consumption of electricity increases in the town and when the rates for current could be reduced further because in electric supply undertakings the cost of a unit depends very largely on the total consumption. That is to say, the larger the consumption the lower the rates, as may be seen from the following figures. When the electric supply was first started, in 1105, the total generation was 3·76 lakhs of units and the cost of generation was 3·32 annas per unit. In the following year, *i. e.*, 1106, the generations went up to 4·83 lakhs, that is roughly 30 per cent. over the previous year, and the cost of generation went down to 3·06 annas. In 1107, the generation was 6·12 lakhs and the cost went down to 2·74 annas. During 1108, judging from the results of the last 11 months, it is expected that the generation will reach 7·2 lakhs and there is every reason to anticipate that the working results of 1109 will show that the total generation will reach at least 8 lakhs. It may be seen that there has been a corresponding decrease in the cost of generation; but at the same time the present decrease is not sufficient to justify an all-round reduction. Therefore it is not possible to reduce the rates next year but it may be possible to do so the year after next.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, my point was not about the reduction of rates but something different.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): That is a very important aspect. Reducing the rates means that by the same grant we can increase the number of lights. Now we are maintaing 1,233 lights and for the same grant we can maintain 1,400 lights if the rates are reduced say by one anna. It is one of the attempts

[Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon.]

which the department is making. The working expenses now have gone down considerably in proportion and it is hoped that it will be possible in a year or two to so reduce the rates that they may be comparable with the rates in other big towns.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know from the member whether my figures regarding the profits made are correct and what he has to say in regard to that?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): The profits of Rs. 53,000 are correct. In regard to this electric supply scheme, although it has been financed from the surplus revenues of the State it has to be treated as a regular commercial business as if the capital spent on the scheme was raised as a loan from Government repayable to Government after a definite period of time. If that aspect is considered, it will be found that to arrive at a correct balance sheet, provision for a sinking fund is necessary.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Who will be the proprietor of the works at the end of the term?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Government will be the proprietor. Capital will be paid back with the result that only the working expenses will have to be met thereafter and no interest charges will be incurred.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Does it not mean that the present generation will have to pay much more than what the future generation will have to pay? Is it a right policy?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): It is not the present generation, it is only the consumer who pays.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Yes, the present generation of consumers and the future generation of consumers.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): That is the case in all such undertakings. The future generations may not have to pay as much as the present generation. The man who purchased a motor car at the time when it was discovered had probably to pay more than a car owner of the next generation. That cannot be helped. Sir, I think I have answered all the questions.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): One question. The total net receipt is Rs. 1,51,000. The total working expenses under generation, distribution and administration were Rs. 57,000 leaving a net return of Rs. 93,725. Of this Rs. 40,000 was appropriated towards depreciation. When you provide a fund for depreciation, I ask whether 8·44 per cent. is not too high a profit for Government to take?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Supposing the money was borrowed by raising it in the open market. Then the interest charges will come first and then the depreciation on

the undertaking and then provision will have to be made to pay back the capital. A sinking fund is required for that purpose. This amount of Rs. 57,000 includes provision for that also.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, I do not really see the point when the member says that provision should also be made to pay back fully the amount invested in the scheme. Why should it not continue to be a scheme owned by Government? As for depreciation charges, provision is made. Then where is the necessity for the capital being fully paid back?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Why should the general tax-payer pay for the scheme which benefits only the capital?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I do not understand the Financial Secretary. My complaint is that the general tax-payer is getting a profit at the rate of 8 1/3 per cent. on the outlay. He should be satisfied with five per cent. The general tax-payer will not lose by that. I fail to understand how he loses. Why should not the concern be allowed to be a concern owned by Government for the benefit of the capital, in other words, for the benefit of the State?

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): The term benefits of the capital does not mean the benefits of the State?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): That is a matter on which there is difference of opinion. I still maintain even though I now represent a constituency other than the capital town, that the benefit of the capital is the benefit of the State.

The official member said that a sum of Rs. 5,000 originally spent for maintaining gas lights has been diverted from the Municipality. This amount and another sum of Rs. 11,000 mentioned by him are included in the receipts of the electric supply scheme. That makes no difference as far as my present motion is concerned. The fact still remains that Government are making the profit. When I said that it is the Trivandrum ratepayer that pays this money, I did not mean that rates are specifically collected for this purpose. All I said was that the money comes from the ratepayer. After providing for reasonable profit the balance of the receipts may be utilised for extending street lighting. I cannot see eye to eye with the official member when he objects to it. I thought this would be readily agreed to. I also see that there is danger in pressing my motion to a division. Still I take the risk and I press it to a division.

The motion was then put and lost.

Motion 320.

The following motion was not moved.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

320. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,405 for Trivandrum Electric Supply and Telephone by Re. 1.

Motion 321.

To omit the allotment of Rs. 150,000 for Electric Supply to the Quilon Town.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): കൊല്ലം പട്ടണത്തിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള ഇലക്ട്രിക് സപ്ളൈ ചെയ്യുന്നവകയ്ക്കായി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൧൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ കുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം.

സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതു കൊല്ലം നഗരവാസികൾക്കു വൈദ്യുതദീപം കിട്ടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള അസൂയകൊണ്ടല്ല. വലിയ സുഖസൌകര്യാദികളിൽ തല്പരരായിരിക്കുന്നവരുടെ കിടക്കമുറികളിലും സ്ററഡിമുറികളിലും ഏതൊ ഒന്നിൽ തൊട്ടാൽ ഉടനെ അവിടംമുഴുവനും വെളിച്ചംകൊണ്ടു നിറയുന്നതിനു ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു തെററാണെന്നും ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ അരച്ചക്രത്തിന്റെ തകരവിളക്കും നാലുകാശിന്റെ മണ്ണെണ്ണയുമായി കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നവർ ഈ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ധാരാളമുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളവർ ജനസംഖ്യകൊണ്ടു വളരെ അധികമായിത്തന്നെ കാണും. ഈ ജനങ്ങൾ ഇപ്രകാരം കഷ്ടപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊല്ലം പട്ടണവാസികളുടെ സുഖസൌകര്യാദികൾക്കായി ൧൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ഈ സഭയെ ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സംഗതി ഒരു വലിയ പ്രയാസമുള്ള കാര്യമല്ല. ഉൾനാടുകളിലുള്ള സാധുക്കളുടെയും കർഷകന്മാരുടെയും ആവശ്യത്തിനായി കലുങ്കുകളൊ ചെറിയ പാലങ്ങളൊകെട്ടണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ "അധഃപതനം, അധഃപതനം, പണമില്ല, പണമില്ല" എന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റു പലപ്പോഴും പറയാറുണ്ടു്. ഈ പറച്ചിൽ വാസ്തവമാണെങ്കിൽ ലക്സുറി എന്നു പറയുന്ന സുഖാനുഭവത്തിനായി അനവധി സാധുക്കളുടേയും കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയും നിലയെ അവഗണിച്ചു ൧൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കുന്നതു നീതീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയാണു ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയുടെമുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): ഈതുക കടമായിട്ടു കൊടുക്കയാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അവരവരുടെ ആവശ്യം കഴിഞ്ഞു മിച്ചമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വേണമെല്ലൊ കടം കൊടുക്കാൻ. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള നിസ്സാരമായ സംഗതികൾ നിർവഹിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാതെ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു കടംകൊടുക്കുന്ന നയം ശരിയാണോ?

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): ൧,൧൩,൩൯,൭൫൦ രൂപാ മിച്ചമായിട്ടിരിപ്പുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ പ ണ്ടും ഇതുന്തുരം ക്രപാക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള വേലകഠം നടത്തി തരണമെന്നു പ റയുമ്പോഠം പണമില്ലെന്നു പലഅവസരങ്ങളിലും വിളിച്ചുപറയേണ്ട ആ വശ്യമില്ലല്ലൊ?

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): അതു റവന്യുവിൽ നിന്നമു ള്ള ചിലവാണ്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അതു റവന്യുവിൽനിന്നമു ണ്ടാകുന്ന മിച്ചമല്ലേ?

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): അതെ.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അതു എല്ലാവരുടെയും ആവ ശ്യങ്ങഠം നടത്താനല്ലേ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The mover is asking questions to the other member who puts questions to him (*Laughter*)

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അതിനാൽ പൊതുമുതലിൽ നിന്നു ഈ ഇനത്തിലേക്കായി ഇത്രയും തുക മാററിവയ്ക്കുന്ന നയം ഒട്ടുംത ന്നെ ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. കൊല്ലം പട്ടണവാസികഠംക്ക വിദ്യുഛക്തി കൊണ്ടുള്ള സുഖാനുഭവം ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നിയിരുന്നാൽ അവ ർതന്നെ പണമുണ്ടാക്കി വേലനടത്താമായിരുന്നു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): കൊല്ലം മുനിസിപ്പാലി ററി ഈ വേല തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു അവരെ അനുവദിക്കണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യ പ്പെട്ടപ്പോഠം അതു സമ്മതിക്കാതെ ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ ഇതു തുടങ്ങിയ താണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ സഭയിൽ അങ്ങനെ പറ യുന്നതു കേട്ടു. അങ്ങിനെ തങ്ങഠംതന്നെ ഏററുനടത്താമെന്ന് പറയുന്ന വർക്ക ഇതു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അങ്ങിനെ വിട്ടുകൊടു ക്കാതിരുന്നതിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശമെന്താണ്?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അതു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാത്ത ആ ളിനോടു ചോദിച്ചാൽ അറിയാം. (*Laughter*).

കൊല്ലം പട്ടണത്തിൽ വിദ്യുഛക്തിയുടെ സ്ഥാപനംകൊണ്ടു ഒരു നഷ്ടംവരാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതികൂടി സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. പള്ളിവാസൽ ഹൈഡ്രോ ഇലക്ട്രിക് സ്കീമി നെപ്പററി കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടന്നപ്പോഠം അതു ഒ

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

വികളത്തു താമസിക്കുന്ന ചില തോട്ടക്കാരെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു ചെയ്യുന്നതാണെന്നും അതു തെക്കോട്ടുവരുമൊ എന്നു സംശയമാണെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. കൊല്ലംപട്ടണംവരെ അതു നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഇപ്പോൾ കൊല്ലത്തു ഇതാരംഭിക്കുന്നതെന്നാണു ഞാൻവീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്. പള്ളിവാശലിൽ വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച ചിലവുണ്ടാകും. എന്നാൽ പള്ളിവാശലിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ശക്തി കൊല്ലംവരെ നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ എലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി ജനറേറ്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി കൊല്ലത്തു ചിലവാകുന്ന തുക ഒരു ദുർവ്യയമായി തീരും. അതിനാൽ . തൽക്കാലം ഈ ജോലി നിറുത്തിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു ഈ സഭയുടെ പര്യാലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ എല്ലാ മെംബറന്മാരും എന്നോടു യോജിച്ചു വോട്ടുചെയ്യുമെന്നു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Evidently my friend Mr. Varughese has totally misunderstood the object and the purpose of the Government activity in the matter of supply of electricity. In fact it is not an undue preference or any sort of preference shown to Quilon. On the other hand, the Government and the whole State, I think, are to be grateful to Quilon for having readily consented to be the medium of an investment by which Government can make very decent profit. If this concern is merely a luxury, then Quilon people, a majority of them, may be even willing to forego this. But the Government do want some such sort of profitable investment which at the same time will be useful to the public. They want to develop industries and commerce in important centres in the State. We all know that Quilon is one of the most important centres of commerce and industry in Travancore. More than the capital and more than all other towns excepting perhaps Alleppey, Quilon has many items of industry such as coir, cashewnut, tile, cotton, spinning, weaving, etc. If the Government will be in a position to supply power to these industrial concerns, certainly they will be helping themselves. and also helping the development of certain very important industries.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) ; May I know whether the member is having his permanent residence in Quilon ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : So, Sir, about the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme referred to by Mr. Varughese, we are not in a position to know exactly whether that will reach Quilon now. If it reaches, it is all right. But my information is that according to the present calculation it may not reach Quilon. Not as one

who has any interest in Quilon but as one who wants to see Government making substantial profits out of investments of public utility, I request the mover and other members of his way of thinking to understand that it is not a preference shown to Quilon. But it is a wise step taken by the Government in making substantial profits out of comparatively small investments.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I must confess, Sir, that I am unable to understand the policy behind the Government in launching an electric scheme in Quilon. I noted in the Financial Secretary's speech the other day, when the budget was presented, the relationship of this Quilon Electric Supply with the Hydro-Electric Scheme at Pallivasal. It is not at all, as has been said, a part of the scheme at Pallivasal and I have listened to some of the members here not being able to understand the relationship between Pallivasal and Quilon. I expect; Sir, an explanation from the Government benches how it is a part of the scheme at Pallivasal. With regard to the principle underlying Government taking up this commercial enterprise, *viz.*, the supply of electricity, I would even call it a deliberate commercial enterprise, because I read in the Administration Report of the Trivandrum Electric Supply that Government are making a very good profit of about 8'44 per cent. and my friend Mr. Thanu Pillai also was feeling jealous of the Government taking so much gain on the investment; perhaps it may be in consonance with the theory that in a radical world when a commercial enterprise is found to work in profit, it is up to the Government to step in and nationalise that enterprise. In that way the gain on that account could be applied to the public good at large. If such a thing is done by Government, I could appreciate it. Far from that; the gain derived in the Trivandrum electric supply, Government officers alone are enjoying by way of fat salaries. Not even a single pie is given to the public good. I cannot understand the reason why Government of their own accord should launch an electric supply scheme at Quilon. That Municipality could very well tackle that question. As a matter of fact, not only the Quilon Municipality but also the Nagercoil Municipality in season and out of season implored Government to wash their hands off with regard to the electric supply scheme.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Was it with a loan or without a loan from Government?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Both. The Municipality is also a public body. It is in a way Government on a miniature scale. I fail to see why the Travancore Government should undertake the supply of electricity on a commercial scale to Quilon alone. Why not Nagercoil as well? That means Government are giving different sorts of treatment to different Municipalities. In one case, Government spend money to start a scheme and execute it; in another case, even when the Municipality was ready to undertake the scheme, Government not only refused permission but gave the contract to a private individual. In spite of the fact that the applicant or the licensee concerned failed to

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai.]

instal before a particular date stipulated the necessary machine and all that apparatus, still Government seem to encourage that private concern. After all, it is to be run only by a private concern. In respect of Nagercoil, why should the private concern be preferred to the Municipality? Further it is a good scheme which will fetch a good rate of interest by way of return. Under these circumstances, I do not understand the principle underlying Government taking up this commercial enterprise at Quilon alone. If it is nationalisation of the scheme and if the gain obtained by Government is to be applied to the good of the general public at large, I can understand that. I do not grudge such schemes being undertaken by Government. Apart from the argument raised by Mr. Varughese——

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Will the Municipality be able to raise a loan?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : If they are permitted, they could also raise loans.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : If they fail to pay, who will pay ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : There are ratepayers to pay. For that matter there are funds known as sinking fund, depreciation fund, etc. Why should Government alone take the proud privilege of launching an electric scheme as is done in Quilon. I believe Government is composed of the general public.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : In case the Municipality is unable to pay, then who will pay?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : The municipal ratepayers will be called upon to pay. Probably it may extend to longer periods. In half a dozen years, the amount could be cleared.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Will the rate payers agree to that?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : It is all for the common good.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYER (*Kunnatnad II*) : Does the member object to the Government taking up the Quilon scheme because necessary permission was not granted to the Nagercoil Municipality, but to a private person?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I only want the Government member to enlighten the House on the principle on which differential treatment is accorded to various municipalities in the State. Why should a private concern be encouraged when the Municipality is prepared to have its own scheme ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Could the Municipality raise a loan on their own responsibility?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : A modest estimate for the supply of electricity will come to about 3 to 4 lakhs of rupees. Any major Municipality like the Nagercoil Municipality which has good

resources at hand can undertake to run such a scheme. If the Government despair about the capacity of any major Municipality or about its ability to pay back the loan, I can appreciate that.

The point I want to know is why different treatment should be meted out to different Municipalities. In the one case there is a private concern preferred to a Municipality and in the other Government running the scheme unmindful of the Municipality. Still more wonderful, the private concern has not installed the necessary machines under the agreement before a particular date. Still such a concern is encouraged by Government. I am unable to reconcile the lenient attitude shown by Government after all to a private concern. This is the point I want to get cleared from the Government bench.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I oppose the motion. The other day the Electrical Engineer made us understand that the scheme of electric supply in Travancore, not to speak of Quilon alone, is one that has a great future before it and that it ought to be in the hands of Government. Under the circumstances private agencies should not be permitted to exploit the people by rendering them any help by way of loans. The Quilon Municipality in this particular instance seems to have applied for a loan to the Government to work up the concern. But Government refused that offer, because the whole Electric Scheme is to be in the hands of the Government, for the reason that the electric scheme, if completed, will solve various industrial and commercial problems that confront the State. The present day economic and unemployment problems could be relieved to a great extent when the Electric Scheme in Travancore is carried out and for that it is essential that the scheme of Electric Supply in Quilon Municipality also should be done by Government instead of leaving it to the control of private agencies and municipalties.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): In opposing the motion, I have a few observations to make. It would appear that the mover of the proposition is under a grave misapprehension. Personally as a representative of the constituency comprising the Quilon Municipality, I would have protested against the action of Government in appropriating to themselves the privilege of starting an electricity scheme in the Quilon Municipality. The Quilon Municipality never wanted Government to undertake this work. They requested Government to grant them permission to start the work. Difficulty came in with regard to funds. When they applied for funds, Government were not prepared to grant any further loans in regard to this matter. Probably it may be the happenings in the Kottayam Municipality that might have prompted them to adopt such a course. In regard to the starting of such schemes primarily, permission of the Government has to be obtained first. Government stuck on to that principle, and, in doing so, they promised that, when the time comes for the development of the hydro-electric scheme at Pallivasal, there was the prospect of co-ordinating the Quilon scheme with that bigger scheme. In the light of that, it was considered that it would not be proper if the Quilon Municipality were given the privilege or the right

[Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

to supply electricity to the Quilon town. If the Government grant the right to the Quilon Muncipality now, Government would surely stand to lose heavily if, later on, after the development of the Pallivasal scheme, they seek to link Quilon town supply with it. The Municipality will certainly dictate their own terms, and Government will surely stand to lose if they want to get back the right from the Municipality. And then, if, on account of this difficulty, Government are not able to extend the Pallivasal scheme to Quilon, people will raise an outcry that it was a short-sighted policy on the part of Government to have allowed the Quilon Municipality to start a local electric supply scheme when the Government had actually begun work in the Pallivasal Scheme. Personally, I know that the Quilon Municipality will certainly be glad to start their own scheme.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Even without a loan from Government?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): That is not a difficult matter at all. Even if the Government are not prepared to give us a loan, we can easily raise money. Several people are prepared to advance money to the Quilon Municipality. The Quilon Municipality is not a pauper Municipality. They have their own assets, their own reserves and resources.

I was submitting, Sir; that it would be considered to be short-sighted policy on the part of Government if they now grant the right to the Quilon Municipality and later on find themselves at the mercy of the Quilon Municipality for extending the Pallivasal Scheme to Quilon.

Further, it would apppear that there are two out-of-use dynamos or engines in the Trivandrum Power House, which Government are anxious to dispose of now. The Electrical Engineer, of course, calls them *small* plants. But, even to the biggest factory owner in Travancore, I am sure, these engines will be big plants. Therefore, there may not be any in Travancore who could afford to purchase these plants for their real worth. Naturally, therefor, Government cannot hope to get anything like an adequate or fair price for these plants by sale, in auction or by private negotiation. On the other hand, by sending them on to Quilon for the new scheme to be started there, the Electrical Engineer can fix his own price and charge the Quilon scheme for that. That is a bargain not to be lost sight of.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the member is aware that the Nagercoil Municipality offered a better price for these plants?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): I do not know that. I do not know, for that matter, what the Quilon Municipality would do if the plants are offered to them for sale. Personally, if I am asked, I would reject them. Anyhow, Sir, in a business proposition like this, this is a very important matter that has to be taken into account.

With these words, I oppose the motion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I rise to oppose the motion. There are two aspects of this question, which have been raised. One is that the mover of the motion seems to have, at the back of his mind, that Government are doing something very favourable to the Quilon Municipality, and giving them something in the nature of a luxury; and he asks the representatives of the people here to protest against that. I shall deal with that first.

With regard to a town like Quilon, or for that matter, Trivandrum or Nagercoil, or any other town, it must be conceded that, what may appear to a resident of a local area, a man in a village, as a luxury may not at all be a luxury but a vital necessity to a citizen of a town. Sir, these towns, Quilon for instance, are not merely for the permanent residents there alone. They are made use of—all the comforts and conveniences provided there are made use of—by all sorts of people often coming there from all parts of the country. And, for the proper maintenance of these towns with all its so-called luxuries, the attractions, it is the permanent residents alone that are directly taxed. If, therefore, objection is taken on the ground that the proposed scheme is intended for the benefit of the people actually residing there, I want to raise my emphatic protest against that. I am familiar, Sir, with such objections raised with regard to the huge sums of money spent on electric supply and water supply for the town of Trivandrum. Sir, as I have already pointed out, towns should not be viewed as being intended for the actual residents alone. Towns are places where a cosmopolitan population is always to be found; and it is, therefore, absolutely fair that towns are maintained out of the general revenues of the State as well. Everyone in the State, who, for some thing or other, comes to the town and enjoys the amenities there, ought to contribute to the upkeep of the so-called luxuries in towns. Every responsible citizen of the State must realise that responsibility of his. It is up to him to see that, in his own interest, towns are maintained properly and improved. That aspect of the question has to be borne in mind when this question is tackled.

Then, Sir, in regard to the question as to whether the Government are embarking upon the scheme as a business proposition, I submit that, so far as I have been able to see, Government have fully considered it in all its aspects and satisfied themselves that it will be a paying concern because, unlike Nagercoil, in Quilon, there is the possibility of greater consumption of power. Quilon is a fairly big industrial centre. There are huge factories there.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I ask whether the member has any idea of the number of looms working in Nagercoil?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Yes; and I also know there is not a single power loom in Nagercoil; and I cannot easily envisage the possibility of power looms springing up in the twinkling of an eye. On the other hand, Sir, in Quilon, there is the singular experiment of a big cotton mill; there are the factories of Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., saw mills, coir factories and about a dozen tile factories

[K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

These are huge permanent consumers of electric power. Sir, where is the comparison between Quilon and Nagercoil with regard to industrial development, and the possibility of consumption of electric energy? I do not think anybody will try to controvert that point.

Sir, Government seems to have considered the question as a business proposition; and, judging from the figures furnished by the Electrical Engineer, it seems to be a profitable venture. And, if it is going to be a profitable concern, why not the Government undertake it? That aspect of the matter has also to be taken into account. Further, now that the Pallivasal Scheme is to be developed, why should the Government leave a particular centre in the hands of a corporation and lose all chances of getting some big permanent consumers at this end? Sir, the success of the Pallivasal Scheme depends on the quantity of energy consumed. Is it wise on the part of the representatives of the people to advise Government to lose a consumer who is ready, right now, to consume a considerable portion of the energy produced? These aspects of the question ought to engage the attention of the House more than the question of one Municipal town getting some advantage or convenience. It is not wise or right to argue that point on that narrow line. I hope and trust that all my friends here will reject the motion now before the House.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I was very happy to listen to the speeches of some of my friends when they advocated an electric supply scheme for Quilon. They have put forth some reasons in support of their position. I would also try to put it on a different reason.

Sir, Government exist for the protection of the permanent interests of the people. A Municipal Council, allured by the chances of profit, may embark on certain schemes which at last *may* prove disastrous. I remember, there is a Section in the Municipal Regulation which says that, when a Municipal Council is going to deprive itself of its permanent interests for some of its ephemeral needs, Government has a duty to interfere. I do not distinctly remember the Section exactly, but I was present in the Legislative Council when that was passed. Sir, here is an instance of the Government discharging its duties under that Section. The electric supply scheme for Quilon will certainly cost some money. The Municipality may float a loan and start the work and have the scheme working. But, in a few years, the Pallivasal Scheme will begin to work and there will be material change in the circumstances. There is vast difference, Sir, between large scale production and small scale production, so that, it will be possible to sell energy from the Pallivasal Scheme much cheaper than the energy from any local scheme. Therefore, when the bigger scheme comes into force, the people of Quilon will naturally grumble that they have to pay more than their neighbours. There is that danger ahead which has to be borne in mind by the persons who attack the venture now.

Sir, I was very glad to hear Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai when he made out the case that there is no divergence between the interests of the towns and the interests of the country. They are one entity. The country cannot get on without towns. It is the towns which provide markets for the country. There is also the spiritual aspect. It is the towns which enable people to nurse their minds and help to lead a decent life. I fail therefore to see why the town should be tabooed. Towns and the country are the same in a State like Travancore.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether the Government recognise the requirements of the Quilon town and are going to spend this particular amount without any idea of repayment?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI : (*Trivandrum—Urban*) If the Government do that I would not congratulate Government. That question has been answered in a prophetic manner by some of my friends. Government has no business to waste their money. There are two engines in Trivandrum without any work. Should they be sold at this time of economic depression? To sell them would not be profitable. When the Pallivasal scheme comes into operation they will give electricity cheaper rather than encourage the Municipal Council to lose the money. By selling Pallivasal electricity at a cheaper rate, Government will be making huge profits.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Does not the member know that at the time when the Pallivasal Scheme is developed all that the Government will have to do is to remove these two engines and that no further initial outlay would be necessary for bringing the current to Quilon from any other place?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Yes, certainly.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is the member supporting or opposing the motion?

MR. T. K VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*) I am sorry, Sir, that even at 3 o' clock there should be such a difficulty. I have been making clear my points and I thought my friend understood it that I am supporting him.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the significance of the 3 o' clock?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): It is at 3 o' clock that people fall asleep.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): പകൽ സ്മയത്താണോ ഉറങ്ങുന്നതു്?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Sir, I am not going to answer that question.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Sir, the first point that has to be answered with regard to the cut motion relates to the objection raised with regard to Government financing such so-called luxury prospects when Government have to find fund

[Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon.]

for other public works. The answer to that is that Government are investing this surplus money on such enterprises so that they may get a remunerative return. Government now ordinarily get about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 % as interest on their investments. If the same amount could be spent in the country and if an adequate return could be obtained for that investment, it will provide employment to the people and the benefit would go to the general tax-payer.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : What will be the adequate return according to the member?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*) : Anything above 5 %.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): According to the present calculations, will the residents of the Quilon Municipality have to pay above 5 %?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): The residents in the Quilon Municipality will have to pay only at the rates that are prevailing at Trivandrum.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether according to the present calculation it will be 5 % or 8 %?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): According to the forecast of the revenue, it will be 5 %.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Will it be cheaper than the current supplied to Kottayam Municipality?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): It will be much cheaper. I understand that a consumer at Kottayam has to pay 8 annas per unit.

Sir, the next question is with regard to the Government taking up the work instead of leaving them to the Municipality. All electric supply undertakings are nowadays taken up by Government. Even if the money required for the initial expenditure could be found by the Municipality by raising a loan, it has to be borne in mind that every year as the supply becomes popular the lines will have to be extended throughout the town and more capital has to be spent, which means that if the Municipality has not sufficient reserve behind it, it will have to raise loans year after year. It has to be expected that when the Municipality raises a loan the rate of interest will be higher than when the Government raise a loan. Apart from that question, there is also this aspect to be considered. Government are starting electric supply at Quilon only because there is a definite demand for it. The ultimate object of Government is to link up this supply with the major scheme at Pallivasal. The Pallivasal scheme will take at least 3 years to mature. It is necessary to create a demand in the meantime and make the supply popular. Judging by the experience at Trivandrum, it is to be expected that when the Pallivasal scheme comes into operation, the load at Quilon would be sufficiently large to justify the

extension of the net work. If on the other hand the Quilon supply is not taken up now and if the energy has to be brought straightaway from Kottayam, the additional expenditure will work out to about Rs. 6 lakhs and an adequate return of this extension will be problematical. But on the other hand, if a small scheme is worked up it is expected that in four or five years' time the consumption would so develop that the return from it will be sufficient to meet interest and overhead charges. Although only Rs. 1·5 lakhs is provided, in the budget for 1109, the actual estimate is Rs. 2·1 lakhs. Even if this expenditure is increased when the Pallivasal scheme is to be linked, the only superfluous expenditure will be the cost of the two engines. It is not that these engines are superfluous or are not in satisfactory working condition as mentioned by one of the members. The Quilon scheme will have the engines at the depreciated value for the last four years' running so that although the book value of the engines is Rs. 34,000 the actual value when transferred to Quilon will be about 25 per cent. less.

Then another reason why Government are initiating the supply at Quilon is with a view to effect uniformity of rates. It may sometimes happen that one particular locality may not be so prosperous as another. In one locality the electric-supply may be profitable. But in another it may not be so. If it is in the hands of a private agency, it will not be possible to make the rates uniform in all places. Electricity can very rightly be regarded as a national industry and in view of the fact that Pallivasal scheme aims at the distribution over a very large area it is only right that Government should consider this scheme of supply and distribution as a nationalised undertaking. These are all the points that I have to bring to the notice of the House.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Sir, on a point of personal explanation. All that I meant when I said 3'o clock is that we sit by day while the House of Commons sits by night.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvella I*): സർ, സംഗതികൾ ശരിയായി ഞാൻ ധരിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് കൊല്ലം പട്ടണത്തിൽ വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തിക്കായിട്ടുള്ള ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ ഞാൻ എതിർത്തതു് എന്നു ചില മെമ്പർമാർ ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്റെ ആശയങ്ങളെ ശരിയായി ധരിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞതു് എന്നു ഞാനും പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ കൃഷീവലന്മാരുടെ പ്രതിനിധി എന്ന നിലയിലാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ സഭാമുമ്പാകെ ഈ സംഗതി കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതും. അല്ലാതെ കൊല്ലത്തു വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തിപ്രകാശം കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള അസൂയനിമിത്തമല്ലാ എന്നു് ഞാൻ ആദ്യമേ പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ കൃഷീവലന്മാർ അത്യാവശ്യമായ ജോലികൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ അധഃപതനം, അധഃപതനം, മുഴവനും അ

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

ധഃപതനം എന്നുപറഞ്ഞു സാധുക്കളായകൃഷിക്കാരെ മടക്കി അയക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കൊല്ലം മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയുടെ ആവശ്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറു തന്നെ ഏററു നടത്തുന്നു. കൊല്ലംപട്ടണത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും ഭൂരെനിൽക്കുന്ന വരെ കാണാൻ തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള വെളിച്ചം മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിവകയായി ഉണ്ട്. ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലെസ്ഥിതി അങ്ങിനെയല്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഇപ്പോഠം തന്നെ സുഖമായി കഴിക്കാവുന്ന കൊല്ലം പട്ടണവാസികളുടെമേൽ വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി പ്രകാശംക്രുടി കത്തിച്ചെലുത്തുന്ന നയം നല്ലതല്ല എന്ന ഒരുനിലയിലാണ് ഞാൻ ഇതു ഈ സ്വഭാമുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നത്. അധഃപതനം കഴിഞ്ഞാൽശേഷം ധാരാളം വരവുണ്ടാകുമെങ്കിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരുവിരോധവുമില്ല.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ഈ തുക കടംവാങ്ങിച്ച ചിലവാക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മെംബർക്കു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): കടം വാങ്ങിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലല്ലോ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): കടം വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊടുക്കരുതോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): നീക്കിയിരിപ്പുണ്ടല്ലോ അതുകൊണ്ടു കടം വാങ്ങിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. കടംവാങ്ങിച്ചു അതു കൊടുക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ ഞാനും ഉത്തരവാദിയാണല്ലോ. സാധുക്കളായകൃഷിക്കാൎക്കുകൊടുത്തശേഷം മിച്ചമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തലസ്ഥാനത്തോ മററു നനഗരങ്ങളിലോ ഉള്ളവരുടെ സുഖസൌകര്യാദികൾക്കായി ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരു വിരോധവുമില്ല.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെന്നു മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ക്യാപ്പിററലിൽ നിന്നും പണം എടുത്തു ചിലവാക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണെന്നാണോ മെമ്പറുടെ വിചാരം?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): വരവിൽ നിന്നും എടുക്കാം അതു ഞങ്ങളാണല്ലോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു അതായതു കർഷകരാണല്ലോരാജ്യത്തെ ഭണ്ഡാഗാരം നിറച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു. അതു കൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനുക്രുടി പണംതരണം. കർഷകന്മാരുടെ ആവശ്യം നടത്താൻപണമില്ലെന്നുപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുനഗരവാസികളുടെസുഖസൌകര്യാദികൾക്കു പണം വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നനയം ശരിയല്ലെന്നു ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനാണു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറുമുടക്കുന്ന പണത്തിനു ൭ ശതമാനം പലിശയും മററും കിട്ടു

ന്നതു നല്ലതുതന്നെ. പണമുള്ളവക്കു പലിശകിട്ടുകയും ചെയ്യും. എന്നാൽ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ പട്ടിണികിടക്കുന്നവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെക്കൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഓർക്കണം.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുള്ള വൈദ്യുത ദീപങ്ങളെ നശിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു മെമ്പക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ചിലവുചെയ്തു പോയതിനെ നശിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്ന ഒരുവനാണു ഞാൻ എന്നു എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല.

ഈ സംഗതി വോട്ടിനിടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം എനിക്കു കിട്ടുമോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി സംശയമാണ്. ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള വശങ്ങളിൽക്കൂടിതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുമില്ല. വിദഗ്ദ്ധൻ എന്ന നിലയിൽ മാത്രമേ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടൊള്ളൂ. അതിനാൽ ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം മനസ്സിലാക്കി എല്ലാമെമ്പർമാരും എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടുകൂടി അനുകൂലിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിനെ വോട്ടിനിടണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT : The motion before the House is to omit the allotment of Rs. 1,50,000 for electric supply to the Quilon town.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and declared lost, one voting *for*.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I demand a poll.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, it is not a closed voting on the opposite side and as such the demanding of the poll is not necessary.

PRESIDENT : If a member demands a poll, it must be taken.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—1.

Mr. N. E. Varughese

NOES—49.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 „ T. K. Alexander
3 „ V. T. Chacko
4 „ C. V. Chandrasekharan
5 „ S. Chattanatha Karayalar
6 „ P. Chidambaram Pillai
7 „ A. Easwara Pillai (Kottarakara)
8 „ K. R. Elenkath
9 „ Antony George
10 „ K. George
11 „ M. Mahomed Haneef
12 „ S. J. Nair
13 „ L. H. Jacob
14 „ M. K. Janardana Kamath
15 „ T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
16 „ N. John Joseph
17 „ J. M. Joseph
18 „ T. C. Joseph
19 „ K. C. Karunakaran
20 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
21 „ K. M. Krishnan
22 „ K. P. Krishna Menon
23 „ E. V. Krishna Pillai
24 „ N. K. Krishna Pillai
25 „ Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
26 Mr. T. Krishna Pillai
27 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
28 Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
29 „ C. V. Kunjuraman
30 „ E. K. Kunjuraman
31 „ C. O. Madhavan
32 „ K. Madhavan
33 „ M. K. Madhavan Pillai
34 „ M. N. Nair
35 „ P. C. Narayana Bhattathiripad
36 „ B. Narayana Pillai
37 „ P. K. Narayana Pillai
38 Srimathi T. Narayani Amma
39 Mr. G. Nilakantan
40 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
41 „ N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
42 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
43 „ R. Raman Pillai
44 „ T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
45 „ R. Sambasiva Aiyar
46 „ K. Sankaran
47 „ A. Thanu Pillai
48 „ T. C. Thommen
49 „ T. K. Velu Pillai

NEUTRALS—19.

1 Mr. K. C. Abraham
2 „ A. S. Damodaran Asan
3 „ A. Easwara Pillai (Kalkulam II)
4 „ Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
5 „ K. M. Kuriakose
6 „ K. Mahomed
7 „ Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
8 „ S. Nilakanta Pillai
9 „ K. Padmanabhan
10 „ Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
11 Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
12 „ Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
13 „ V. Ramakrishna Panickar
14 „ R. Sivasubrahmanya Nadar
15 „ M. Sivatanu Pillai
16 „ P. K. Thomas
17 „ John Whiteley Tolson
18 „ V. K. Velappan Nair
19 „ T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

Motions Nos. 322 to 324.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

322. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,75,978 for Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme by Rs. 100

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

323. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,75,978 for Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

324. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 14,82,717 under Demand XI by Re. 1.

Motion No. 325.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : Sir, I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 14,82,717 under Demand XI be reduced by Re. 1.

When I tabled this motion, Sir, I had two objects in view, the first to find how the budget estimate for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme has gone up from Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 70 lakhs and whether this scheme could be worked on a commercial basis, and secondly to discuss whether the Government had any regular policy in the matter of placing contracts for work and supply.

As regards the first point, after I tabled this motion, the Electrical Engineer has read to the House a very elaborate statement explaining how the budget estimate has gone up and also showing sufficient reasons that it could still be worked on a commercial basis. I do not therefore press that point.

It is only on the other point that I have to submit a few words. I should like to make it clear that as far as possible contracts for work and supply should be placed with Travancoreans. Besides the scheme being a very costly one, there is the other aspect of the question, that during these days of great economic depression Government are spending a fairly large amount out of the accumulated reserves; and if these reserves are indirectly spent within the country itself the people would be benefited to a very large extent thereby. My point therefore is that the department should enunciate for itself a regular policy, a policy, by which as far as possible contracts for work and supply should be placed only with Travancoreans. There is also the fact that a foreign specialist in tunnelling work has been got. Since he is an expert in the line, it is possible for him to make Travancoreans, even though they are inexperienced, do tunnelling work. I found a tender notice the other day in the Government Gazette which makes it absolutely impossible for Travancoreans to compete for contracts in tunnelling work, because previous experience of tunnelling work was an essential requisite for giving tenders.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Have we not one tunnel already in Travancore, I mean the Varkalai tunnel?

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad*): I do not know whether experience as in the Varkalai tunnel is the sort of thing that is required now. I am not an expert. I speak only generally. Since there is an expert who knows how to make other people work, it would be much better if the works are given to Travancoreans, and even though they are inexperienced in tunnelling, he could be present on the spot and he can make them work. Thus a very large amount of

[Mr. R. Sambasiva Aiyar.]

money that will otherwise go to a foreign contractor could be obtained by the Travancoreans themselves. Of course I do not say that even if the work could be done only inefficiently under any circumstances by the Travancoreans, the work should not be given to foreigners capable of doing it efficiently. Consistent with efficiency, as far as possible, the Government should enunciate for themselves a policy by which the money spent towards the scheme could be spent in Travancore itself. That is all my submission.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Sir, as regards the placing of contracts, Government have already enunciated a policy and have definitely ordered the departments concerned to award contracts as far as possible only to Travancoreans. I say 'as far as possible' because in certain special works which may not be possible for local contractors to handle either due to want of technical knowledge or due to want of finance or due to want of the necessary tools and plants it may be necessary to engage outside agency. In the case of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric project about twenty lakhs of rupees will be spent on works which the local contractors can handle. Even in the construction of the tunnel, although the contracts may be placed with a foreign contractor all excluding expert labourers will be recruited in Travancore. By 'expert labourers' I mean the people who are experienced in drilling and who are actually engaged in the dangerous operations connected with blasting and in the handling of explosives.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Have we not here sufficient men who are experienced in handling explosives?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): I am afraid not. The explosives that are required for tunnel construction are of a totally different nature altogether.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): How is it that we are blasting all these rocks?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): That is a simple work comparatively. The explosives that are required for tunnel work are very dangerous and require special training in handling.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Then, are the Travancoreans permitted only to remove all the debris and the rubble?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): There are other works connected with tunnelling, *e. g.*, the mechanical work shop, the compressor plant, the water supply and electric systems, incidental to the main work of actual driving and such works could be handled by local men. The actual drivers themselves may have to be got down from outside because previous experience is very essential. Otherwise, the work may be delayed and Government may find themselves incurring unnecessary loss.

With regard to the Varkalai tunnel which was constructed years ago, I made enquiries with one of the old Engineers and I was told that it was done by Italian Engineers. At that time all the modern plant and machinery were not available and the local labourers that had occasion to handle them at that time are not alive now.

With regard to the contracts for materials and machinery of a special nature it may not be possible to get them done locally, but, wherever possible, for instance, towers for transmission lines etc., every consideration will be taken into account with a view to give employment to as large a number of local labour as possible.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The question that a sum of Rs. 14,82,717 be granted under Demand XI—Public Works—Electrical Department—was then put and carried.

DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice.

Motion No. 326.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapusha I*): Sir, my motion is to the following effect:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,170 for establishment by Rs. 10.

The object of my motion is to press on the attention of Government the necessity of taking prompt measures to combat law's delays. Sir, the question of law's delays has become a sort of perpetual complaint in Travancore. Probably it is not confined to Travancore, as is seen from its wide range and compass on account of its prevalence in British India and the British Isles also. In Great Britain, recently there has been agitation not only to expedite the administration of justice but also to cheapen it. Some measures have been adopted by the Courts of Justice in England by introducing what is known as 'the new procedure lists' for the trial of cases. In British India also, a committee was appointed some years ago to go into the question and certain measures were suggested and carried out. It is not necessary to refer to other places where similar agitation was afoot. In Travancore, there was considerable agitation and a Committee was appointed with a Commissioner as its head, who submitted a report as to the causes of law's delays and how to remove them. It is some time since the report was submitted to Government. The authorities, I thought, were contented with it, but as yet nothing seems to go forward. The Commissioner divided the causes of delay into two

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

main heads; first, delay caused by the nature of the laws themselves; and secondly delay caused in the administration of the existing laws. The first branch, that is to say, the modification of the current statutory law is certainly a matter which does not require much consultation with others and the Law Officers of Government should have been in a position to tell the Government of the need of removing the statutory clogs. Had their opinion been obtained, it was open to the Government on the legislative side to introduce necessary amendments into the current statutes or to enact new statutes in the interests of speedy justice. I do not know whether any step has been taken in that direction by anybody interested in the subject. As for the shortcomings in the application of the laws now in force, no doubt, the matter would require examination to understand what is amiss. The Law's Delays Officer has, however, made various recommendations in that direction also. One such recommendation is for the establishment of additional courts for working out the arrears. Another is for a suitable re-adjustment of the existing courts so that, by a reduction in the range and trouble, justice may be expedited. There are various other recommendations with which it is not necessary to deal at this stage. What I am placing before the House now is the indifference of Government in not bestowing anything like serious consideration on the Commissioner's report. A distribution of territorial jurisdiction, if necessary, is not a very difficult problem. In certain instances, the shifting of one court from one centre to another is quite easy and can very conveniently be carried out. In certain centres, new courts may have to be provided. Anyhow it is an urgent question and cannot be put off. To allow things as they are would mean an accumulation of arrears which would require Herculean efforts to clear off. The causes which have been dealt with by the Law's Delays Commissioner seem to call for further consideration as regards the personnel of the courts and the efficiency of the Bar and the Bench. In the matter of the personnel of the courts, the Government should try to ascertain whether sufficient and searching attention is being paid at the periodical inspections by superior courts of the work of the subordinate courts. Year after year some of the courts are being inspected by the learned Judges of the High Court. To what is this inspection directed? Does such inspection take into account the nature and quantity of the work turned out by the subordinate Judicial Officers? Or is it confined only to an examination of the records of the courts irrespective of judicial work turned out by the courts? What we see is that, in spite of the periodical inspections conducted by learned judges, no subordinate judicial officer has yet been reported to be above or below the normal level of efficiency. The subordinates would seem all alike, as if they are like peas. From that, it may be inferred that the so-called inspection is only a routine inspection of the registers preserved in the courts. I am submitting, Sir, to find out the efficient officer and distinguish him from the sort of officer one does not wish to encourage, the scope of in-

spection should be widened and made more penetrative. Such an inspection alone will lead to an elimination of the inefficient officers from those up to the mark. That is one aspect.

Then as to the methods of recruitment, a percentage has now been recommended by the Law's Delays Commissioner, from the Bar direct. That percentage may be immediately brought into force, seeing that the current system, with a preponderance in favour of clerks, has not been working satisfactorily. I think nothing, however, has been done in that direction.

Thirdly, with respect of the efficiency of the Bar, the enrolment of a pleader in a court of law demands now only one pre-requisite, namely, that he should have passed some specified law examinations, like the pleadership or the B. L. examination. In my humble opinion, the bare success in the examination, however creditable in itself, is not a sufficient equipment for a legal practitioner. Some further training is needed to make him understand the application of the law. The State as a whole has a right to be served by the most efficient Bar. Let there be no room for the tumblings of tiros and raw recruits. The pleadership examination has now been suspended. So there is no risk of further recruitment to the Bar from that quarter. No doubt the successful pleadership candidates already enrolled occasionally contend that they are superior to the B. L's. I am not saying anything about the merits of that contention. But the graduate-in-law seeking admission to the Bar requires further training. That is a proposition which I am prepared to endorse. In short, the efficiency of the Bar has to be kept in view so that the administration of justice may be carried on as speedly as possible. In the case of persons who have had sufficient practice at the Bar, there is another factor to be taken into consideration. In England, as I said, the cry at present is to cheapen justice and to expedite its work. They seem to deal with the question as if these two aspects are independent and separate in the administration of law. Whatever that be as regards England, here in Travancore the one aspect is not without its repercussion upon the other. Much of the applications for adjournments may be traceable to the inability of the litigants to satisfy the court or the Vakil when payment is demanded. So much so, a case may be seen to be dragged from point to point upon a number of petitions for adjournment on grounds other than the real ones that is to say such as the plea of illness and other inconveniences. These pleas are put forward with a view generally that the Vakil is paid all his dues before the case closes.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Is not the illness mentioned by the Vakils true?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): In some cases they are true. I do not know of all cases, but I know enough of economic depression in disguise as illness and inconvenience.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What about the adjournments occasioned by the absence of the Judges themselves?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): In their case, they take leave because they are entitled to it. It is inevitable. I am submitting then that the client finds much difficulty to furnish funds at particular stages of the case, say the examination of witnesses or some such necessary step for the progress of the case. Then also we come across applications for adjournments. Therefore it may be gathered that the economic condition of the ordinary litigant is such that he finds it difficult to cope with the financial demands of a law-suit as it is carried on to-day. As a result we see there is much protraction in litigation. You have to cheapen the administration of law in Travancore also. Unless that is done, it is impossible to expedite the course of justice. The Law's Delays Officer has not stressed that aspect of the question. There must be a thorough revision of the provisions as to the payment of process-fees, court fees, etc., so that justice may be brought within the reach of people of ordinary means, conformably to their present economic capacity. These are some of the points that deserve consideration in connection with this question. Some of them may be attempted almost immediately. Some of them may require time for consideration. At any rate, it is a long-standing cry about a pernicious evil which Government cannot afford to perpetuate any further. If there is necessity for the appointment of additional officers as the Law's Delays Officer recommends, by all means let them be appointed and the arrears cleared off. If, on the other hand, it is not necessary to fix on any particular locality as the centre where there is a chronic tendency for the accumulation of arrears, we may resort to what is known as circuiting courts with Judges going from place to place for working out arrears. Some such method will have to be devised and introduced as early as possible so that this question of law's delays is combated successfully, once for all. As it is, there is the spectacle of cases startted 18 years ago, still pending in courts of original jurisdiction with little chance of being disposed of in the near future.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I support the motion so ably moved by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. Law's delays in Travancore have become a notorious fact. In order to combat the evil, it is essential that criminal sessions be separated from the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the District Courts, and circuiting criminal sessions courts may be established.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I rise to a point of order. That is not within the scope of this motion. This motion relates to the administration of civil justice.

PRESIDENT: He is only referring to that in the course of the speech.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): So, by appointing two separate circuiting criminal sessions courts, one for South Travancore and another for North, I am sure much of the congestion that now remains in the

District Courts could be overcome. Wherever there is necessity for permanent Munsiff's Court, that also must be looked into. Sir, may I be permitted to refer about the necessity for making the Nedumangad Munsiff's Court permanent there? (*Laughter.*)

PRESIDENT : You can refer to that.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): In the case of Nedumangad Munsiff's Court, there is more than sufficient work and it has to be made permanent there. Such temporary courts, if they have more than sufficient work, should be made permanent so much so much of the difficulty in law's delays could be cured. I know something of the condition of Central Travancore also. The opening of a District Court in Mavelikara would very much reduce the law's delays appertaining to that portion of Travancore. By this, two District Courts one from Kottayam and one from Alleppey, could be abolished.

The most important thing the authorities have to look into is about the recruitment in the Judicial Department. As matters stand at present, recruitment is not at all satisfactory. Some inexperienced Vakils who have absolutely no case and practice in the Bar are recruited as Judicial Officers. That system ought to be put a stop to. Pleaders of standing and having good practice ought to be recruited as Munsiffs and Magistrates and they ought to be permitted to practise before District Courts and High Court. In regard to recruitment of Judicial Officers, I say 90 per cent. ought to be recruited from the Bar and efficiency mainly and not communal representation has to be considered. In departments other than the Judiciary, the principle of communal representation may be resorted to if required. But so far as appointments in the Judicial Department are concerned, it is highly essential in the interests of administration of justice the claims of efficient men alone, to whichever caste they may belong, are to be taken into account. Such recruitments must also be from amongst the members of the Bar who have good practice and standing in the Bar.

The rate of court fees obtaining now has to be reduced to a great extent. At the same time, Vakil's fee must be enhanced. Though quite out of place, all the same I have to say that law's delays are being encouraged by the Vakils also as a result of non-receipt of proper remuneration for the laborious work they have to do. Parties also are not in a position to meet ths demands of the Vakils. If the Court fee is reduced and the Vakil fee enhanced, I hope much of the trouble in the courts could be overcome. With these words, I heartily support the motion.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. കീഴ്ക്കോടതികളിൽ കേസു വിസ്തരിച്ചു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതിനു എടുക്കുന്ന സമയത്തെ ചുരുക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒന്നു രണ്ടു സംഗതികൾ പറയണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഇന്നു കോടതികളിൽ ഓരോ മുൻസിഫും മാസത്തിൽ ഇത്ര കേസ്സുകൾ തീർക്കണമെന്നു ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കഴിയുന്നതും വലിയ

[Mr. K. M. Krishnan.]

തൎക്കമില്ലാത്തതും വിഷമം കുറഞ്ഞതുമായ ൪൦ കേസ്സുകൾ തീൎക്കുന്നതിനാണ് മുൻസിഫന്മാർ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നത്. വളരെ തൎക്കമുള്ളതും വസ്തു സംബന്ധിച്ചതുമായ കേസ്സുകൾ തീരുമാനിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നില്ല. കാരണം അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കേസ്സുകൾ തീൎക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചാൽ മിനിമമായ ൪൦ കേസ്സുകൾ തീൎക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതിനാൽ കീഴ്കോടതികളിൽ മാസത്തിൽ ഇത്ര കേസ്സുകൾ തീൎക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി ആണ്ടിൽ ഇത്ര കേസ്സുകൾ തീൎക്കണമെന്നു വച്ചാൽ തൎക്കമുള്ള കേസ്സുകളെ ദിനം പ്രതി വിചാരണവച്ചു തീൎക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകൎയ്യമുണ്ടാകയും ശുഷ്കാന്തി കാണിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*).: ആണ്ടിൽ ഇത്ര കേസ്സുകൾ തീരുമാനിക്കണമെന്നു വച്ചാൽ തന്നെയും തൎക്കമില്ലാത്ത കേസ്സുകൾ തീരുമാനിച്ചു ആ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന എണ്ണം തികയ്ക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): അതിൽ ഒരു സംഗതി കൂടി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. പരിശോധിക്കാൻ പോകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കേസ്സുകളുടെ എണ്ണം മാത്രം നോക്കിയാൽപോരെന്നും, നേരെ മറിച്ചു ഒരു കേസ്സു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതിനു എത്രമാത്രം ശ്രമം വേണ്ടിവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും, ജഡ്ജിമെന്റു എഴുതുന്നതിനു എത്ര റിക്കാർഡുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും, കൂടി നോക്കണമെന്നു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച മാന്യൻ തന്നെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അങ്ങിനെ പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ ശരിയായ തൎക്കമുള്ള കേസ്സുകൾ എത്രയെണ്ണം തീരുമാനിച്ചു എന്നു കണ്ടു പിടിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. അല്ലാതെ തൎക്കമില്ലാത്തതും നിസ്സാരമായ തൎക്കമുള്ളതുമായ കേസ്സുകൾ മാത്രം തീൎക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവദിക്കരുത്.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): തൎക്കമില്ലാത്ത കേസ്സുകളായിരുന്നാലും അവ തീരുമാനിക്കാതെ നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകണമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അൎത്ഥമാക്കുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കേസ്സുകളും തീൎക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനാൽ മാസത്തിൽ ഇത്ര കേസ്സു തീൎക്കണമെന്നുവച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് ആണ്ടിൽ ഇത്ര കേസ്സുകൾ തീൎക്കണമെന്നു ആക്കണം.

വിധി നടത്തിലും തൎക്കങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം ഉള്ള കേസ്സുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്; അവയെ തൎക്കമുള്ള കേസ്സുകളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഗണിക്കുന്നില്ല. വി

ധി നടത്തിലും സാക്ഷികളെ വിസ്തരിക്കുക, റിക്കാർഡുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുക മുതലായവ നടത്തേണ്ടതായിട്ടു വരുന്നുണ്ട്. പ്രതിമാസം ഒരു മുൻസിഫ് തീക്കേണ്ട കേസ്സുകളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഈ വക കേസ്സുകളെ ചേക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു വിധി നടത്തു കേസ്സുകൾ തീക്കാൻ മുൻസിഫന്മാർ ശ്രദ്ധ കാണിക്കുന്നില്ല. തന്നിമിത്തം അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കേസ്സുകൾ കുടിശ്ശികയായി ധാരാളം കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ വിധി നടത്തിൽ തർക്കമുള്ള കേസ്സുകളുംകൂടി ഈ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. വളരെ കാലത്തെ പഴക്കമുള്ള വിധിനടത്തു കേസ്സുകൾ ഓരോ കോടതികളിലും ധാരാളം കിടപ്പുണ്ട്.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു കേസ്സു നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു കക്ഷികൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ചില സൌകര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു. ഇപ്പോൾ ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ കേസ്സു നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകണമെങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ട ചില സൌകര്യമുണ്ട്. പലവക ഹർജിയിന്മേൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഉത്തരവിന്മേൽ റെപ്പീൽകൊടുത്താൽ ആ കേസ്സു എത്രവേണമെങ്കിലും നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാം. അതിനാൽ പലവക ഹർജിയിന്മേലുള്ള ഉത്തരവിന്മേൽ അപ്പീൽ കൊടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അതു മേൽകോടതിയിൽനിന്നും വേഗം തീരുമാനിച്ചു കീഴ കോടതിയിൽ അയയ്ക്കുന്നതായാൽ ന്യൂനതപരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണു. കുടിശ്ശിഖ അത്രയധികം വരികയുമില്ല.

പ്രാസസ് നടത്തുന്നവരുടെ അലസതകൊണ്ടും കേസ്സുകൾ കുടിശ്ശിഖയായി വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ആദ്യവിചാരണക്കുള്ള ഒരു സമൻസ് കൊടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ശിപായി അതാദ്യം കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു വാദിയുടെ അടുത്താണ്. വാദിവേണം പ്രതിയെ കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ. എന്നാൽ ഇയാൾ വാദിയുടെ അടുക്കൽതന്നെ പോകുന്നതിൽ ഒരു രഹസ്യമുണ്ട്. അതു സാധിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും കാരണം പറഞ്ഞു സമൻസുമടക്കും. ഇങ്ങനെ അനേകംപ്രാവശ്യം മടക്കുന്നതു ഒരു സാധാരണ പതിവാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു പതിവുകൊണ്ടു വിധിനടത്തുകേസുകൾക്കാണ് വലിയ കാലതാമസം നേരിടുന്നതു്. ലേലത്തിനുള്ള പരസ്യം കഴിഞ്ഞ അനുവാദനോട്ടീസു ശിപായിക്കു ശരിയായ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ അയാൾ മടക്കിക്കളയും. തന്നിമിത്തം കേസ്സു തീരാൻ പിന്നെയും നോട്ടീസുകൾ അയക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഈ വകസംഗതികളിൽ വേണ്ട നിഷ്കർഷകൾ ചെയ്താൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള താമസം പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിലും ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലുമുള്ളതുപോലെ മുൻസീഫന്മാർക്കും ഷാർട്ട്ഹാൻറുടൈപ്പിസ്റ്റിനെ കൊടുത്താൽ ജഡ്ജിമെൻറെഴുതുന്നതിലുള്ള താമസം പരിഹരിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഇതനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): ഷാർട്ടുഹാൻറ് ടൈപ്പിസ്റ്റിൻെറ ആവശ്യം എന്താണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): ജഡ്ജിമെൻറ എഴുതുന്നതിൽതാമസം വരാതിരിക്കാനാണ്.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): ജഡ്ജിമെൻറു എഴുതാൻ മൂന്നുമാസം താമസമുള്ള ഒരാളിനു ഷാർട്ടുഹാൻറ ടൈപ്പിസ്റ്റിനെ കൊടുത്തതുകൊണ്ടു വല്ല വിശേഷവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): ഹീയറിങ്ങുകഴിഞ്ഞു മൂന്നുമാസംവരെ ചിലർ എടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ജഡ്ജിമെൻറ എഴുതാനായി അത്രയും സമയം എടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): ഒരു കേസുകേട്ടുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഉടനെ ജഡ്ജിമെൻറ പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുന്ന ജഡ്ജിമാരുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): ഹീയറിങ്ങുകഴിഞ്ഞ ഉടനെ വിധി എഴുതണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാതെ നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവരും ഉടനെ ജഡ്ജിമെൻറ എഴുതുന്നവരുണ്ട്.

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): ഷാർട്ടുഹാൻറ ടൈപ്പിസ്റ്റിനെ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ ശേഷിയില്ലാത്ത മുൻസീഫന്മാരാണു അധികമുള്ളതെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): അങ്ങനെയുള്ള മുൻസീഫന്മാർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): ഹൈക്കോടതയിൽ ഷാർട്ടുഹാൻറ ടൈപ്പിസ്റ്റ് ഉണ്ടോഎന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നതു നിശ്ചയമില്ല.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Sir, I do not think any argument is necessary to convince the Government that there is much law's delay in our country, because Government are already convinced of it and therefore

they appointed a committee to enquire into and report on the matter, and that Committee has submitted its Report. The High Court also have made their recommendations on the report and the matter, I think, is now before Government. It is, therefore, fruitless now to dwell upon the various causes of delay and to point out remedies. Further, however much time we may spend in discussing the causes of the delay and the remedies therefor, we cannot be exhaustive. The proper thing, it appears to me, therefore is to invite the early attention of Government to the recommendations of the High Court in regard to this matter.

As far as I know, the recommendations may be classed under three heads, namely, the starting of new Courts for the purpose of clearing old arrears, the simplification of the present cumbrous procedure and the introduction of certain legislative changes in order to lighten the file of the High Court. I do not know what action Government have taken on these recommendations. The Report of the Law's Delays Commissioner has been before Government for the last two years, and the public are not yet aware of any action having been taken by Government in regard to any of the recommendations

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is the member in a position to tell the House, when the High Court sent up their recommendations?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): As far as I know, the High Court sent up their recommendation more than a year ago. It appears to me, Sir, having read the Report myself, that, in so far as the simplification of the procedure in Courts and the amendment to the Civil Courts Regulation are concerned, the Head Sirkar Vakil or the Law Member must be specially deputed to attend to these matters. Unless that is done, nothing serious can be expected in the near future. The High Court have got their own judicial work, and that is sufficient to take up all their time. It will not be possible for them, so far as I can see, to devote any time to any of these matters. And, as far as I know, the Law Member has only very light work and even that he now shares with the Political Secretary neither of whom is therefore over-burdened with work.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): In view of what has been stated here by more than one member who, till recently, was a Judge of the High Court, I am really at a loss to understand the attitude of Government in making the following statement in their proceedings dated 17th February 1933, regarding the Administration Report relating to Civil Justice:—

> "Government are constrained to observe that the work of the Munsiffs has been deteriorating, and they look to the High Conrt to take the necessary action with a view to improve the situation."

In dealing with the work of the District Judges, they say—

> "Government regret that they are not able to record satisfaction of the work of the District and Second Judges."

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

Now, in dealing with the work of the High Court, evidently out of courtesy to the Chief Justice and other Judges, they refrain from making any such remark, although the figures relating to the work of the High Court also, would justify a similar remark. Now, Sir, having received the recommendations of the High Court more than a year ago, in relation to the Law's Delays Commissioner's Report, what do the Government mean by making these observations, in their order dated the 17th February 1933, calling upon the High Court to rectify matters? Are not the Government convinced that the High Court feel that they are not in a position to improve the situation? I think that, if one thing is clear relating to the administration of justice in this State, it is that, under existing circumstances, they are not in a position to do it. Government ought to take action on the Report of the Law's Delays Commissioner and the recommendations of the High Court relating thereto and make an earnest attempt to remove the great inconvenience now suffered by the litigant public. From the observations made by Government, it would appear that the difficulty, so far as they are able to see, is on the part of the officers concerned and not so much on the system. If that is so, Sir, Government ought to pay better attention to the recruitment of judicial officers. I think this is a very sad commentary on the way in which judicial officers are recruited for service in the Judicial Department. Government ought to take a comprehensive view of the whole question and themselves pay more attention to the question and see that the defects are removed, instead of drawing the attention of the High Court, year after year, to the defective work done by the High Court and their subordinates.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : സർ, എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ ഈ സഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധക്കു വിഷയീഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റിമാത്രം രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയണമെന്നേ ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. കേസുകളുടെ തീരുമാനത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ താമസം നേരിടുന്നതു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കോടതികളിൽ കാണിക്കുന്ന അശ്രദ്ധകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ധരിച്ച വാചകങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിനുകാരണം സെക്കൻറു ജഡ്ജിമാരുടെ നിയമനത്തിൽ വരുന്ന ദൂഷ്യമാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. രണ്ടാം ജഡ്ജിമാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഒരു സ്ഥിരമായ നയം സ്വീകരിച്ചു കാണുന്നില്ല- വ്യക്തിപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ വരുമ്പോൾ താല്ക്കാലികമായ ഓരോ തത്വങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കയാണു ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്തുവരുന്നത്. ൪൦ വയസ്സിനുതാഴെയുള്ള ആളായിരിക്കണം രണ്ടാംജഡ്ജിയായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതെന്നാണു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വ്യവസ്ഥ. ൩൫ വയസ്സിനു താഴെയുള്ളവരെ മുൻസീഫ് ആയി നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളംകാ

ലം ൪൦ വയസ്സിനുതാഴെയുള്ള ആളേയായിരിക്കണം രണ്ടാം ജഡ്ജിയായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതെന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ. ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. നിയമസംബന്ധമായും മററു ലൌകീകകാര്യങ്ങളിലും ശരിയായ ജ്ഞാനം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യവും ശക്തിയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളെമാത്രമെ രണ്ടാംജഡ്ജിയായിനിയമിക്കാവു. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ൨൦ വയസ്സ് ക്ലിപ്തം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. എന്നാൽ മിനിമം ൪൦ വയസ്സ എന്നുവയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു തരക്കേടില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവർമെന്റു തുടന്നുവരുന്ന ഈ നയം മാറേറണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, speaking on behalf of the mercantile community, it has been a long-standing grievance with them that commercial suits take a long time for disposal. The Banking Enquiry Committee have reported upon this matter in paragraph 205 of their Report. They say:

> "205. Several witnesses complained to us that the delay in Civil Courts has become 'scandalous' and has very badly affected trade and banking. As a commission has been appointed to enquire into the delays, we do not wish to go into the details of the question of Laws' Delays but a few suggestions strictly relevant to our enquiry seem necessary.
>
> "That speedy disposal of commercial suits, especially suits by bankers, is absolutely necessary cannot be questioned. A bank is the custodian of public money. If its suits are delayed and its money locked up, the result would be that the public suffer, especially the business man; and if there are several such suits in respect of a particular bank and if large amounts are locked up without any immediate chance of recovery, the bank will surely collapse."

They put forward two suggestions. One was that Judges acquainted with commercial practice must be appointed; and they instance what is happening in England. This is what they say:

> "In England, the Queen's Bench Division select Judges to preside over commercial suits. Special list of causes is prepared and the technicalities of evidence and pleading are dispensed with. The results, we are told, are very wholesome and complicated cases are disposed of in three months or less."

They further advocate that the summary procedure ought to be adopted in the case of commercial suits and in suits relating to negotiable instruments. The Law's Delays Commissioner, subsequently was not prepared to accept these suggestions of the Banking Enquiry Committee. The Law's Delays Commissioner totally ignored the suggestion relating to the appointment of Judges acquainted with commercial practice; and, as regards the summary procedure, this is what he says in paragraph 233 of his Report:—

> "The system of summary procedure has not been introduced here even in respect of negociable instruments. The general opinion is that it is not suited to the conditions in Travancore. I am also inclined to this view. The suggestion, therefore, need not be given effect to at present."

[Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai.]

My submission, Sir, is that all banking transactions are based upon negotiable instruments. I would respectfully suggest that the summary procedure followed in British India may be adopted here also.

One word, Sir, in regard to recruitment. Professor Sidgwick, the great English Jurist, says:

> "Judges are to be professional experts, since it can hardly be doubted that, to obtain a knowledge and skill required for the consistent and accurate determination of legal rights and duties in particular cases continual professional practice as well as systematic preparatory study is generally necessary in an advanced stage of civilization, in most, if not all, departments of administration of law.

> "In the United Kindgom, or for the matter of that, in every part of the British Empire, whether in the Dominions or the Colonies, self-governing or Crown, there is no other recruiting ground for Judges of Superior Courts than the Bar."

Therefore, Sir, recruitment of Judges, especially for the superior Courts, must always be from the Bar.

Then, one word, Sir, as, regards patronage in these appointments.

The Decentralization Commission years ago pointed out that the power of appointment must be taken away from all the High Courts in India not only with regard to the Subordinate Judges but also with Munsiffs because their view was that the High Court should not be fettered by questions of patronage. The power must lie within the power of Government. This is a matter, I submit, which the Government must anxiously consider because it would be better in the interests of administration of justice that Law Courts have nothing to do with the matter of appointments.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I move that the question be now put.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The question of Law's Delays has been engaging the attention of Government for a very long time and it must be in the knowledge of this House that it is on the motion of the Council that a committee was appointed to enquire into this matter. The Commissioner appointed for the purpose was a very experienced Judge of the High Court, a gentleman held in high esteem for his judgment and discretion, and he has submitted a report which is not only valuable but also naturally very lengthy. Because of its bulk, it naturally requires some time to deal with the various recommendations in these matters.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): How long is it since the report was made?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think it was sent up in Thulam 1107.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): About two years ago?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know when the Government called upon the High Court to submit its report?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I have been saying that the report was sent by the end of 1107.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): And received by the High Court 6 months after. May I know why this transaction from one building to the other took six months?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not know whether it is really so.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): On page 41 of the report of the Judicial administration it is said that the Commissioner finished his report and a copy was sent to the High court which was received there on 30-9-107.

Why was this long delay caused?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Probably it was in the press for a long time.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What happened to it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It was sent by the Commissioner in Thulam 1107. Probably it took some time for printing and it was sent to the High Court immediately the copies became available. The High Court submitted its report to Government in November, about 7 months ago. The High Court had their normal duties and probably it took some time for them to consider and reach conclusions.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Has any action been taken on the recommendations till now?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): After tabulating them it was found that there were many recommendations which the High Court themselves could carry out without any specific orders of Government or amendments to the law. Very recently, within a month, the High Court has been asked whether it could not carry out those recommendations which did not require particular sanction of Government or any amendments to the law or any expenditure of money. Just now I have been informed by the High Court of the action they have taken which is likely to reduce or put an end to law's delays. That is a communication which I have got today. I ascertained the matter from the High Court after receiving notice of this motion. Of course there has been some delay and the House will realise that it is inevitable and several attempts have been made to take emergent steps on the recommendations of the Committee.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): What about the other matters which require Government sanction.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Those matters have been referred to the Law Officers and they have been asked to express their opinion on the matter. Reference was made here that the Political Secretary assists the Law Member in his work. But I may say that he has nothing to do with the Law Member's Department or the Law Officers' Department. The Bills and other things are entirely attended to by the Law Officers assisted by his assistant and staff.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know why Government took so much time to refer the matter to the Law Member?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The recommendations had to be tabulated and Government had to see what things could be done by the High Court itself without the sanction of Government or any amendments to the law.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know why the Government delayed so much in sending the recommendations to the High Court to expedite those matters for which Government sanction was not necessary? It was more than one and a half years.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) When the Government examined and scrutinized the recommendations of the High Court, they found various things which could be done by the High Court themselves such as the supervision of the subordinate courts' work, the posting of cases from day to day, examining the work of each Munsiff properly and such other things. I wanted to ascertain whether the High Court had taken action on those things or they are still thinking that Government sanction is necessary. Now I am informed that they are taking action on such of those recommendations as do not require Government sanction.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Have the Government or the High Court till now put into effect any one of the recommendations?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, take for instance the recent recruitment rules. In recruitment of judges, they have laid down that efficiency should be the main consideration.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is that not the only thing on which they have acted upon?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No, take for instance the introduction of additional Panchayat Courts. One of the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner is the establishment of Panchayat Courts wherever they could be done. Government have very recently established a few such Panchayat Courts.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): What about recruitment?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Take also the case of Munsiff-Magistrate's courts converted into full time Munsiff's courts, Government are again thinking of establishing a District Court at Mavelikara. This matter requires additional funds. Therefore Government are thinking of transferring one of the Second Judges from Quilon or some other place to Mavelikara. The territorial jurisdiction of some other courts is also under the consideration of Government.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): By what time will the Mavelikara Court come into existence?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Probably that question will be raised during the discussion on the next motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): We may not reach the other motion.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That motion is not far off.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is there any possibility of carrying out into effect the recommendations at least in 1109?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I cannot prophesy. But it is being viewed very favourably. It may require budget sanction and all those usual things. But I may say that the idea of Government is to have a District Court at Mavelikara and they are now on the look out for a building.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): If the difficulty of obtaining a building is overcome by the co-operation of the people there, would Government see that the recommendation is brought into effect without delay?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There are certain other formalities to be gone through.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Will anything be done before the next election?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Possibly.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Are we to understand that Government should accept all the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commission?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): In that case is there not a likelihood of the idea of a District Court at Mavelikara being abandoned?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is why I said Government are viewing it favourably.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Am I to understand that the only difficulty is to find out a building?

MR. KAYALAM PARMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): As matters now stand, as I said, formal sanction of Government will be given only after getting a proper building?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Am I to understand that no dislocation of the Quilon Court will be caused by the establishment of the new court at Mavelikara?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The suggestion of Mr. Krishna Pillai will have to be considered.

The Law's Delays Commissioner recommended a District Court at Mavelikara by shifting the one at Quilon.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it not the suggestion that Courts at Quilon, Kottayam and Alleppey should be rearranged?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will not Vakils also at Quilon have to move to Mavelikara?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is left to the Vakils to decide.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Until otherwise formally declared, shall we take it that Government have not decided to establish a District Court at Mavelikara?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Government have not given final sanction.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know why Government waste their time in looking out for buildings if they have not finally decided to establish the court?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No purpose will be served by sanctioning a court at Mavelikara without finding a proper site and building there.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member the cause of the delay in establishing a Munsiff's Court at Nedumangad? (*Laughter.*)

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That matter is being considered.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know why, in the matter of recruitment of Munsiffs, members of the Bar are not taken into consideration?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is the High Court which has to make the recommendations in those matters. They will consider the efficiency of each candidate. Government do not take the trouble of finding out the volume of work or the practice of each member of the bar.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know why pleaders are not appointed ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Under the Service Regulations, a Munsiff has to be a B. A., B. L. or a Barrister, I think.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Cannot such rules be amended?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : They can be. But I do not think there was any occasion for the amendment of such rules.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*) : Is the transfer of the Parur Court recommended by the Law's Delays Commission ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : It is too early to say that.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ബി. എൽ. പാസാകാത്ത ആളുകൾ സെഷൻ ജഡ്ജിയായിരുന്നതായിട്ടറിയാമോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I cannot remember.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) · May I know from the member which principle the Government prefer - distribution of courts in as many stations as possible or concentration of the several courts in the same station ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Distribution is favoured but that does not mean that there will be one court for every *pakuthi*. Government do not at the same time want to concentrate in some centres, nor do they want to distribute the courts too much.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Am I to understand that Government think that justice should be brought to every man's door ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : No. The people will have to travel some little distance.

Sir, I was submitting to the House that Government are taking vigorous steps on the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner ; but having regard to the number of the recommendations and the volume of the subject, some delay is inevitable.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : May I ask the Law Member whether it is not the Government that appoint District Judges and Additional District Judges as distinguished from the fact that generally Munsiffs are appointed by the High Court ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Yes, but Government generally act on the recommendation of the High Court.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : Do Government delegate to the High Court the power of selecting individuals ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Government will require a recommendation from the High Court ordinarily before they appoint a person as judicial officer.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): My question, Sir, is this. Do Government appraise themselves of the details of the work of the particular individual as a lawyer?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If an occasion arises, Government will have to do it.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Will the Government be pleased to require from the High Court a statement of the work done by candidates regarding the number of original cases and appeals in which they appear?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is not done now.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Will the Government be pleased to consider that suggestion?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I have no objection to consider it.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know the principle on which the forty years' rule is rested, if there is any principle?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The High Court say that its principle is that a person recruited directly should be able to serve for a sufficiently long time to earn a pension.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapusha I*): Does it apply to Sirkar Vakils?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is the reason why it does not apply to Sirkar Vakils. If they have entered service before the age of 40, they will be able to earn a decent pension. Probably other reasons also may be urged in support of the 40 years' rule.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Will a Judge be appointed to the High Court only if he will be in a position to earn a pension?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): There is no such rule. The rule at present is that the age of a person to be appointed as Second Judge or Additional District Judge should be not more than forty. The reason of the rule that I have given is what the High Court has stated. It has not been recorded like that by the Government. Probably they may have other reasons.

Regarding recruitment, the Government have stated that efficiency should be the main consideration and they have also communicated to the High Court that officers who are slow or inefficient must be punished and that persons who are able to top the list must be rewarded, say, by

means of increments, &c. They have also asked the High Court to note individual merit and the work of each officer and to bring to the notice of Government for action the cases of those officers who are not up to the mark. The High Court have not yet brought any officer to the notice of the Government. I have no doubt, however, that the High Court has it in mind and Government will take action whenever necessary. That also will afford one reason to hope that there may be a good out-turn of work in the future.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether Government propose passing a Bar Councils Act?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The Law's Delays Commissioner has, I believe, made some recommendations about that. But at present Government have not resolved upon the passing of an Act.

About the re-distribution of the jurisdiction of Courts, that point has also been considered. It will be seen from the Budget and some other papers, that certain Munsiff-Magistrates' Courts have been made full-time Munsiffs' Courts. For instance, the Changanachery and Kanjirapally Courts have been made into full-time Munsiffs' Courts. Some more full time Munsiffs' Courts have been created. The matter has now been finally referred to the High Court to say what redistribution they would recommend in view of these. When the recommendations of the High Court are received, Government will pass orders on the matter.

Finally, Sir, I must say that the suggestions of Mr P. K. Narayana Pillai and Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai, who have gone into details, are particularly very valuable because they are speaking, it must be stated, with some inside knowledge of the matter. Their views will be deeply considered by the Government and the High Court. I believe I have satisfied the House on the points raised and I hope Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai will be pleased to withdraw his motion.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether Government will take action on the matters I have mentioned?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkr Vakil*): Yes, Government will consider them all.

MR. P K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): What induced me to send in this motion is the need to rouse the Government to a sense of overdue action in Judicial administration and to make Government realise where the shoe really pinches. I am not particular of securing a victory by pressing the motion. In view of the assurance of my friend on the other side, that he will not allow the policy of drift any longer and that Government will take prompt action on the report of the Law's Delays Commissioner, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 327 to 339.

The following motions were not made :

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER ;

327. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 50,046 for establishment by Re. 1

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI ;

328. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 50,046 for establishment by Rs. 5

MR. T. K. ALEXANDAR ;

329. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 1

MR. K, M. KURIAKOSE ;

330. To reduced the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI

331. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER ;

332. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,3.0 for High Court by Re. 1

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH

333. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,300 for High Court by Re. 1

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF

334. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,200 for Second Judges by Re. 1

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI

335. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 78,091 for Judges courts Establishment by Rs. 768

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER

336. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21 294 for Village Panchayat Courts Establishment by Re. 1

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN

337. To reduce the alltment of Rs. 7,43,385 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Re. 1

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANIKKAR

328. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7r43.385 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Re. 1

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (KOTTARAKARA)

339. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,533 for Criminal Courts by Rs. 100

Motion No. 340

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I move the following motion :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,538 for Criminal Courts by Rs. 125.

The object of my motion is to bring to the notice of Government the desirability of recruiting Magistrates from among the members of the Bar.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Is this a token motion ?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : It is a token motion. I shall make it Rs. 100. Sir, this is a question about which the members of the Bar in the whole of Travancore have been expressing their opinion for a very long time.

I know some of the published reports of the Vakil's Conference held in Trivandrum as well as elswhere show that resolutions were passed by members of the Bar year after year and that one of the reforms to be introduced should be the recruitment of the Magistrates, that is throwing open the place of Magistracy, to the members of the Bar. I am sorry to say that the cry has been a cry in the wilderness so long. The opinion expressed by the members of the Bar has not been seriously considered by Government nor is the policy enunciated at these conferences accepted by Government till now. Again, a few months back I remember, in several of the stations the members of Bar Associations passed resolutions to that effect and those were submitted to Government as well as to the High Court. I am sorry to say neither the Government nor the High Court seem to have taken any action in the matter. Well, Sir, the members of the Bar are in a position to point out to the Government that on account of the present system of recruitment of magistrates, criminal justice suffers to a considerable extent. The method that is now followed namely, sending out senior clerks of the Secretariat does not conduce to the creation of an efficient magistracy. Many of these senior clerks are duly qualified in law but after several years of service in the Secretariat which alone entitle them to be sent out as Magistrates, this really long clerical service, makes them quite out of touch with the working of the laws they have studied. Practically when they come out as Magistrates they are quite raw men for the judiciary and on account of this bad system justice suffers very much. They are not able to cope with the work properly. It takes a long time for these gentlemen to pick up even the ordinary questions of procedure and law. That is a very important matter especially in the adminstration of criminal justice. Very often they commit blunders, in observing the rules of procedure. I do not think I should labour this point very much in this House which is mostly composed of lawyers. I hope all members of this House will give their unanimous opinion in favour of this motion.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I support the motion. The present method of recruitment of persons from the Secretariat, Account Office and Division Cutcherries for Magistrate's posts is not at all conducive to the interest of criminal administration in the State. It is essential that members of the Bar who have practice in the Bar, and Pleaders of long standing are recruited as Magistrates. Recruitment may be given to the Pleaders of the bar in the lower courts as Munsiffs and Magistrates alone with members of the Bar who have B. L. qualification.

Now, it seems that the appointment of Magistrates appears to be practically a training ground for the clerks of the Secretariat and of some other offices, so that, very often they do not administer criminal justice properly. And, after years of training and experience of Magistrates, the trained hands, instead of being retained as Magistrates.

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

on higher salaries and better status if necessary, are promoted as Tahsildars. In these circumstances, I beg to submit that the system of recruiting Magistrates from the Secretariat, Account Office and so forth, is highly objectionable.

PRESIDENT : It is now five o' clock, and the time allotted for the voting of Demands for Grants has elapsed. This and the following motions lapse.

Motions 341-353.

The following motions lapsed—

MR. S. J. NAIR :

341. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :

342. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :

343. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :

344. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII by Rs. 2

MR. S. J. NAIR :

345. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII by Rs. 5

MR. S. J. NAIR :

346. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII by Rs. 10

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOODIRI :

347. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII by Re. 1

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

348. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII by Re. 1

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN ;

349. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII by Re. 1

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON :

350. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII by Re. 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

351. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII by Rs. 5

MR. S. J. NAIR :

352. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII by Re. 1

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

353. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,355 by Rs. 2

PRESIDENT : Mr. Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai moved for a grant of Rs. 10,49,355 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice. I put it that the Demand be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XIII.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXCLUDING ACCOUNT OFFICE AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

Motions 354 to 380.

The following motions lapsed —

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

354. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 50,374 for salaries by Re. 1

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI :
355. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 50,374 for salaries by Rs. 100

MR. K. SANKARAN :
356. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,802 for establishment by Rs. 5.

MR. K. SANKARAN :
357. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,802 for establishment by Rs. 100

MR. K. SANKARAN :
358. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,802 for establishment by Rs. 10

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :
359. To omit the allotment of Rs. 120 for clerk-typist.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :
360. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,241 for temporary establishment in the Vernacular Records by Rs. 1,478

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :
361. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,519 for establishment by Rs. 5

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI :
362. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,519 for establishment by Rs. 5

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:
363. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,519 for establishment by Re. 1

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :
364. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,440 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,009 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :
365. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,009 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :
366. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,009 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH ;
367. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,009 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON :
368. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35.009 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI :
369. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,009 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :
370. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,35,009 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :
371 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2.35,009 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 540

MR. S. J. NAIR :
372 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,39,509 under Demand XIII by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :
373. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,39,509 under Demand XIII by Re. 1

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :
374. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 2,39,509 under Demand XIII by Rs. 2

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :
375. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,39,509 under Demand XIII by Re. 1

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

376. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,39,509 under Demand XIII by Rs. 10

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

377. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,39,509 under Demand XIII by Re. 1

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI :

378. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,39,509 under Demand XIII by Re. 1

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

379. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,39,509 under Demand XIII by Rs. 2

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

380. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,39,509 under Demand XIII by Re. 1

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XIII—General Administration excluding Account Office and Legislative Bodies—for Rs. 2,39,509 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XIV.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

Motions 381 to 383.

The following motions lapsed:—

MR. N. E. VARGHESE :

381. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

382. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 66,619 under Demand XIV by Re. 1

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

383. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 66,619 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XIV—General Administration—Legislative Bodies—for Rs. 66,619 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—ACCOUNT OFFICE.

Motions 384 to 387.

The following motions lapsed:—

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

384. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,58,734 under Demand XV by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :

385. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,58,734 under Demand XV by Re. 1

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

386. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,58,734 under Demand XV by Re. 1

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

387. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,58,734 under Demand XV by Rs. 100

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XV—General Administration—Account Office—for Rs. 1,58,734 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—FOREST.

Motions 388 to 413.

The following motions lapsed:—

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

388. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,56,445 for Conservancy and Works by Re. 1

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

389. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,252 for establishment by Re. 1

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

390. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,275 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

391. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,854 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

392. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,854 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB :

393. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,440 for temporary clerks in the Divisional Offices by Rs. 5

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

394. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,69,938 for establishment by Rs. 4,440

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

395. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

396. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,45,555 for establishment by Re. 1

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

397. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,45,555 for establishment by Re. 1

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB ;

398. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,538 for Protection of Games.

MR. T. K ALEXANDER :

399. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,538 for Protection of Games.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

400. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,538 for Protection of Games.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

401. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,538 for Protection of Games.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

402. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,538 for Protection of Games.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

403. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,538 for Protection of Games.

MR. K. MAHOMED :

404. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,538 for Protection of Games.

MR. P. K NARAYANA PILLAI :

405. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,538 for Protection of Games.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI :

406. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,538 for Protection of Games.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI :

407. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,538 for Protection of Games.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

408. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,538 for Protection of Games.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

409. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,538 for Protection of Games.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

410. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,08,538 under Demand XVI by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :

411. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,08,538 under Demand XVI by Rs. 10

MR. S. J. NAIR :

412. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,08,538 under Demand XVI by Re. 1

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON :

413. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,08,538 under Demand XVI by Re. 1

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XVI—Forest—for Rs. 8,08,538 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Motions 414 to 427.

The following motions lapsed.—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

414. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,365 for Director's office establishment by Re. 1

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

415. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

416. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,626 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH ;

417. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,626 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

418. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,626 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON :

419. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,626 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

420. To omit the allotment of Rs. 34,626 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. N. E. VARGHESE :

421. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,626 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

422. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,654 for Experimental Farms and Manure Depots by Re. 1

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

423. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,654 for Experimental Farms and Manure Depots by Rs. 100

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

424. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,005 for Agricultural Schools (Temporary) by Rs. 2

MR. K. SANKARAN :

425. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,266 for study leave and lodging allowances to one Fishery Inspector.

MR. C. KARUNAKARAN :

426. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,392 for establishment by Rs. 10

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

427. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,95,738 under Demand XVII by Rs. 2

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XVII—Agriculture and Fisheries—for Rs. 1,95,738 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Motions 428 to 435.

The following motions lapsed:—

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

428. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,995 for establishment by Rs. 2

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

429. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,100 for Protector of Depressed classes by Re. 1

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI :

430. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,307 for Protector of Depressed Classes by Rs. 2,100

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

431. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 6,772 for Committee on Co-operation by Re. 1

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) :

432. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 80,531 under Demand XVIII by Rs. 100

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

433. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 80,531 under Demand XVIII by Re. 1

MR. J. M. JOSEPH :

434. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 80,531 under Demand XVIII by Re. 1

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

435. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 80,531 under Demand XVIII by Rs. 2

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XVIII—Co-operative Department—for Rs. 80,551 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XIX—STAMPS.

Motion 436.

The following motion lapsed :—

MR. K. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

436. To omit the allotment of Rs. 8,500 for purchase and repair of machinery.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XIX—Stamps—for Rs. 76,568 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XX—REGISTRATION.

Motions 437 to 444.

The following motions lapsed:—

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF:

437. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,600 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER:

438. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,172 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. JONH JOSEPH:

439. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,172 for Direction by Rs. 2.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE:

440. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,172 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. MAHOMED:

441. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,172 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (KOTTARAKARA):

442. To omit the allotment of Rs. 14,400 for pay of temporary Sub-Registrars and clerks.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB:

443. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,741 for establishment by Rs. 105.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON:

444. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,25,333 under Demand XX by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand XX—Registration—for Rs. 3,25,533 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXI—JAILS.

Motions 445 and 446.

The following motions lapsed:—

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (KOTTARAKARA):

445. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for Assistant Surgeon by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:

446. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 85,882 under Demand XXI by Rs. 2.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand XXI—Jails—for Rs. 85,882 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXII—PORTS.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand XXII—Ports—for Rs. 21,898 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXIII—STATE CHARITIES.

Motion 447.

The following motion lapsed:—

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE:

447. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,003 under Demand XXIII by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand XXIII—State Charities—for Rs. 11,003 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXIV—CURRENCY AND MINT.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XXIV—Currency and Mint—for Rs. 2,844 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Motions 448 to 450.

The following motions lapsed :—

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

448. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,573 for the Central Printing office by Rs. 10.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

449. To omit the allotment of Rs. 11,573 for the Central Printing office.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

450. To omit the allotment of Rs. 11,573 for the Central Printing office.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XXV—Stationery and Printing-for Rs. 3,15,115 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Motions 451 to 453.

The following motions lapsed :—

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (KOTTARAKARA) :

451. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,480 for Public Library by Rs. 100.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR :

452. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for Provision for the appointment of Trade Agents by Rs. 100.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI :

453. To omit the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for Provision for the appointment of Trade Agents.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XXVI—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments other than the Co-operative Department—for Rs. 1,07,140 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XXVII—Miscellaneous charges—for Rs. 1,19,078 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII—ANCHAL DEPARTMENT.

Motions 454 to 456.

The following motions lapsed :—

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

454. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,440 for salaries by Rs. 10

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

455. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,87,380 for Anchal offices by Re. 1.

MR. N. V. VARUGHESE :

456. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,38,084 for working expenses by Rs. 5.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XXVIII—Anchal Department—for Rs. 3,99,407 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXIX—STATE LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

Motion 457.

The following motion lapsed :—

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

457. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,020 for working expenses by Rs. 5.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XXIX—State Land Mortgage Bank - for Rs. 34,020 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXX—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—RAILWAYS.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XXX—Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue - Railways—for Rs. 81,430 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—ADVANCES.

Motion 458.

The following motion lapsed :

MR. T. P RAMASUBBA AIYAR :

458. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 84,700 under Demand XXXI by Rs. 12,300.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XXXI—Advances—for Rs. 84,700 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXII—LOANS—AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

Motion 459.

The following motion lapsed :—

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI;

459. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,00,000 for Agricultural Loans by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XXXIII—Loans—Agricultural Loans—for Rs. 4,00,000 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIII—LOANS—INDUSTRIAL LOANS.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XXXIII—Loans—Industrial Loans for Rs. 1,00,000 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIV—LOANS—OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XXXIV—Loans—Other Loans and Advances—for Rs. 60,000 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—Loan to the port Conservancy Board, Cochin, for Harbour works.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand XXXV—Loan to the Port Conservancy Board, Cochin, for Harbour works—for Rs. 10,17,800 be passed.

The grant was made.

The Assembly adjourned at 5-4 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

Tuesday, the 15th August 1933/31st Karkatakam, 1108.

The Assembly re-assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at eleven of the clock, the President presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Shertala-Arookutty road.

105. *MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Shertala-Arookutty road is fit for vehicular traffic;

(*b*) whether they have made any provision for the transport of vehicles at the Chenganda crossing;

(*c*) if they have not, whether they are aware that, without such provision, regular traffic is impossible on the road;

(*d*) whether the Government have made any provision for the annual repairs and maintenance of the road;

(*e*) if the answer to part (*d*) is in the affirmative, what the provision is;

(*f*) whether any such amount has lapsed; and

(*g*) whether the Government have made any, and, if so, what, provision for crossing the Poochakkal canal on the said road?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes, vehicular traffic is not possible.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Rs. 850 for the first five miles and Rs. 195 for the rest.

(*f*) No, not so far.

(*g*) There is a foot-bridge for pedestrian traffic there.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISNHA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): May I know from the member whether that foot-bridge can be used for passenger traffic?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It is only a foot-bridge.

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MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): May I know whether Government are taking into consideration the necessity of putting up a regular foot-bridge?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): It does not seem that there is necessity for a regular foot-bridge untill the road is complete.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): Am I to take it from the member that the road is not yet complete?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I understand it is not fit for cart traffic.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): Is it due to want of this bridge?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I understand the road itself is unfit for cart traffic.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): May I know from the member when it will be fit for cart traffic?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): When it is completed.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): May I know from the member whether the Government will be pleased to make it fit for vehicular traffic in the near future?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I cannot promise.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know from the Chief Engineer in which year the work on the Shertala-Arookutty road was first started?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I have not got the information here.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Were allotments provided for this work from year to year?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): The answer states that.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know from the Chief Engineer what the width of that road is?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I do not know.

Text-books for schools.

106. **MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Will the Goverment be pleased to state:

(*a*) the proceedure followed in prescribing the text-books for use in schools during the current school year; and

(*b*) the body or officer or officers on whose advice the Government prescribed the text-books?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*):

(*a*) The Government abolished the Text-Book Committee from the 3rd December 1932, and pending other arrangements, they made the Director of Public Instruction responsible for the selection of text-ooks for use in schools during the current school year. He entrusted

the Inspectors of English and Vernacular Schools with the work of preparing the lists of text-books for use in English and Vernacular Schools, respectively, giving them specific directions for the purpose. The lists, as finally approved and submitted by him, were passed by Government.

(b) The Director of Public Instruction in the case of books in the English language, and the Inspectors of English and Vernacular Schools in the case of other books, except those in the Arabic language. Arabic books were prescribed on the advice of the Mahomedan Inspector of Schools.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, May I know on whose advice Tamil books were prescribed in the first place for Vernacular Schools and secondly for English Schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): On the advice of the Inspector of English Schools for English Schools and on the advice of the Inspector of Vernacular Schools for Vernacular Schools.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Does the Inspector of Vernacular Schools know the Tamil alphabet?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): He may have consulted people who know the language.

MR. A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, is an officer allowed to consult anybody he pleases? Is that the way in which the Government business is carried on?

PRESIDENT: That is not a proper question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*); I wish to know whether a subordinate officer like the Inspector of Vernacular Schools is allowed to consult anybody he likes in a matter like this.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Am I expected to answer that question?

PRESIDENT: It is alright; yes.

MR. C. V. CHANDARASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The Inspector of Vernacular Schools usually consults his confidential advisers on matters on which he is not competent to judge and the Inspector of English Schools consults his confidential advisers on matters on which he is not competent to judge.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know who the confidential advisers of the Inspector of Vernacular Schools are?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular Schools.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know Sir, whether Government hold that Assistant Inspectors are competent to prescribe text-books for the Vernacular Schools, for instance, for the higher examination?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I did not say that they were the authorities for prescribing.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I wish to know whether they are equipped with the requisite knowledge of the language and literature concerned so that they may be able to suggest the books to be taught in these classes.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The member asked me about the Tamil books. I answered that there are Assistant Inspectors who know enough Tamil and who are competent to advise in this matter. I did not refer to Malayalam. For Tamil books the Inspector of Vernacular Schools would have consulted those Assistant Inspectors who are working under him and who are considered to possess sufficient knowledge.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I wish to know on whose advice the Inspector of Vernacular Schools suggested Tamil books.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*: It does not appear from the answer.

M. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether a large number of books prescribed for use are published by the Vanivilas Publishing firm and whether that firm are the publishers of the books of the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I claim notice.

MR. A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether a Malayalam wall map of Travancore is prescribed for use under educational appliances?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) Does that question arise, Sir, while dealing with text books?

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Wall maps go together with text books.

PRESIDENT: Do they go together?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No, Sir.

PRESIDENT: Then that question does not arise.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In regard to Malayalam books prescribed for English Schools, may I know who is the authority to prescribe them?

PRESIDENT: That question was answered at considerable length yesterday.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know who sat in judgment over the Inspector's own books which are found prescribed? That question arose yesterday.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): I rise to a point of order: It is not competent for the member to ask a question on a question which arose yesterday.

PRESIDENT : If it was not answered yesterday, it can be answered today.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know who was the person to sit in judgment over the text-books written by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : The fact that those books were written by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools was brought to the notice of Government by the Director. The Director left it to the Government to decide as they liked. There was no Text Book Committee last year and no one judged his books except the Inspector of Vernacular Schools and English Schools for their respective schools. I have already answered that.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : It is found that certain books written by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools were prescribed. I want to know who advised the Inspector to recommend those books.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : No one, Sir. The Director recommended on his own authority.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know the source from which the Director judges the merits of those books ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I claim notice.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Did he rely upon the recommendation of the author of the books who unfortunately happens to be the Inspector of English Schools ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The fact that the same books were prescribed for English Schools, might have weighed with the Director in making that recommendation.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Did the Director receive any representation about the defective language contained in certain books prescribed for Vernacular Schools ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I claim notice.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): May I know whether it is not expected that the portions prescribed every year should conform to the portions prescribed in the syllabus ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I submit, Sir, this point does not arise. The member has got a separate question on this.

PRESIDENT : It does not arise.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the Director whether he recommended to the Government all the books proposed by the Inspectors or whether he made any change in those proposals ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): He did not make any change in the case of Vernacular books.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Inspector of English Schools knows Tamil?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am unable to say now. I think his Degree is in Malayalam.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): It was replied by the member that in consultation with the Inspector of English Schools the Vernacular Schools Inspector prescribed Tamil books.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I did not say that

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Both of them were authorised to prescribe books jointly?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No, there was no consultation at all.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Was there any consultation between the two Inspectors in prescribing books for the Vernacular Schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I do not know whether there was any consultation or not.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapzha I*): May I know on whose advice the Sanskrit text-books were prescribed?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): On the advice of Inspectors.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know, do they know anything of the Sanskrit language?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The answer I gave yesterday for Tamil books equally applies here also.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Does the Director know enough of Sanskrit to appreciate the advice given in matters relating to Sanskrit language?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There is no point in pursuing this matter, because, it was only a *temporary* arrangement for last year.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): From that, may I take it, that it was a haphazard arrangement?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It is a matter of opinion.

MR. P. K. NARAYAMA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Thank you, Sir.

Major operations in the General Hosiptal.

107. ***MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many major operations were performed in the Trivandrum General Hospital during 1106-1108 and how many proved fatal?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that many officers and non-officials who are residents of Trivandrum seek the aid of the Neyyoor Mission Hospital even for minor operations?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) *Year*	*No. of major operations.*	*No. of deaths.*	*Percentage of deaths.*
1106	164	8	4·9
1107	490	28	5·8
For the 1st ten months of 1108.	387	14	3·6

(*b*) Government have no information.

Construction of a bridge across the Periyar at the Alwaye ferry.

108. ***MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are in receipt of plans and estimate for a bridge over the Periyar at the Alwaye ferry;

(*b*) the estimated cost of the same:

(*c*) when the Government will be able to start the said bridge;

(*d*) the volume of traffic along the said ferry per mensem; and

(*e*) whether the Government have any idea of the number of students that pass through that ferry per day?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) The anwer is in the negative.

(*b*) No regular estimate has been prepared; but a suitable bridge is roughly estimated to cost Rs. 2½ lakhs.

(*c*) When the financial conditions improve.

(*d*) 8,000 to 10,000 people a day on market days and 3,000 to 4,000 on other days-besides cars, cycles, carts, and animals, each per day being 45, 43, 19 and 510 respectively.

(*e*) No separate statistics have been maintained.

The Pleadership Class.

109. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether the Pleadership class in Travancore is permanently abolished or temporarily suspended in the local Law College;

(*b*) the reason for the abolition or suspension of the Pleadership Class in the Trivandrum Law College; and

(*c*) the date of the abolition or suspension?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Govrrnment*): (*a*). The Pleadership Class, Law College, has been temporarily suspended for a period of five years from the academic year 1933-1934.

Mr. K. George.

(*b*) The abolition of the Pleadership Class was first urged by the Unemployment Enquiry Committee (vide paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Report). Retrenchment Committee also made a suggestion to the same effect in August 1932. Both the High Court and the Principal, Law College, to whom the matter was referred, recommended the abolition of the class. The Unemployment Enquiry Committee expressed the opinion that the facilities provided for legal education erred on the side of excess. The Law's Delays Commissioner has observed in his report that the Bar is getting crowded day by day and that there is no longer any need for a class of lawyers with a lower standard of education and attainments than that of Graduates-in-Law.

After careful consideration of the whole question, Government decided that the Pleadership Class need not be abolished, but that it might be suspended for a period of five years for the present.

(*c*) Vide answer to (*a*).

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether those who are not graduates are allowed to join the law course in other countries, such as England, Germany, etc. ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have no information.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the Pleadership Class was not to aid the unemployment problem in regard to literate people ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : On the contrary, the Unemployment Committee is of opinion that it is better to abolish the class to cure unemployment.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether Government intend re-starting the class after 5 years ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It is only just now abolished and there are more than four years to run. At present, it cannot be said at so early a date in any way.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : When the Pleadership Class was in existence, was not the Law College self-supporting ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Even otherwise it is self-supporting.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether it will not be good in the interest of the people of the State, that law course is recontinued after three years ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That has to be considered separately. For the present, this order stands.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*) : May I know whether the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee was for suspension or abolition of the Pleadership Class.

MR K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Retrenchment Committee recommended the permanent abolition.

Mr. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): Was the recommendaion unanimous?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

Mr. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): May I know from the member, how many members of the committee supported the abolition?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

Mr. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Will the member give an assurance that unless appreciable improvement is made in the educated unemployment, could not Pleadership class be revived then?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

Mr. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government did not consider in all their aspects the reports of the Unemployment Committee, the Law's Delays Committee and the Retrenchment Committee, when they recommended the abolition of the Pleadership Class?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, they were considered.

Publication of the "Sathyamathanweshanam" by Thomas Kathanar.

110. ***Mr. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have recieved representations from different parts of the State regarding the abuse of the Holy Prophet Mahomed by one Thomas Kathanar, Mannancherry, in a book called "Sathyamathanweshanam";

(*b*) what action they have taken on the matter; and

(*c*) whether they have proscribed the above-said book "Sathyamathanweshanam" or at least asked the author to remove the most objectionable portions wounding the feelings of the Muslims?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) and (*c*). The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

Mr. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know when the first representation was received by the Government?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): 24th July 1932.

Mr. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Are the Government aware that there is a widespread feeling among the Muslims in this matter?

Mr. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, they are aware.

Mr. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Then, may I know, is it not desirable to take prompt action?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government are expected to take prompt action.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Why was there so much delay in taking action?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There was some difficulty in getting a copy of the book. The book has been received from the District Magistrate only today.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Are not such books proscribed by the Government for political reasons?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Is it not a fact that the book is calculated to promote communal disharmony?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government are seriously considering that question.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Will they be pleased to expedite action in this matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): May I know whether Government have received representations from non-Muslim communities as well, sympathising with the objectionable portions in the book?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In fact many representations have been received by Government. It is difficult to say from where all they have been received. I believe there are representations from non-Muslim communities also.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): May I know whether the Government will take early action to redress the genuine grievances of Muslims in this respect?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): May I know the nature of the action that Government propose to take in this matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That has to be decided in consultation with the law officers.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know when the book was first published?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*); I have answered that already.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government considered that action was necessary only in the case of such allegations against the Muslim community?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know why Government thought it necessary to see the book at all?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Just to see what was the passage objected to.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it necessary to consult the law officers in this matter?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether such publications do not create class hatred?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They do.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Are the Government aware of the fact that such cases are indictable offences under the Travancore Penal Code?

MR K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): We will consult the legal advisers in this matter.

Reports of Committees.

111. **MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*):

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(1) which of the three Committees appointed by the Government, *viz.*, the Temple-entry Committee, the Education Committee and the Co-operative Societies Committee, have already finished their work and submitted their reports; and

(2) if all of them have not, within what time the remaining reports can be expected?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to place the reports already received on the table?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) (1) Of the three Committees referred to by the member, the Education Reforms Committee have alone finished their work and submitted their report.

(2) The Temple-Entry Enquiry Committee's report is expected to be received early in 1109, while the report of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee is expected before the end of December 1933.

(*b*) The Report of the Education Reforms Committee is being printed. It is not therefore possible to place the report before the Assembly.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): When, may I know, was the Temple-Entry Enquiry Committee appointed?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): November 1932.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): May I know when did the Committee begin its work?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Shortly after that.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): May I know, the definite date?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Shortly after November.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): May I know when it was expected to finish its work?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Within 2 months from November 1932.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): When was the extension given?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Committee was given its first extension in Edavom 1108. As the taking of evidence was not over during that period, the Committee applied for a further extension and that is granted till the end of the year.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : May I know, in the second extension, what was the date for submitting the Committee's report ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The end of the Malabar year.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : Did the Government expect that the Committee will be able to finish its report at the end of the current Malabar year ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That is why they have applied for another extension until Kanni next year.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : May I know why those extensions were required ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : They had a lot of touring work ; a good number of witnesses had to be examined besides collection of written evidence.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : May I know whether those possibilities were not thought of when the Committee was first appointed ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government expected that the whole thing could be expedited.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : May I know, what would have been the expenses if the time had not been extended and what is the additional loss incurred by the Government by such extensions ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

Travancore Ezhavas selected by the Madras Government for admission to the Medical College during 1930, 1931 and 1932.

112. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Ezhavas from Travancore who were directly selected by the Madras Medical College authorities for admission to that College during the years (*a*) 1930, (*b*) 1931, and (*c*) 1932 ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The information is not available with Government.

Recognised Vydiasala at Putupalli.

113. **MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have already given recognition to any Ayurvedic dispensary at Puthupalli in the Karunagapalli taluk ; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken by the Government to give a grant to that recognised Ayurvedic dispensary ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes. Government have granted State Recognition to one Mr. V. Narayanan Vydian, Nadalayil Veedu, Puthupalli, Kayankulam, for conducting a Vydiasala at Puthupalli.

(*b*) The Vydian concerned was informed that his claims will be considered if and when the number of grant-in-aid Vydiasalas is increased.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether the number of vydiasalas was increased subsequent to that promise given to that vydian ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No increase in the number of vydiasalas *conducting general practice* has been made?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether, as a matter of fact, no grants were given to any other vydiasala subsequent to that period ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Grants have been given to two vydiasalas conducting *special* treatment, of which one is conducted by a lady.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know then why the claims of this Vydian at Puthupalli were not considered ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I said that those two vydiasalas were treated as special cases having regard to the nature of their work.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether, in future at least, when the question of increasing the number of grants-in-aid to vydiasalas is considered by Government, the claims of this vydian at Puthupalli will be considered ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secr tary to Government*). Yes; it is stated so in the answer itself.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether there are no other applications made prior to this application from the vydian at Puthupalli ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether there are not other vydiasalas in the State similarly situated as the one at Puthupalli ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether the claims of every one of these vydiasalas for grant-in-aid will be considered ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

Appointment of C. I. D. Sub-Inspectors.

114. **MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether two Sub-Inspectors are appointed on special duty to detect cases as C. I. D.

(*b*) when the appointment was made;

[Mr. K. Mahomed.]

(c) the number of cases detected by them till 31-1-1108 :
(d) whether they are givn peons ;
(e) the pay of those Sub-Inspectors and peons ; and
(f) the amount of profit by their detection work?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The question is vague as it does not mention the department in which C. I. D. Sub-Inspectors have been appointed.

The Champakulam Kal Scheme.

115. *MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR* (*Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they are aware of the necessity of extending the Champakulam Kal Scheme ;

(b) and if so, whether they have sanctioned an estimate for the same ; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative, the stage at which the work is now progressing?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The land acquisition proceedings are in progress.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): ஜனங்கள், வேண்டிய பூமியை, விட்டுக்கொடுப்பதாக ஸம்மதிக்கவில்லையா?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes, the people have agreed to surrender the land required free of compensation.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): அப்படியானால், வேலைநடத்தாமலிருப்பதற்கு என்னகாரணம்? Why is there delay?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Lands have to be formally acquired by the Land Revenue Department and handed over to Government.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): கூடிய சீக்கிரம் வேலைநடக்குமா?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): I hope so.

Administrative control over the Protector of depressed classes.

116.* **MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for placing the Protector of depressed classes under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies;

(b) whether the Protector has to submit all his schemes and important communications through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies; and

(c) whether the Registrar is expected to be in touch with the details of the Protector's work?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (a) The duties of the Protector of depressed classes from 1100 till last year were being

attended to by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Several representations were being made urging the necessity of having a full-time Protector. But as the nature of the duties of the Registrar are such as gave every facility and concession to deal with matters relating to the protection of depressed classes, Government considered it not advisable to lose the advantages of the experience which the Registrar had by transferring the work to a separate department. Government accordingly decided to continue the arrangement and to give the Registrar an Assistant to look after the work solely under the guidance and direction of the Registrar.

(*b*) The Protector has to submit all his schemes and important communications to the Registrar.

(*c*) The answer is in the affirmative.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ഭൂമിപ്പതിവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനുംതമ്മിൽ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം വന്നാൽ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള എഴുത്തുകുത്ത് സംരക്ഷകൻ നേരിട്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കയയ്ക്കയാണോ അതല്ല കോവാപ്പറേറ്റീവു രജിസ്ത്രാർമുഖാന്തിരം ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കെഴുതി അയക്കയാണോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): എല്ലാ എഴുത്തുകുത്തുകളും കോവാപ്പറേറ്റീവു രജിസ്ത്രാർ മുഖാന്തിരം വേണമെന്നാണു തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ആളുകളുടെ ലിസ്റ്റു് തയ്യാറാക്കി നിയമനാധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ശുപാർശചെയ്യുന്ന ചുമതല അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനോ കോവാപ്പറേറ്റീവ് രജിസ്ത്രാർക്കോ ഉള്ളതു്?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻ നേരിട്ടുതന്നെ അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കയക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികളിലെല്ലാം കോവാപ്പറേറ്റീവ് രജിസ്ത്രാരുടെ മേൽനോട്ടം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*). ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻ ചെയ്യുന്ന ശുപാർശകൾ കോവാപ്പറേറ്റീവ് രജിസ്ത്രാരുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽപെടാതെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ആഫീസിൽ വളരെക്കാലം കിടന്നുപോകാനിടയില്ലേ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഇന്നത്തേക്കാറം കൂടുതൽ മററുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വകവെച്ചുകൊടുക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു നില അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനു നൽകേണ്ട ആവശ്യകത ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ എത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): തൽക്കാലം ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു് മുമ്പുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ .

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻ പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം രജിസ്ത്രാരുടെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറായിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന രീതിയിലുള്ള പ്രയോജനം അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനെക്കൊണ്ടു അധഃകൃതക്കുണ്ടാകയില്ലെന്നുധരിക്കാൻ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*); അതൊരഭിപ്രായമാണു്.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അതുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ അസിസ്റ്റൻെറന്നുള്ള നില മാററി നേരിട്ടുതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറുമായി എഴുത്തുകുത്തു നടത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനു് അധികാരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): തൽക്കാലം അതിൻെറ ആവശ്യമില്ല എന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : It was stated that the Protector of Depressed Classes has been placed under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, because the Registrar had experience of the work of the Protector. May I know whether every person who happens to get appointed as Registrar of Co-operative Societies will be considered, by Government, to have experience of the work of the Protector, or whether it is only a certain gentleman who, when he was Registrar, was also the Protector of Depressed Classes and as such had some knowledge and experience of the work ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : The office staff of the Registrar knows the details of the work ; and they will help the Registrar in gaining knowledge and experience of the work ; and all the files are in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is it not possible to send all the files to the office of the Protector and he is made an independent officer ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The files alone will not suffice for getting a real knowledge of the work. As I said, the office staff knows the work and they will help the Registrar.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are not the files dealing with the work of the Protector kept separate in the office of the Registrar?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): They must be.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Could they not be sent to the office of the Protector?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): They can be sent, but Government did not want to do it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Why? May I know the reason?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Government thought that the present arrangement which has the advantage of the occasional help from the office staff of the Registrar was better.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the present Registrar has had any previous experience of the work of the Protector?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know then why the Government considered that he was better qualified and more experienced in the work than the present Protector?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): He is a better man and an older man. (*Laughter.*) He is a more experienced officer.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it the opinion of Government that older men are always better?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Because they are more experienced.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member say that, in the work now in question, the present Registrar is more experienced than the present Protector?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Not in this work; I was referring to his general ability as an experienced and senior officer.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Since the Registrar of Co-operative Societies happened to be the Protector of Depressed Classes also, is there not experience to be gained in the office of Registrar?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it not the opinion of Government that the organisation of co-operative societies among the depressed classes is an important work in the elevation of the depressed classes?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Have the Government felt any inconvenience under the present arrangement ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) No.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Was it not urged by the members of the depressed classes that the arrangement of having a Protector of Depressed Classes who was also Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was not satisfactory to their interests and that, therefore, a full-time Protector should be appointed ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : If so, do the Government consider that the present arrangement of having a Protector, who is an Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, is in any way an improvement over the old arrangement ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Government consider this better ; because, the present Protector is a full-time Protector although he is an Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Then, why call him Assistant Registrar ? Why not make him independent Protector and give him an office and powers like those of the other heads of departments ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : Government consider that for the present this arrangement is better. That is the answer I have given already.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : In view of the discussions in this Assembly and also representations from outside, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of revising the arrangement so as to make it more efficacious ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : That will be considered.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know from the member whether the major portion of the work of the Protector consists in organising co-operative societies among the depressed classes or whether it is one of the many aspects of his work ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) : In fact it is the main duty.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Is the member in a position to give us an idea of the duties of the Protector ?

PRESIDENT : I do not think that arises. The answer will be too lengthy.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Sir, the member in answering said that the nature of the work done by the Co-operative Registrar makes it desirable that the Protector should be placed under

his control. I believe I am correct. If it is so, I would like to know the special nature of the work of the Co-operative Registrar that makes this arrangement desirable. For instance, is one of the main duties of the Protector getting lands registered?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is getting wells sunk one of his main duties?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is getting educational facilities one of his main duties?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): So when all these form part of the main duties of the Protector, what special feature of the Registrar makes it desirable that the Protector should be placed under him?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The formation of Co-operative Societies would perhaps be the most important thing that could be done.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is the member in a position to tell the House whether that forms the major part of the work of the Protector?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): That is one of his main duties.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): There may be other main duties as well.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member whether the arrangement by which the Protector is under the Registrar does not facilitate his work in organising co-operative societies among the depressed classes?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*) Yes.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അധഃകൃത സംരക്ഷകന്റെ ജോലി പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ സഹായത്തോടു കൂടി നടത്തിയാൽ അതു കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

M. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the member if the depressed classes themselves are satisfied with the present arrangement?

M. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): Some of them are not.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the Government have received any representations from the depressed classes for giving greater powers to the Protector of Depressed Classes.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether the Protector of Depressed Classes has any qualifications in law?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Do the Government think it necessary that some knowledge of law is necessary for the proper protection of the depressed classes?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): A knowledge of law does not seem to be very essential in any case.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Do they consider it desirable that the Protector of the Depressed Classes should have some knowledge of the law?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): The matter will be considered.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member whether the Government have any objection in appointing a non-official as the Protector of Depressed Classes?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Does that question arise, Sir?

PRESIDENT: That is a separate question and does not arise.

Accommodation for in-patients in the District Hospital, Kottayam.

117. ***MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of in-patients lying on the floor in the Kottayam District Hospital as also the number of patients sent away without being admitted as in-patients for want of accommodation during Medam, Edavam and Mithunam 1108?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A statement of the number of in-patients in the District Hospital, Kottayam, who were not supplied with cots during Medam, Edavam and Mithunam 1108, is placed on the table. They were given mats and *jamkals* to lie on. No patient is allowed to lie on the bare floor.

No patient was ever refused admission for want of accommodation.

Statement showing the number of in-patients in the District Hospital, Kottayam, not supplied with cots during each day in the months of Medam, Edavam and Mithunam 1108.

Date.	No. of cots available.	Medom.		Edavam.		Mithunam.	
		Total No. of I. P.	Number without cots.	Total No. of I. P.	Number without cots.	Total No. of I. P.	Number without cots.
1	57	64	7	71	14	72	15
2	..	63	6	71	14	65	8
3	..	64	7	66	9	75	18
4	..	62	5	70	13	71	14
5	..	73	16	68	11	69	12
6	..	73	16	69	12	70	13
7	..	71	14	71	14	75	18
8	..	77	20	67	10	75	18
9	..	76	19	64	7	75	18
10	..	81	24	67	10	76	19
11	..	81	24	69	12	72	15
12	..	83	26	68	11	77	20
13	..	87	30	69	12	73	16
14	..	86	29	68	11	73	16
15	..	84	27	63	6	73	16
16	..	88	31	62	5	66	9
17	..	87	30	62	5	67	10
18	..	85	28	61	4	66	9
19	..	89	32	65	8	73	17
20	..	90	33	65	8	71	14
21	..	88	31	68	11	73	16
22	..	96	39	61	4	78	21
23	..	90	33	56	..	73	16
24	..	92	35	53	..	70	13
25	..	85	28	56	..	65	8
26	..	81	24	57	..	67	10
27	..	80	23	60	3	65	8
28	..	81	24	61	4	67	10
29	..	76	19	64	7	67	10
30	..	76	19	68	11	60	3
31	..	68	11	66	9	57	..
32	..	..	..	68	11	..	..

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): May I know whether it is not dangerous for typhoid patients to lie on the floor upon a mat and *jamakalam*?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Such arrangements as are best suited for cases like that would be made by the doctor in charge. He will not allow a typhoid patient to lie on the floor, if that is dangerous to the patient.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : May I know whether several of the patients are now lying on the verandah exposed to wind and rain ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Some may have to on account of want of accommodation, but every arrangement is made to see that they are properly cared for.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : Is the member aware that they are being exposed to wind and rain ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : They must be protected from rain.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : Will not particles of the rain water be blown by the wind during the rainy season ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have no information ?

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : If such a thing is happening there, does the member think that it is injurious to them)

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : If that is so, it will be injurious to them.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : How many of these beds are occupied by surgical patients ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : Does the member know that several of the patients are lying in a mere shed ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I accept the information of the member.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : Will the Government be pleased to take necessary action to accommodate them in better buildings ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That will be considered.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the physician in charge of the hospital has brought to the notice of Government these facts even before the receipt by Government of this interpellation ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, he has not.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : May I now how many cots there are in the hospital?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The number of cots available is 57.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Does that number represent the number of patients that could be accommodated ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The number of patients is more.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Is any register maintained of patients who have been sent away for want of accommodation ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Cheif Secretary to Government*) : It is said that no patient was ever refused accommodation.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Supposing there is no accommodation, are they to maintain any record for that ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have no information about it.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Are the Government taking on trust the information supplied by the physician ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The information supplied by the officers of the department is accepted.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : There is no record kept ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No.

Statement, by caste, of Officers in the P. W. D.

118. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) ; Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement, by caste, showing the number of officers from each community in the P. W. D., who are not below the status of Supervisors ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag.Chief Engineer*) : The statement required is laid on the table.

Statement, by caste, of officers in the P. W. D., not below the rank of Supervisors

Grades.	I Hindus. Brahmins (Mal.)	Brahmins (Others.)	Nadars.	Ezhavas.	Kamalas.	Kshatriyas.	Nairs.	Pulayas.	Other depressed classes.	Vellalas.	Other Hindus.	II Mahomedans.	III Christains. Protestants.	Roman Catholics. Latin rite.	Roman Catholics. Syrian rite.	Syrians. Jacobite	Syrians. Marthoma.	Church of England.	IV Others.	Vacant.	Total.
Chief Engineer (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Executive Engineers (7)	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7
Assistant Engineers (8)	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	8
Sub-Engineers (5)	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Superintendent, Guest House (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Do. Chief Engineer's Office (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Supervisors I grade (7)	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Do. II grade (17)	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	17
Do. III grade (21)	..	12	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	21
Total	..	30	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	1	2	1	1	3	..	6	3	3	..	6	68

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): From the statement given, it is seen that the number of Ezhavas is nil. May I take it that this statement has taken into consideration only the permanent appointments?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether there are Ezhava candidates among the acting hands?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes, there are two.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know the total number of acting hands?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Forty-one.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member whether, in view of the very inadequate representation of the community, when future appointments are taken up, the proper claims of this community would be considered?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): Yes, when applications come in.

Destitutes in Travancore.

119. **MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of destitutes in Travancore?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PLLAII (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No data were available regarding the number of destitutes in the State, but, as per the recent Census of 1931 the number of beggars and vagrants in Travancore is 3,230.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഭിക്ഷുക്കളുടെ സംഖ്യ മാത്രമല്ല എന്റെ പ്രശ്നത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്നറിയാമൊ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഇതുവരെയുള്ള ഫിഗേർസേ ഇവിടെ എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളു. മററതിനു കണക്കു കാണുന്നില്ല.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അഗതികളുടെ (destitutes) സംഖ്യ നിർണ്ണയിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു സ്റ്റേററുമെൻറു തയ്യാറാക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അതു സാധ്യമാണോ എന്നുള്ള കാര്യം ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതുവരെ അതിനെപ്പററി ചിന്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അവരുടെ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ദയവായി ചിന്തിക്കുമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income tax Commissioner*): ചിന്തിക്കാം.

Departmental and Non-Departmental Schools.

120. *MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the total number of pupils attending :

(1) Departmental English Schools and Non-Departmental English Schools; and

(2) Departmental Vernacular Schools and Non-Departmental Vernacular Schools.

(*b*) the sum spent by the Government per student in Departmental English and Vernacular Schools (over and above the income received from them) and the sum spent per student in Non-Departmental English and Vernacular Schools.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The member has not specified the year or period for which the information he has sought is required. Information is furnished below for the year 1107 M. E.

			No. of students.
(*a*)	(1)	Departmental English Schools ...	15,729
		Non-Departmental Engligh Schools (private aided and unaided) ...	37,668
	(2)	Departmental Vernacular Schools ...	2,47,956
		Non-Departmental Vernacular Schools (private aided and unaided) ...	2,95,373

(*b*) *Net cost to Government.*

	Rs.
Per student in Departmental English Schools	... 20.5
Do Vernacular Schools	... 7.3
Do in Non-Departmental English (private aided Schools)	... 3.5
Do in Non-Departmental Vernacular Schools	... 3.4

Maternity Hospital at Alleppey.

121. *MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they propose to open a Maternity Hospital at Alleppey ; and

(*b*) if so, whether they are going to open the hospital in the near future ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) The matter is under consideration.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): ആലപ്പുഴ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ സ്ത്രീകളെ ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിന ലേഡി ഡാക്ടറുണ്ടോ ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഒരാൾ ഉണ്ട്

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*) : എന്താണ് ആ ഡാക്ടരുടെയോഗ്യത?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): സബ്അസിസ്റ്റൻറ സർജനാണ്.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): അവിടെ മുമ്പു ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറ സർജൻ (ലേഡിഡാക്ടർ) ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*) : കൂടുതൽ യോഗ്യതയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ലേഡിഡാക്ടരെ അവിടെ നിന്നുമാററുന്നതിന് വല്ല പ്രത്യേക കാരണവുമുണ്ടായിരുന്നോ ?

PRESIDENT : That question does not arise, Mr. Krishnan.

MR. K .M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*) : ആലപ്പുഴ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ കൂടുതൽ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ഒരു ലേഡിഡാക്ടർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടോ?

PRESIDENT : What is the question?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : His question is whether there was not a qualified Assistant Surgeon in the present hospital. That has nothing to do with the opening of a new Maternity Hospital.

PRESIDENT : That does not arise Mr. Krishnan.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*) : അടുത്തഭാവിയിൽതന്നെ അതു നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തക്കവണ്ണം എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറ ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : ഉണ്ട്.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): ആലപ്പുഴയിലും അതിനടുത്തുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള സ്ത്രീകൾ പ്രസവത്തിനായി കൊല്ലത്തും എറണാകുളത്തുംമററും പോകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനറിയാമോ ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. (ചിരി)

PRESIDENT : Last evening Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai and Mr. P. K. Thomas have been elected for the Standing Finance Committee. For the Public Accounts Committee Mr. K. R. Elenkath and Mr. K C. Karunakaran have been elected.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

I have also to announce that Government have approved the election of Mr. T, K. Velu Pillai as Deputy President.

This is a non-official day ; and I propose to ask Mr. Velu Pillai to undergo his baptism of fire to-day.

I want to take this opportunity of thanking members for their uniform courtesy to the Chair during the Budget Session and I am confident that they will accord to the Deputy President the same courtesy and consideration that they have accorded to me.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : We thank you Sir, for the very fair rulings and also for the consideration shown to the House.

PRESIDENT : Thank you.

(At this stage the President left the House and Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai took the chair.)

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : We shall now proceed to the consideration of the resolutions. The first resolution stands in the name of Mr. Asan,

Remission of Land Revenue.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

> "*This Assembly recommends to the Government that 50 per cent. of the land revenue due for the year 1109 be remitted and that the arrears of revenue at present due be realised without interest only with the last instalment of 1109*".

Sir, this subject is not a new one either to me or to the legislature of this country. I have moved a resolution almost similar to this in 1107 and by chance that was lost by a narrow majority of two votes. Now, this is a bigger Assembly with a larger percentage of elected non-officials and the economic depression has aggravated to a very large extent. It is in the full hope that this resolution will meet with the unanimous support of at least the non-official members that I move this resolution. I need not dwell at length on the various difficulties that the agricultural population and the land holders of this country are at present experiencing. The yield from the land has gone down considerably and the price of produce has also decreased by more than 50 per cent. It is the duty of the Government to see——

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I wish to know from the member whether the yield from the land is sufficient to cover the cultivation expenses and the Sirkar taxes ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : There are certain lands from which the yield would cover these expenses. But there are ever so many other lands from which even these could not be met. Sir,

the Law member is impatient from the very start. That is my view of the matter. Sir, the paramount duty of the Government is to tax the peasant after ascertaining his taxable capacity. It is not the interest of Government to deprive the cultivator of all the balance that he has after meeting the cultivation expenses. When the Law Member asks me this question I beg to draw the attention of this House to a statement made by C. D. Deshmukh, the Revenue Secretary of the Government of the Central Provinces. When a question of a similar nature was raised there during the discussion of a resolution in the C. P. Legislative Council, for remitting 50 per cent of the land revenue, he said:—

> "Nor shall I make any reference to the legal position. No Government worth the name will insist on its dues being paid, hardship or no hardship, merely because there is a contractual relationship, when they are not likely to be paid over the entire course of Settlement without undue hardship".

The Government has to see whether there is hardship to the people. If the Government exists for the good of the people, they must tax the people only to the extent to which they are able to pay. Otherwise they will be depriving themselves of a source of revenue which has been maintaining them all through. In my speech at the general discussion of the Budget, I have stated that the export value of our chief products has, in the course of four years, gone down by more than 5 crores of rupees annually. To-day when I compared the balance of trade between the exports and imports, I found that between 1103 and 1107 there is a vast difference to our disadvantage. In 1103 our exports exceeded our imports by about, Rs. 3·61 crores while, in 1107, it is only Rs. 1·02 crores That means the difference between the exports and imports has fallen down by more than Rs. 2½ crores. That means about Rs. 5 per head. This does not include the large amount of money that is being every day sent out of Travancore by a network of foreign banks. If we take into calculation that also, we will find how far our national income has gone down. The Government always say that the land owner can pay his tax from the produce. I question that very statement. There is an impression in our country, and amongst official members particularly, that our land revenue is very low. We find that the tax per acre of cultivated land in Travancore is Re. 1 annas 10 and pies 3 while that in the Central Provinces, it is Re. 1 annas 0 and pies 4 and that in Bengal, Re. 1 annas 3 and pies 6. In Central Provinces we find that only 9 per cent. of the net profit is realised as land revenue. The resolution in C. P. Legislative Council, to which I referred, wanted the Government to reduce the land revenue till the next Settlement by 50 per cent. Here we find that the land revenue from paddy lands is about 2/5 of the gross revenue. I cannot give the exact proportion with regard to the garden lands. The cultivator is given a reduction of only 2 *paras* of paddy per *para* of land as cost of seed and labour. Sir, the question has always been raised whether the land tax realised is rent or revenue. Here what I am saying is that, if the Government exists for the benefit of the people and if it does not

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

take the position of Shylock or that of a land-holder without any mercy or consideration for his tenants, it is the duty of the Government to give adequate relief to the people. No Government put forward a claim that land tax is rent when the people claim that it is a revenue realised from the profits. If that view is taken, then I have to say that this 50 per cent. reduction which I claim is very very moderate.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know from the member, if that 50 per cent. reduction is made for all the lands, will the yield cover the expense of cultivation and Sirkar tax?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikarai*): What does the member mean by '*all lands*'.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): All lands which the member was referring to.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Even though there will be certain lands with regard to———

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): So there is some concession to the Government?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the concession? It is not any concession. When the lands are not yielding sufficiently, the agriculturists want only 50 per cent. of the tax to be reduced. Well, Sir, the ryot comes and says "Sir, I am unable to pay the land revenue. The land does not yield much. Even for what it yields, there is no adequate price. Come to some relief. It is your duty that my interest must be protected, my prosperity must be your watchword and you must work for it, or else I will be ruined". Now the Law Member asks me, if the 50 per cent. would not be adequate relief, why I don't claim more. If I find that the Government is sympathetic in this I would claim more. Let me see what they are going to do with this. Sir, there is a very great difference between land revenue and other sources of income. Land revenue is direct taxation. It is inflexible.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What is the average yield of cocoanut per acre?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it for the whole of the State?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The member may distribute it in various areas according as the member pleases.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In certain areas it may be Rs. 50, in others Rs. 20, and in some cases it may be Rs. 5.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): In the area in which the yield is Rs. 15, what is the Sirkar tax?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It may be Rs. 5.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Will not even that cover the cultivation expenses and Sirkar tax?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I have already stated that. I do not know how the Law member forgets that there are certain cases in which the yield will not be sufficient to cover the cultivation expenses and the Sirkar tax. But as I said, there are some cases in which the yield will be sufficient to meet those expenses.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir,—

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, has my whole time to be taken in answering the Law Member's questions? I have shown sufficient courtesy.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether these questions put by the Law member are indicative of the attitude of Government in this respect or whether he puts them on his own personal responsibility? I ask the question because it is a very important matter.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The questions put are relevant and so I allowed them.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I will bring to the notice of the House one instance to show that the produce has gone down. In the P. W. D. Administration Report for 1107, I find that the income from the sale of proceeds has gone down from Rs. 24,900 in 1100 to Rs. 4,169 in 1107. That means it has gone down to about 1/6.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Is it not due to the cutting down of trees?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): If it is an open question I will answer it.

It is not an unusual thing for the people in difficulties to approach the Government to give further reductions. And if we do not ask for a larger measure of relief, it is because we are not sure whether our prayer for the greater relief would prejudice our chance of getting even these small mercies at the hands of the Government.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether he proposes to make a difference between the paddy lands and the garden lands with regard to the remission?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Absolutely none. I ask 50 per cent. remission of the land revenue because the yield has gone down and the price of the produce has been reduced. In the case of garden lands, they suffer owing to the attack of pests year after year. So, I do not propose to make any distinction between the paddy lands and the garden lands with regard to the remission.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Is it the members' position that the yield has gone down permanently or only temporarily?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): On which kind of land?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Both paddy and garden lands.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I think, unless our Agricultural Department shows more wisdom, the yield has gone down permanently.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Will the member advocate a re-settlement immediately?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Never.

Sir, Government appointed an Economic Depression Enquiry Committee with five distinguished officials and five nominated non-officials. What they say with regard to this remission deserves the attention of this House.

> "However, a larger number of those who gave evidence before us have stated in an unqualified manner, that the present situation calls for a partial remission of a number of taxes. We also find that in a memorial presented to the Government by a considerable number of the members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and certain others, the signatories have prayed for a 50 per cent. remission of land-tax and resolutions to the same effect have also been passed at various public meetings, including one held at Kottayam, in February last, presided over by one of our colleagues, Mr. S Krishna Aiyar.
>
> There is no doubt that considerable distress is felt by large sections of the people, in the matter of the payment of land tax. This is obviously the result of the serious trade depression that prevails in the country. The people can get money only by selling their cocoanuts, paddy, pepper, and other produce, but the prices are very low and even at such low prices there is no adequate demand for the goods they have to sell.
>
> As a rule, a fall in prices depresses the taxable capacity of the community in general. All tax must be paid out of surplus, and when the surplus is reduced, taxable capacity is also reduced. Generally, the fall in taxable capacity is not in direct proportion to the fall in prices, but falls more than prices; that is, if the prices fall by one-half, the taxable capacity falls by much more than one-half. It is regrettable that we do not have index numbers of prices."

Dr. Madhavan Pillai, one of the non-official members, in his dissenting minute, says as follows:—

> "The collapse of produce prices, the heavy cost of cultivation, the pressure of population on the soil, and the needs of civilised existence have tended to the annihilation of taxable capacity, and there is, to my mind, absolutely no justification to demand from the agriculturist all his dues in full at the present time. He is really entitled to substantial relief no less as a matter of right than as an act of concession. To allow him to perish in the struggle against this 'Economic blizzard' is to undermine the foundations of economic life in this country."

Sir, I am not alone in advocating this remission. A committee recognised by the Government have admitted that such a relief is necessary. It is found that a considerable number of S. M. P. A. members had also presented a memorial asking for this relief. A number of

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

meetings were held throughout the country. About two years have passed after all these and the depression has been aggravated by more than cent per cent. If the Government do not immediately grant the relief asked for, I think they will be losing the opportunity of serving the country by showing sufficient foresight and magnanimity.

The next part of the resolution says that the balance of the amount due for 1108 may be realised with the last instalment of 1109 without interest. Of course, no fresh arguments are necessary to support that ground. This matter has also been supported by a majority of this House. So I am sure that my proposition will not be opposed even by the Government because they have had sufficient time after hearing the views of the non-official side of the House to consider it and come to a conclusion. With these words, I move the resolution for the consideration of this House

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, മി. ദാമോദരൻ ആശാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എന്നാൽ മി. ആശാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ കൂടുതലായിട്ടു പറയാനുള്ളതുമാത്രമെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറയണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ൧൧൦൯-ലെ ലാൻഡു റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു Administration Report-ൽ ൧,൧൦,൪൧൭ രൂപാ കരമിളവു നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ രണ്ടാംവശത്തു വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കമുണ്ടായതിനാലാണ് ഇത്രയും സംഖ്യ കരമിളവുചെയ്തു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നാണ്. അതായതു ആ താലൂക്കിൽ അസാധാരണമായവിധത്തിൽ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കമുണ്ടായപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഗണ്യമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ കരത്തിൽ ഇളവു ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തു. കരമായിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നസംഖ്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റും ജനങ്ങളുമായുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കരാറനുസരിച്ചാണ് എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷവും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സങ്കടമുണ്ടാവുകയും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സഹായം ആവശ്യമായിവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു നയം ഗവണ്മെന്റു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികളിൽനിന്നു തന്നെ വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ രാജകീയവിളംബരമനുസരിച്ചു കണ്ടു കൃഷിവസ്തുക്കളിന്മേലുള്ള കരത്തിന്റെ കമ്മ്യൂട്ടേഷൻറേററു ആറു പണമായിരിക്കെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നിമിത്തമുള്ള കഷ്ടതകളെ പരിഗണിച്ചു രാജകീയവിളംബരത്തിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥയിൽനിന്നും ൭൦ ശതമാ

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

നം കുറച്ചു മൂന്നുപണം ൦൦൦൨ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു. ഇതിൽനിന്നും കരംകൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സങ്കടമുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ അവയെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ, കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാലാവധി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കുറെ നീട്ടിക്കൊടുത്തു. തന്നിമിത്തം ഉദ്ദേശം ൩ ലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം ജനങ്ങൾ വരുന്നകൊല്ലത്തിൽ കുടിശ്ശിഖകൊടുത്തു തീക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ബഡ്ജറ്റിന്റെ ൻ-ാം വശത്തു നിന്നും കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഫ ഫ ൦ ൻ-ലെ കരത്തിനുംപുറമെ മൂന്നാണ്ടുകരംകൂടി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടി വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു സങ്കടകരമായ അവസ്ഥയാണെന്നു പറയാതെതരമില്ല.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു കരത്തിന്റെ തോതിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. പട്ടയത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾകരമായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഈവകരം നിശ്ചയിച്ചയവസരത്തിൽ മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരുപറനെല്ലിനു ഫ ഫ ചക്രമാണ് വച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): അതു മുദ്രപറയ്ക്കോ കല്ലൂർക്കാടൻ പറയ്ക്കോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : പതിനാഴിപ്പറയ്ക്കാണ്.

ഇങ്ങനെ പറയ്ക്കു ഫ ഫ ചക്രം വീതം വിലവച്ചു കരംനിശ്ചയിച്ചുവെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോൾ പറയ്ക്കു ൻ ചക്രത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അതായതുകരം നിശ്ചയിച്ചകാലത്തുള്ള വിലയേക്കാൾ ഇപ്പോൾ നെല്ലിന്റെ വില വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambulapuzha I*) : കരം നിശ്ചയിച്ച കാലത്തു നെല്ലിനു എന്തുവിലയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla I*): നാലിൽമൂന്നും, നാലിൽഒന്നും വിലകൂട്ടി ശരാശരി കണക്കെടുക്കുമ്പോൾ പറയ്ക്കു ഫ ഫ ചക്രംവീതം ആകുന്നുണ്ട്. കണ്ടുകൃഷി കരത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറു അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്ന നയം സക്കാർ കരത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചും അനുവർത്തിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു ഒട്ടും ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

MR T. P. RAMASUBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Does the member know that the average of these two figures comes to about 8½ chackrams per para ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ൧൧ ചക്രം വരുന്നു എന്നാണു്.

ഇനി ഒരു സംഗതി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് കരാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. ഏതു കരാറായാലും ഏതു നിയമമായാലും *Vis Major* എന്നുള്ളതു അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ഇന്നു നാട്ടുകാരെ ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അധഃപ്പതനം ദൈവികമായ ഒരു സംഭവമെന്നല്ലാതെ മറ്റൊന്നും തന്നെ പറയുവാനില്ല. മനുഷ്യ പ്രയത്നംകൊണ്ടു അതു പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്നതുമല്ല. അതിനാൽ *Vis Major* എന്നുള്ള കാരണംകൊണ്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നുംതന്നെ ഇതിലേക്കു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകണം. ഭൂനികുതിയിൽ ൫൦ ശതമാനം കുറക്കണോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ദയാദൃഷ്ടിക്കുതന്നെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ന്യായമായ ഒരു ശതമാനം കുറക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു തീർച്ചയായി പറയാം.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I rise to move the amendment that I have given notice of. The amendment is to substitute '25 per cent' for "50 per cent". The amendment, as incorporated in the resolution will read like this! "This Assembly recommends to the Government that 25 per cent of the land revenue due for the year 1109 be remitted" etc.,

Sir, I take it that the House has previously accepted,—

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, എനിക്കൊരു പായിൻറു് ആഫ് ആർഡർ ഉണ്ടു്. ഒരു പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞ ഉടനെതന്നെ അതിലേക്കുള്ള ഭേദഗതിയും അവതരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതല്ലേ? പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിക്കയും അതിനെ പിൻതാങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തശേഷം ഭേദഗതി അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണോ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The rules allow Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's amendment.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): The House virtually accepted the principle of the resolution as amended by me. Sir, nobody can at this late hour question the fact that the country is passing through an unprecedented economic stress. There is no use of putting

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

questions with the purpose of controverting the argument that the ryot in Travancore stands in need of immediate relief. That fact cannot be denied. I do not think even Government Benches will try to make out a point by technicalities that the ryot is not in need of instant relief. That fact has been admitted by the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee. They were trying to find out ways and means of giving relief to the ryot. I venture to make the statement that the economic situation, so far as the ryots of Travancore are concerned, has gone from bad to worse since the Committee to enquire into the depression submitted its report. The recent abnormal rainfall and the floods and the damages caused to crops and cultivable lands and the further fall in prices of agricultural produce, together with the exhaustion of resources which might have existed at the time when the economic depression just set in has aggravated and accentuated the situation considerably.

Even if it could have been argued at the time when the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee was submitting its report that the situation has not arisen to necessitate remission of taxes, it cannot now with propriety be urged that a remission of tax is not needed. Sir, it was asked by the Law Member whether the yield of the land is not sufficient to meet the cost of cultivation. It has been shown by the Banking Enquiry Committee and the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, as clearly as it could be, that the ryot in Travancore, the agriculturist in Travancore, is living on the very margin of subsistence. It has been shown that in the two principal areas, Nanjinad and Kuttanad, the margin of profit is very scanty, nay, it is less than that, and these ryots are in imminent danger of leaving their lands to lie fallow But I do not agree with the proposition however necessary it might be that a 50 per cent, reduction is justifiable to ask from Government. We do realise that land revenue is the one permanent source of income with which Government has to carry on its legitimate duties for the governed. We do concede that in a period of economic depression, all indirect taxes that are elastic will undergo a considerable fall automatically and Government have to subsist on this inelastic and direct source of revenue *viz.*, the land revenue. But Government also ought to know that the agriculturist is the backbone of the country. It is in the continuance and prosperity of the agriculturist the greatest reserve of government resource rests and not in the so-called treasury resources of Government. If Government concede the point that there is a very acute economic depression in the country, Government ought to be prepared to reduce the land tax by 25 per cent. After all what does it come to if 25 per cent. is remitted in land tax? I find from the budget figures that the current *ayacut* accounts come to Rs. 32 lakhs. 25 per cent. of that will be about 8 lakhs of rupees reduced from the land tax. I think that if Rs. 8 lakhs is reduced that will be a subs-

tantial relief and the relief which Government can legitimately afford to give to the ryot. It is a very modest proposal that I place for the acceptance of Government. It is not a proposal made in a bargaining spirit to ask for Rs 100 with a view to get Rs. 25. It is not like that. Realising the position of Government, realising the responsibilities of Government, realising the difficulties of the ryots who are undergoing acute distress and realising the need that is most urgent and which the ryot cannot afford to forego, I think a margin of 25 per cent. reduction of land tax is very reasonable. The Government have also in a way accepted this 25 per cent. with regard to Nanjinad. If to Nanjinad, why not in other parts of Travancore where cultivators are not getting a better income from their agricultural produce than the people of Nanjinad? By that, I should not be understood as grudging the reduction given to the Nanjinad people. Far from it. But I want to bring home to Government that the people who cultivate lands which are less fertile who get a lesser yield, whose margin of profit is lesser, are certainly entitled to reduction as the people of Nanjinad. If the Government thought it a reasonable and just figure in Nanjinad, I do not know what argument possibly they could advance for not reducing the land tax for the rest of Travancore. Eight lakhs of rupees is not a sum which the Government of Travancore need be afraid of. I do not think they should stagger at this figure. For Government it is only a flea-bite. The Financial Secretary has assured this House that our financial position is "absolutely sound". I quote his own words. Under the circumstances, if the financial position of Government is absolutely sound and that of the ordinary ryot absolutely unsound and topsy-turvey, I ask Government to come to the help of the agriculturist in this time of dire need. Government should take a long vision in this matter and come to the legitimate and moderate help which the ryot is seeking from Government. The point that has been brought by my friend Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai is worthy of consideration by Government. They gave a reduction of 50 per cent. in regard to the commutation rate of Kandukrishi tax and that is a way of conceding the point. It is from the agricultural produce, money for paying taxes has to come. But the price of agricultural products is very low. So, automatically, we come to the irresistible conclusion that the remission of taxes is what is needed. Also, coming to the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee's statement, it is stated, that the taxable capacity of the citizen is reduced not in proportion to the fall in commodity prices, but it is reduced by a much higher percentage. If the percentage of the price of paddy and other produce are decreased by 40 per cent., the taxable capacity of the agriculturist is reduced by a much higher percentage. That has been accepted. That theory has been accepted by Government. At this time of depression, after the arguments and facts as is seen and witnessed daily in the country, if the Government are not moved to grant a remission of this moderate nature, I do not think words of mine will be able to convince them

Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

So I do not propose to waste the time of the House by trying to convince Government and the Government Benches by any more arguments. I ask them and request them to consider the situation with a long vision and show a gesture by way of giving some relief to the agriculturists. It may be very little or very scanty; all that it can do is to give this scanty relief, moderate relief, that is asked for after seeing the actual situation of the country. I do not propose to bring in more arguments or technical points for the acceptance of this by Government. I think this Government will always have the interest of the agriculturists at heart. In its own interests, I do believe that the Government will certainly give this remission and show their sympathy towards the ryots in their time of dire need. With these words, I move this amendment for the acceptance of the House.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I support Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's amendment motion. I do not see any reason whatsoever why Government should fight shy of the question at issue. It is seen that proposals brought from this side of the House are not interpreted by the official members as favourably and justly as they ought to be. After all, as Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai said, the reduction of land revenue will come to about 8 lakhs of rupees. That need not at all be viewed with alarm by the Government. At present there are greater falls under receipts in many other branches of administration. For instance there is a good percentage of reduction under salt and that is not viewed with so much surprise as this. As Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai said, Government should view this question with a broader vision. It is well-known that land revenue alone is the direct taxation in the country. Government think that they have to bow down to certain conventions and that they cannot break away from them ordinarily. They must adhere to them and they cannot divest their statesmanship from them. From 1102 till today there has been a steady decline under receipts in land revenue. In view of so many facts brought to light by committees and individuals, it is clear that there cannot be any increase in land revenue in future. There are falls under Excise, Income-tax, Forest, etc. There is absolutely no reason why Government should continue to persist that the ryot, the agriculturist of the country, has to pay the revenue fixed, no matter what his income is. He is declared to be the most miserable creature. The chronic indebtedness of the agriculturist of Travancore has been a very notorious fact. It has been painted in adequate colours by the Banking Enquiry Committee. It comes to about 25 crores of rupees or so and that works at Rs. 65 per head. The remission now asked for is only a very small concession in favour of the agriculturist. If the Government feel convinced of the necessity and take courage, they will be only adopting a wise course. I am sure the Government will absolutely have no objection whatsoever in allowing this concession asked for from this side of the House. The Government and non-official members are proceeding upon agreed data. They admit certain

facts, *viz*, that the agriculturists are suffering very much; they cannot find sufficient money for cultivation; this is a time of acute depression; and that the poor ryots stand in need of relief from Government. All these are indisputable facts and are admitted both by the Government and the non-officials.

The only factor that remains is whether the Government will agree to leave off their orthodox attitude and practice and come to the rescue of the agriculturist, who forms the backbone of the country, and forego a small portion of their revenue, which portion they can make up by some other means.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The House may consider the resolution and the amendments together.

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai sat down. Mr. Chidambaram Pillai and Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman stood up at the same time. Then, Mr. Chidambaram Pillai also sat down.]

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): യഥാർത്ഥ കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക മാത്രം.—

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): ഉറച്ചു പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): യഥാർത്ഥ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കമാത്രം കരം.—

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): കുറെ കൂടി ഉറക്കെപ്പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): യഥാർത്ഥകൃഷിക്കാരായ ആളുകൾക്കമാത്രം കരം കുറച്ചുകൊടുത്താൽമതിയോ, അതല്ല വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക പാട്ടക്കാർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന പാട്ടസംഖ്യയും കുറച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുകൂടി അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): കൃഷിക്കാർ എന്നു പറയുന്നവർ വേല ചെയ്യുന്നവരാണോ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സ്വന്ത ഭൂമിപാട്ടംകൊടുത്തു പാട്ടം മേടിക്കുന്നവർക്ക പാട്ടം കൊടുക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നില്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it only a question, Sir?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Who is in possession of the House, Sir, Mr. Kunjuraman or Mr. Krishna Pillai?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, please, Mr. Thanu Pillai.

Mr. Krishna Pillai may put his question to Mr. Kunjuraman.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Who is in possession of the House, Sir?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Kunjuraman is speaking and Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai wants to put a question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : I think it is just the other way.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : It is just the other way, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai had, I thought finished his speech. When Mr. Kunjuraman was in possession of the House, Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai got up, and, presumably, I thought he wanted to ask a question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : That is not how we understood the position, Sir.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*) : ഞാൻ ഒരു ചൊദ്യം ചൊദിച്ചതെ ഉള്ളൂ.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know who was right, Sir? I was right, Sir, and I was ruled out of order, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Krishna Pillai sat down, and, after he sat down, I thought, Mr. Kunjuraman got up. Naturally, I thought that Mr. Krishna Pillai had finished his speech and that Mr. Kunjuraman had begun his speech. Nodody is infallible; and, in these matters, there must be give and take, especially when inferences have to be made from the silence of particular members.

The position is that Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai is in possession of the House and is continuing his speech.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I shall explain the position which caused some confusion here. During the course of my speech, Mr. Kunjuraman stood up to ask a question. In accordance with the rules and practice here, which say that not more than one should be standing at a time, I sat down as soon as I saw Mr. Kunjuraman standing.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is all right; you may proceed.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*)? Mr. Kunjuraman asked me whether the concession, now recommended by the resolution, may be extended to those land-owners who have leased out their lands and are getting income from their lands indirectly through the lessees and at the expense of the lessees who do the actual cultivation of the land. I think the land-owner has been hit hard by the present economic depression whether he himself cultivates the land or is enjoying the fruits of cultivation through intermediaries to whom he has leased out his lands for cultivation; because the price of commodities has gone down and with that the lease amount also. There is, therefore, absolutely no reason why any distinction should be made between the land-owner and the lessee-cultivator.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*) : വളരെകാലമായി ഭൂമിപെരിൽപതിച്ചു അവരോ മററുള്ളവരോ ആ വക ഭൂമികളിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ സമ്മതിക്കാതെയിരിക്കുന്നവൎക്കു കരം കുറവുചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കേണോ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I believe penal taxation, against people who do not cultivate their lands, was urged in this House by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai himself, if I remember right. My submission is that that is not within the purview of the resolution now before the House.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവരോടുകൂടി മേടിക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I have absolutely no objection.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I beg to rise to a point of order. All the confusion that arose just a while ago was due to the fact that, when Mr. Kunjuraman stood up, Mr. Krishna Pillai sat down as though he had finished his speech.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There was no confusion at all.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I want to have a ruling, Sir, as to whether the member in possession of the House should sit down any time before he has actually finished his speech, merely because any other member has stood up for the purpose of asking a question. If it is ruled that the member in possession need sit down only when he has finished his speech, that would save the kind of confusion that we had some time back.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The right course is that only one member should be standing in the House at a time; therefore, the moment another member stands up, be it for putting a question, the member in possession must sit down.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, the taxing department of the State is hopelessly at sea when it comes to the question of direct taxation. It has no policy before it, as it had no policy behind it. When I moved for the abolition of income tax, the Income Tax Commissioner put forward the plea that that tax is imposed only on those who are able to pay, those who are able to bear the burden. I accepted the soundness of that argument, because that tax is imposed only upon those people who get incomes of Rs. 2,000 and more per annum. Now, what I ask the Land Revenue Commissioner is, 'why does he not introduce the same logic when it comes to land tax? Why does he not adopt the principle of taxing such landowners as are able to pay the tax?" If you want, for historical reasons, you may reduce the minimum taxable income from Rs. 2,000 as in the case for income tax to Rs. 200 for agricultural income in the case of land tax; that is to say, do not tax people who get less than Rs. 200 per annum from their lands. That is certainly a sound policy which ought to be pursued by any Government which has the welfare of the people at heart, especially the welfare of the agriculturists. I hope, Sir, the Settlement Memorandum will run on some such reasonable basis and not adopt the basis of taxation which was the fashion in the days of Akbar the Great and Raja Todar Mall. It was pointed out by the

[Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai.]

late Dewan Bahadur S. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, in his "Memorandum on the progress of the Madras Presidency during the last forty years of British Administration", a standard book on the subject of land tenures, published in 1893:

"A sudden and great reduction of incomes must, however, paralyse energy and bring discontent and despair; and when a large portion of the population is subjected to this operation, its injurious consequences can be readily conceived. A landholder's income which has been, say, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100 for 30 years, may, without causing permanent hardship be reduced perhaps to Rs. 1,500, Rs. 450, and Rs. 90 respectively by taxation. The deficiency in the income which is not much in excess of what one must be prepared for in the natural course of things, whether caused by changes in the price of commodities or in the value of money, may be met by effecting little economics in various directions and may even act as incentive to exertion without "compelling the persons affected to forego substantial comforts and conveniences. If the income be suddenly reduced to Rs. 1,020,"

(that is in the case of persons who were getting Rs. 2,000 per annum,)

"Rs. 250, and Rs. 50, not in individual cases but in the case of the majority of the population which derives its substance from land, whether in the capacity of landlords and rent receivers, farmers or agricultural labourers, the result cannot but be a great blow to the growing prosperity of the country."

Now, Sir, it is seen from the Report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, in paragraph 82,

"At present the price of paddy is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5 per *kotta*."

And, that was at the time the Report was submitted; now, I submit, it is much less; it is about Rs. 4-2as. per *kotta*.

"At this rate, the gross annual income from an acre, including Rs. 10, the value of straw, is Rs. 130 only. The cost of cultivation and the tax remaining the same, the net annual income dwindles down to Rs. 20 per acre."

It is much less than even Rs. 20, Sir, at the present moment. Therefore, if you adopt "the ability to pay" as the basis of taxation, all persons owning less than 10 acres of land may be relieved of land tax. At any rate, whatever be the method adopted to make the land tax proportionate to the cut proposed, 25 per cent as suggested by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, must be reduced from the total land tax. Therefore I support the resolution as amended by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): We have a resolution for a cut of 50 per cent. in the land tax, as well as an amendment for a cut of only 25 per cent. I support the amendment moved by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

Sir, that some relief is urgently needed for the agriculturists of the country will not admit of any doubt whatsoever. On a prior occasion, when we were discussing cut motions under the Land Revenue Demand, this House has given its opinion that some such relief as is now suggested must be given. Sir, these are extraordinary times; and extraordinary times call for extraordinary relief. The Law Officers of Government will take shelter behind legal quibbles. The question as to whether the tax paid by the people is rent or revenue cannot be,

inally settled unless we refer to the history of land tenures and the history of Travancore. But, whether land tax is rent or revenue, whatever be the point of view, for our consideration of the question there cannot be any difference of opinion as to the urgent need for relief. Let us take it for argument's sake that tax is rent. I submit, that is no argument why the agriculturist should be compelled to pay it out of his pocket in these days when he is not able to get even the cost of cultivation out of the yield from the land. There is not one landlord in the country who does not remit a portion of the rent due to him from the tenant. Therefore, even if tax is treated as rent, Government, the biggest landlord in the State, are bound, in fairness, to forego a portion of their dues in favour of the tax-payer.

We will take it that it is not rent but that it is revenue. If that is the case, then it is a matter of Royal Prerogative. By virtue of the prerogative of the Sovereign, the Government, in the interests of the subject, have to order a remission like this. We know, Sir, that in the history of Travancore in extraordinary times like these, Sovereigns used to command a remission of tax to relieve the distress of the people by giving what is called *karamilavu* in times of urgent necessity. Such being the case, as I observed at the very outset, these are extraordinary times. In agricultural economics, the most important thing to be considered is what is called the margin of profit. In agriculture we have to view it just like any other industry. There is what is called the cost of production. With regard to lands there is what is called the rent or the revenue that is due to Government. Then there is what is called the margin of profit. Considering the present economic depression, and also considering the fall in prices, we have to see whether there is any margin of profit for the agriculturists. I submit that the whole of the margin of profit is completely wiped off and it is the duty of the Government, a Government that is considering the prosperity and well-being of the subjects, and I hope every wise Government will do it, to order its affairs accordingly. Such a Government will certainly, in times of depression like these, order a remission of tax and give some relief to the suffering agriculturists. I would also observe that both wise statemanship and sound finance require that some such remission is absolutely necessary. Therefore, I support the amendment brought forward by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I support the motion as amended by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. It is an admitted fact, Sir, the agriculturists of the State are in a pitiable condition and the responsibility for bringing them down to their present hopeless condition depends upon the Government as well as upon nature. Sir, it is due to the apathy on the part of Government to look after the interests of the agriculturists in the State for the last so many years, in not looking after their irrigations, in not allowing sufficient money for agricultural loans and such other purposes, in not giving them easy means of communication to improve their conditions, the Government have done a

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

good lot to reduce the condition of the agriculturists in the State to their present pitiable position. Also as a result of the recent floods, their crops have been destroyed, their houses have been washed away in very many places and their condition has become most pitiable. Sir, it has been asked from the Government side whether re-settlement would not be a remedy for this purpose, Sir, if strangulation would be a remedy in the case of an ailing patient, then certainly re-settlement will be the remedy to better the condition of the agriculturists. We wonder, Sir, why the Government have not taken up the initiative in the matter of remission of tax before we brought this matter to the notice of the authorities concerned by this resolution and by some other means. Anyhow, in the interests of Government as well as the people, because the Government in our land exist for the people and we the people exist for the Government, I say, for our mutual interests, Sir, it is highly necessary that at least 25 per cent. reduction in the land tax ought to be given.

MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the member any objection if 50 per cent. reduction is given?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I have no objection to it. But there is this point to be considered. We, the representatives of the people, I mean the members of this House, have once unanimously agreed in this Session itself that 25 per cent of the land tax ought to be reduced and hence we cannot go behind that. So I support the amendment.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Sir, in supporting this amendment, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government one fact—that is this remission of land revenue must be made applicable to the Edavagai also. Otherwise, our neighbours will be enjoying all sorts of concessions and remission while we will be getting nothing at all.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Which Edavagai?

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): The Edavagai of Edapalli, consisting of five *pakuthies* and inhabited by nearly 80,000 people. Formerly it was the case that when land revenue concession was given, it was not extended to us also. So, I request the Government to be sympathetic in their attitude and extend to us also the same concessions and remissions that are given to our neighbours.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): Sir, I support the amendment before the House. In doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of Government that the people, especially the agriculturists of this country, are groaning under heavy taxation. As has been pointed out by the non-official members, this is an extraordinary time during which the agriculturists wish for concession from the Government in regard to land tax. If this 25 per cent. of remission is not granted as of right, I wish at least that out of charity this remission may be granted, for "Charity is Our household Divinity" is the motto in this State.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Sir I beg to offer a few remarks on the motion brought before the House. Having been an officer myself for a long time, accustomed to collecting Government dues, the resolution as it stands does not accord with my sense of responsibility, especially as this is one of a sweeping character.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether the member was collecting land revenue or excise revenue ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : I only said 'revenue.'

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : Is he supporting or opposing the motion ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : I oppose the motion. There are lands the income from which is sufficient to meet the cost of cultivation and also to meet the Government demand.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : Is the income from such lands sufficient to pay tax and to meet cultivation expenses or is it something more than that ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Something more, some balance is left. There is a large number of land owners who derive income for their buildings in towns.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) : May I know whether the member is aware that there is a special tax on income from rent ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Yes. There is a large number of land owners whose income is not taxed if the income is below Rs. 2,000. The income is only taxed when it exceeds a certain amount.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Sir, on a point of order. The member is talking to individual members and we are not able to follow the discussion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : He was not talking to individual members, but was only turning round to make himself more audible. Please talk a little louder, Mr. Nilakantan.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : I am of opinion that, if remission should be given at all, it should be given to those people who are actually suffering.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : The member said that land revenue is only paid by certain persons who receive a larger income than Rs. 2,000.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Is that a question you are asking, Mr. Asan?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Yes, Sir. I am asking whether there is any rule by which a person need pay land revenue only if he gets above a certain minimum.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : No.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : മെമ്പക്ക് കൃഷിജോലി പരിചയമുണ്ടോ ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : കുറച്ചുണ്ട്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I should think that the question of the knowledge of a member in regard to matters of agriculture does not arise. If any information is wanted of him about agriculture, that is a different matter.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Sir, the universal remission of tax will benefit those people also who do not suffer. Therefore, I do not support a motion of this universal kind. In cases where people have suffered, the Government have provided rules whereby remission of tax may be made.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member whether the Remission Rules in Travancore would benefit people who suffer on account of floods and other things?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I think so. I think the Government do remit tax in cases of real hardship.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are there any rules for that?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I am not aware of any rules, but I know that Government have remitted tax where there is a failure of crops.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, the member referred to certain rules. We are not aware of those rules. May I know whether the member is in the confidence of Government—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The rule is that when the Chair rises to speak, the other members sit down. Does Mr. Narayana Pillai want to put a question?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Yes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Please ask the question.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): The member in the course of his speech referred to certain rules and when questioned he is not prepared to disclose these rules. I want to know whether the member is in the special confidence of Government.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not allow that question. You may proceed, Mr. Nilakantan.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Sir, since this resolution helps those people who have not actually suffered, I oppose the motion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Who are the people that have not actually suffered?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): For instance, owners of dry lands.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What is the kind of produce to be obtained from dry lands?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Cocoanut and other things

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member say that the price of cocoanut has not gone down?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : It has gone down.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : By what percentage?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : By about 50 per cent.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Does the member believe the Report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : I believe in actual experience.

MR. A, S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know what was the price? May I know the price at which he was selling cocoanut four years back?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Five rupees per hundred.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What is the present price?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : A little over Rs. 2.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : So what is the percentage of reduction?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The answer to that question is obvious.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Does the member know that there are certain lands which are allowed to lie fallow because cultivation is not paying?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Yes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, I was in a difficulty to choose my position either to support the resolution of my friend Mr. Asan or to support the amendment of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. At any rate after my friend Mr. Nilakantan stood up to speak a few words and spoke, I resolved myself not to take up the position of Mr. Nilakantan as he appeared to be rather not very attractive, but to support the very modest demand of my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. But no one will be more glad than myself if Government were gracious enough to stretch a helping hand to the poor suffering agriculturists, with full remission for a few years.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : According to the member which is the reasonable figure, 25 or 50 per cent?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : If Government will look with sympathy at the question of helping the paddy cultivators for some years to come, till the economic depression completely disappears from the land, it will be really a grace on the part of the —

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I am not speaking of grace. Which is the reasonable figure according to the member, having regard to all the circumstances?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : It varies with the variety of persons. According to the Treasury Benches, it may take a downward course, while, according to the members on this side, it may take an upward course.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What is it according to the member?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): If left to myself I will wipe out the whole land revenue, at least for the time being, because I consider that agriculturists are the real backbone of the country; and the agricultural condition of our people is at a very low ebb.

With full sense of responsibility I ask members on this side of the House to realise that Nanjinad, the so-called granary of Travancore, is no more worth the name. Some two months ago 25% remission was given to the *ayacut* lands in Nanjinad for Kumbham *kist* this year. I saw in one paper an open attack by an ex-member of the Legislative Council. In that article he said that Government thought it fit to remit the land tax to the extent of 25 % because a large area of the land there was owned by Government officers.

The history of the remission of land tax is as follows. The lands in Nanjinad are classified into four divisions. One is *Ayacut* lands. *Padarapattam* lands consist of two kinds of lands, one tank bed conversions and *Thoram* lands and the last, *puduval* conversions. The remission of 25 per cent. was given only to the *ayacut* lands and that only on Government tax. Now there are two kinds of taxes. One is Government tax and the other *thoram*. There was very great difficulty to carry conviction to the Government. The Dewan came there and held a local enquiry. Government were very reluctant to allow remission with reference to *thoram* lands. *Thoram* lands may easily be brought under that classification as *ayacut* lands, as they also suffered equally with the latter I do not know what difficulties stood in the way of Government to treat both alike. The Dewan Peishkar raised the difficulty that the *thoram* lands stood entirely on a different footing from the *jenmom* lands. Either from the low produce or the damage to crops or the sale price of paddy these two lands stood on the same footing. But Government were not prepared to accept that position. Tank bed lands were obtained by converting tank beds into cultivable lands after they were put in auction. With regard to these lands, Government argued that when these lands were put to auction the bidders knew that these lands are divided into three categories and each *tharam* is to be levied and paid at varying rates of Rs. 36, 26 and less and because they willingly entered into such an agreement to pay they have no right for a reduction in the rates. I do not think that such an argument applies at all to the lands. If I pursue the argument, it will take more time. It is true that, in Nanjinad, paddy cultivation was being carried on from ever-so-many years back. But from my own experience I may say that the agriculture has been very much deteriorated and they are not able to provide even manure. The yield from the land has been very much reduced. The cultivators in Nanjinad have to depend upon proper and timely irrigation, manure, adequate exposure to sun and heat and lastly the seasonal winds. Now there has been a break in the natural and the usual course of wind and rain and this goes a great way to tell upon the production of cultivation.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Is it not the same case in north Travancore also?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I take it with great pleasure from Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.

What I was labouring to show is not that no remission should be given to north Travancore but that the cultivation in south Travancore depends more upon nature's verdict. On one occasion the late Dewan Mr. Watts observed that it was the Nanjinad people and their agriculturists who less troubled him and his Government and they needed only good and natural season and only cared for the measurement of water in the Kodayar Dam. If their 32 ft. could be provided, they were quite satisfied; thereby he referred to the characteristics of the Nanjinad people. That means they are so much absorbed in cultivation alone and earn their livelihood by that. Now the yield of the land has become very little. There is no paddy available for sale and if at all available, it does not get any price. Not only the last crop failed, but a series of crops so much so the people there have begun to fight shy of the lands.

One minute more and I have finished. Cultivation there requires some investment. The average expense per acre for cultivation is about Rs. 35 to 40. This being the expense for a season, the ryots can expect only too small an amount to pay the heavy tax. The average tax per acre in south Travancore is Rs. 16, a feature which is not prevailing in any part of India.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandam-Rural*): Sir, since some of the members on this side have spoken, some Government member may be called upon to speak so that we might know the position of Government.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is a good suggestion. Any how we have got only four minutes to 1-30.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*) : I support Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's motion for the reduction of 25 per cent. tax.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Is the resolution being put to vote now?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Krishna Menon is talking now.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*) : I support Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's amendment for the reduction of 25 per cent. tax I do not think it is necessary to speak further as several of my friends have already spoken in detail on the subject. As regards the question put by Mr. Kunjuraman, I think even 50 per cent. is not paid by the tenants to the owners owing to the fall in price and failure of crop by the damage done by floods and heavy rains. If the concession is to be allowed, it must be extended to the Edavaka lands of Edappalli and Kilimanoor Chiefs also. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) : I move that the question be now put.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. N. E. Varughese was on his legs,

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : സർ, എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഭേദഗതിയെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തൊട്ടുക്കു നേരിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നിമിത്തം ഉൽപന്നസാധനങ്ങളുടെ വില കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിൽ രണ്ടുപക്ഷത്തിനു അവകാശമില്ല. ഗവൺമെന്റു പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഏതു പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് നോക്കിയാലും അധഃപതനം നിമിത്തം ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റേയും വരവു കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുകാണാം. ഈ കുറവിനുകാരണം നികുതിദായകന്മാർക്കു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള കഷ്ടപ്പാടിനെ മാററാത്തതുതന്നെയാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ രാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്ക് അധഃപതനം ഉണ്ടെന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റു ധരിച്ചിട്ടും ജനങ്ങളോടു ദാക്ഷിണ്യപൂർവ്വം പെരുമാറുന്നു എന്നു പറയത്തക്ക യാതൊരു ലക്ഷ്യങ്ങളും ഗവൺമെന്റു കാണിക്കുന്നുമില്ല. നേരെമറിച്ചു ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി മുമ്പൊരവസരത്തിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദം വന്നപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെന്റവലംബിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിലയും ഇന്നു ലാമെമ്പർ ചോദിച്ച ചോദ്യങ്ങളും കൊണ്ടു ഇങ്ങനെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ജനങ്ങളോടു ഗവൺമെന്റിനു യാതൊരനുഭാവവുമില്ലെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു.

The Assembly rose for lunch at 1-32 P. M.

The House re-assembled at 2-15 P. M. the Deputy President presiding.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : റേഞ്ചിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളെക്കാൾ ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളാണ് അധികമായി ഇന്ന് കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ സങ്കടാവസ്ഥ മനസിലാകണമെങ്കിൽ വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കണം.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ സർക്കീട്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ അവർക്ക് സഞ്ചരിക്കുവാനും താമസിക്കുവാനും സൗകര്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമെ അവർ സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നുള്ളു. അഥവാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വന്നാൽതന്നേയും സാധുക്കളുടെ കഷ്ടതകളെക്കുറിച്ച് അറിയാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നില്ല. സൗകര്യമായി എവിടെ എങ്കിലും താമസിച്ചിട്ട് മടങ്ങിപ്പോരികയും ഉൾനാട്ടിൽ ക്ഷാമം ബാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്കയും ചെയ്യും. ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ സങ്കടം ശരിയായി മനസിലാക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ, ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി മുതലായ വലിയ

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആരേയും അറിയിക്കാതെ ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സർപ്രൈസ്‌വിസിററ് നടത്തണം. അവിടെ കാണുന്ന ജനങ്ങളോടു അവർ ചോദിക്കണം. "അല്ലയോ സഹോദരാ! നിങ്ങൾ ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെകരം കൊടുത്തുവോ" എന്നു ചോദിക്കണം.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): ഇന്നത്തെ വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇങ്ങിനെ ചോദിക്കുമോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അങ്ങിനെ ചോദിക്കണം. ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെ കരംകൊടുത്തില്ല എന്നു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ട് കൊടുത്തില്ല എന്ന് ചോദിക്കണം. വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിയതിനു ശേഷമാണ് കരംകൊടുത്തതെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിനെ നോട്ടുചെയ്യണം.

വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെക്കണ്ടാൽ "കുഞ്ഞേ! ഈ മാസത്തെഫീസ് കൊടുത്തുവോ"എന്നു ചോദിക്കണം. അവരുടെ രക്ഷകർത്താക്കന്മാരേയും കണ്ടു ഈ വിവരം ചോദിക്കണം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): ഇങ്ങിനെ ചോദിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളുടെ പഠിത്തത്തിന് വല്ല തടസ്സവും ഉണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഒരു തടസ്സവും ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): പിന്നെ എന്തിന് അവർ ചോദിക്കുന്നു?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അവർ ജനക്ഷേമത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു ചോദിച്ചു മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെ മുന്നറിവു കൊടുക്കാതെ ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിൽ ചെന്ന് ചോദിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇവിടെ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം വാസ്തവമാണെന്ന് ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): മുന്നറിവു കൊടുത്തിട്ട്ചെന്ന് ചോദിച്ചാലും അവർപരമാർത്ഥം പറയുകയില്ലേ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വന്നുചോദിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇന്നവിധത്തിൽ പറയണമെന്ന് അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു പറയിപ്പിച്ചതാണെന്ന് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് തോന്നാതിരിക്കുവാനാണ് സർപ്രൈസ്‌വിസിററ് നടത്തണമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞതു്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ പറയുന്നതെല്ലാം സംശയത്തോടുകൂടിയല്ലേ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും വീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I disallow Mr. Asan's question.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ യഥാർത്ഥം മനസിലാക്കാമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

കരം ഇളവു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതുകൊണ്ടു തക്കതായ പ്രയോജനമില്ല, ധനികന്മാർക്കു മാത്രമേ അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗുണമുണ്ടാകുന്നുള്ളു, കരംകൊടുക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നവരെ അതിൽനിന്നും തടയുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്, എന്നൊക്കെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് എനിക്കു് പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് സാധുക്കളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും സാധുക്കളായ കൃഷിക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണു്. സാധുക്കളുടെ രക്ഷിതാക്കൾ എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ഏതാനും ധനികന്മാരെയാണു്. ഈ ധനികന്മാരുടെയിടയിൽ പണം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ സാധുക്കൾക്കു് രക്ഷയുള്ളു. കരം ഇളവുചെയ്യുന്നതുനിമിത്തം വല്ല മിച്ചവുമുണ്ടാകുന്നുഎങ്കിൽ അതു് സാധുക്കൾക്കു കടംവാങ്ങിക്കാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കരം ഇളവു ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ധനവാനും സാധുവിനും ഒരുപോലെ പ്രയോജനകരമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണു്.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നവരല്ലേ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അതെ.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, I am unable to support the resolution in its present form. In the first place, the resolution is not definite. The first part of the resolution says: "This Assembly recommends to the Government that 50 per cent. of the *land revenue* due for the year 1109 be remitted . It is not clear what exactly is meant by the expression "land revenue". The expression 'land revenue' includes a variety of items. It includes *Sanchayam*, *Ayacut* and a number of other items. I doubt whether the mover intends to include all of them. My doubt is strengthened by the amendment moved by Mr. Kunjukrisna Pillai. In his speech, he gave an idea of the loss of revenue that would result by accepting his amendment of 25 per cent. remission. He said that the loss would come to about Rs. 8 lakhs. The receipts under '*Ayacut*' current revenue alone come to Rs. 32 lakhs. 25 per cent. of that would come to Rs. 8 lakhs. So, if the expression "Ayacut Current Revenue" is substituted for "land revenue". I am willing to accept that part of the resolution. My second objection is that the resolution raises more than one issue. The first part of the resolution is a distinct issue. The second raises a different issue.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I have no objection to accept the amendment.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): It is the mover of the resolution who should accept it.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I am willing to have my amendment worded as Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar desires.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Let us hear what Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar has to say.

MR. T. P RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): The second part of the resolution is that the arrears of revenue due at present be realised only with the last instalment of 1109 without interest. The budget will show that at the beginning of 1109 there is likely to be an accumulated arrears of Rs. 3 lakhs. The mover wants that these arrears should not be recovered till the last instalment of 1109. Since this raises a distinct issue, and since in connection with a discussion on the demand for the Land Revenue Department this House has already passed a token motion specifically recommending the putting off of all cocercive action under all heads of current revenue as well as arrears till the end of 1109". I commend for the consideration of the mover, whether the latter part of the resolution, namely "and that the arrears of revenue at present due be realised without interest only with the last instalment of 1109 may not be deleted, and whether he will accept that amendment. If, for any reason. he does not see his way to accept my amendment for moving which I would request the permission of the Chair, I would suggest that the President, in the exercise of his power, split up the resolution into two and put each part separately for being voted upon.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I want a ruling from the Chair whether amendments could be brought before the House without previous notice.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: With the permission of the Chair, amendments could be moved.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): That is why I sought the permission of the Chair. I knew the Rule.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I would like to hear the amendment.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): The first amendment is to substitute the words "Ayacut current revenue" for the words "land revenue". The second amendment is that the latter part of the resolution be omitted. Under the rules, interest at 6 per cent. is recoverable on all arrears. There is no justification for the position that this low rate of interest should not be recovered.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is 6 per cent a low rate of interest?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): It is sufficiently low.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I want to know whether the member is moving one amendment or two distinct amendments. If so, I ris e to a point of order as to whether one member can move two amendments at the same time.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I only move for the modification of the resolution as it is. There is only one resolution before the House and my amendments whatever their number relate to that. What I say is that the resolution, as it is, could not be accepted because it is indefinite and because it raises more than one issue. Even if the mover would not accept my second amendment, I would propose that the resolution be split up when it is put to the vote.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Has the member moved his amendment in due form?

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I have done so.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, I support Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Are you seconding his amendment?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Yes. The necessity for substituting the word "Ayacut current revenue" is clear. For, it may otherwise mean that land revenue now held over under administrative orders to be paid next year should also be reduced by 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. as the case may be. I suppose that is not the intention of the mover. Then with respect to the latter part of the resolution, it may be seen that it is in some sort of conflict with the previous portion, which is quite distinct from the subsequent portion. The latter portion reads as follows: "that the arrears of revenue at present due be realised without interest only with the last instalment of 1109". That is to say, arrears of land revenue now due will have to be carried over to the next year and to be realised certainly, but only with the last instalment of 1109. "Last instalment of 1109", I take to mean, the last instalment of revenue due in the year 1109. Now, the arrears at present due may include a revenue which is due under stay orders passed in the previous year or this year. According to the resolution, arrears would admit of no remission. Why should it be so if loss has occurred this year? If on the other hand," the land revenue for 1109" is to include the arrears also, 50 per cent. reduction has to be made in the arrears as well, as the resolution stands.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Am I to take it that 50 per cent. reduction is to be made in the land revenue for the year 1109.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Land revenue " due for the year 1109" may mean land revenue which would be current for the coming year, plus what is held over for 1109. In other words, it may include arrears of revenue postponed to be paid next year. Thus the proposed remission would affect the arrears according to the first part of the resolution, while according to the second part, ther, would be no room for remission. So the resolution is in self-conflicet.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know, are the arrears realised in 1108 but due for 1107, revenue for 1108 *i. e.*, are the arrears of the previous year, revenue realised this year?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : If it is payable this year it is revenue due this year those realised already have ceased to be revenue due.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : If, on the other hand, it is postponed to be paid next year.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : It will be revenue due for the next year ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : How does the member distinguish revenue due in the year 1109 and for the year 1109 ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Yes, "in" relates to the period *during* which payment has to be made, the other, "*for*" relates to the period on account of which, it has to be paid. That is the distinction I draw between "in" and "for". It does not make much difference the question is, whether the amount is payable next year, no matter whether it becomes payable or is made payable. Specification of the period on account of which revenue is due is connoted by the expression "for." What is actually due for 1108 may still be held over for the next year. It then becomes due for the next year. That is the distinction so far as I can see; that does not obviate the difficulty involved in the resolution since the difference if any is of no consequence. So, I point out that the resolution of Mr. Asan which is multiplex, is vitiated to some extent by ambiguities. Therefore the last portion may be totally omitted.

There is another reason. As Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar said, this House has already passed a motion while discussing the Budget that, for a period of six months, the arrears will have to be held over, so as to make them realisable in Dhanu next year. After this House has committed itself to that view, to ask this House to review it by means of a part resolution tacked on to a major resolution is not proper.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Which is the major reresolution ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : That part of the resolution urging 50 per cent. reduction is the major one. The other portion is a minor part tacked on to it; so it is in my view certainly, though not probably so in Mr. Asan's view. Thus, I am of opinion that the latter part of the resolution does not hang well together with the previous portion, implying as it does some latent contradiction and going much further than the motion already passed. Anyway, that portion should be struck out, if Mr Asan is not prepared to amend it. So, I agree with Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar's view as regards the second part of the resolution.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Sir, I am concerned more with the merits of the matter than with the technicalities and the very insignificant defects that can be found on a scrutiny of the resolution as it is worded. I see no objection in accepting Mr. Ramasubba

Aiyar's suggestion that for the words 'land revenue', 'Ayacut current revenue' may be substituted. I believe, after all, what Mr. Asan meant is only that and nothing else. As for the expression "land revenue" even the Government Benches are not consistent in its interpretation. They have been interpreting it at different times in different ways for different purposes. If it is a question of finding out the amount of land revenue and for calculating 40 per cent. of that they put one interpretation, and another, at another time. We are concerned with the *ayacut* current revenue so far as this resolution is concerned and on that basis I make my remarks.

As for the other techincal objection, even though the House once passed a motion putting off the collection of revenue for six months, I do not see any insurmountable difficulty in accepting the proposal contained in Mr. Asan's resolution, which is, more to the advantage of the tax-payer than the one already dealt with. I am confining my remarks to the merits of the matter. I was very much pained and at the same time amused at the utter lack of sympathy that was manifested in the questions that came from the official benches when some members on this side of the House were speaking. We see people suffering and very badly suffering; prices of things have gone down; people are not able to get the return for their labour. The whole country is in the throes of a great economic crisis. Then the question comes from the official benches why don't you advocate remission of taxes;" "why don't you do this, that and the other." Well Sir, I do not want to repeat them. They are merely the result of the utter inability of the questioners to understand the condition of things in the country or of utter callousness. The one great fact is that the officers of the Travancore Government are even today allowed to draw their pay in its entirety without any reduction whatsoever, and I say they are not able to sympathise.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That has nothing to do with the resolution regarding land revenue remission under discussion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum Rural*): I say that has much to do with the resolution before the House. The Retrenchment Committee recommended—

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Mr. Thanu Pillai is transgressing the ordinary limits of procedure. It is not open to any member to controvert the President's remarks.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai, you are not in order.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I will make my position clear. The Retrenchment Committee recommended reduction of salaries. That is one of the means of finding funds to compensate any deficit that may arise if this concession is granted.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Please confine your remarks to the resolution under debate.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : I was referring to the proceedings of the Retrenchment Committee to find out means of retrenchment to meet the deficit that may arise in case the resolution is accepted.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : So far as methods of raising revenue are concerned, you are in order. And when you cast observations on the mentality of officers and say that they are allowed to draw their pay even to this day without any reduction, that I say, is not proper.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Then, I will refer to some other aspect of the question. It is surely regrettable that Government are not in a position to understand the real state of affairs in this country. When we come and tell Government the people are suffering, Government are not able to understand it. All manner of questions come from the Government Benches. To me, those questions appear to be the result of a thoroughly inadequate appreciation of the state of affairs in the country. I do not want to stress the point any further. Sir, I wish to get a definite statement from the Government Benches whether or not they fully realise that the people of the country at present stand in need of relief. A very clear statement is called for. Are the Government still in doubts? Or are they satisfied with the situation and going to remain quiet?

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery cum Peermade II*): May I ask, are they liable to feel any need for anything?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): An answer to this kind of question will be ruled out of order.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You need not then answer that question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Even otherwise, I did not propose to answer, Sir.

So, as I said already, I wish to get a definite statement from the Government whether they are not satisfied that the situation demands that the agriculturists be given substantial relief by Government.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : May I know, who are the people that are suffering?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Will not an answer to that question also be ruled out of order?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : May I know, are the labourers suffering?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : An answer to this kind of question may be ruled out of order

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I think, whether the Chair is going to rule out a particular question is not a matter with which the member is concerned. It is for the Chair to decide whether a question is in order or otherwise. And so, Mr. Thanu Pillai, you are quite at liberty to answer the question. If there is any objection, the Chair will then intervene

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Yes, Sir. It is the officers who get salaries quite out of proportion to the requirements of the situation that feel no difficulty now. Their resources are full. It is only the poor cultivator that stands in need of help.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I ask the member, are the field labourers sufferers?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): The field labourers do not get enough by way of wages. Sir, these are very rudimentary things and I submit to the House that these questions only amuse me when they come especially from the Law Member of the House. Anyhow, the agriculturist is hard hit and he stands in need of substantial relief.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Do the tappers engaged in rubber tapping get anything as cooly now-a-days.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): No, he does not get. Probably he gets very little work; that is what I understand.

Now Sir, so the situation demands relief to be given. Next we have to consider the kind of relief that has to be granted. The Government say that much has been done, all that is possible has been done. We shall see what is it they have done. They have, no doubt, provided for some more loans. When the economic condition of the agriculturist is becoming worse and worse, what is the effect, I ask, of making him more and more indebted, *for the debts hereafter*. True, you give him more loans, but how does it improve his position. Is that the way to give him relief? In the first year you give him some loan; second year also you do that. Are you going to be satisfied with granting that every year? Sir, when is he expected to get out of the situation created by this kind of help, namely, of giving him more and more loans and making him more and more indebted? All his debts are heaped one upon another so that, at a future time, he will find it absolutely impossible to clear them. The time has come when he can openly tell the Government that he does not want any more loans. The situation demands that he must get substantial relief; and such relief, in one form, is remission of tax. Sir, considering the situation in the country, there is absolutely nothing fantastic even in our recommending full remission of tax for the year, but we do not go so far. We are asking for only one-fourth remission. Where is the irresponsibility or fantasticality in it?

It has been pointed out, Sir, that by granting the remission suggested by the resolution, the Government would be deprived of about eight lakhs of rupees; I can see that. But I would again ask the Government Benches 'what is this amount considering the amount of relief that the hard-hit agriculturist of the country would be getting by the grant of this remission'? Are the Government so poor as not to be able to afford this small loss in their revenue?

Sir, to come to the Retrenchment Committee again, we recommended a cut in the salaries of officers about two years ago. What have

the Government done with regard to that? Why are they so solicitous of the fat salaries of their officers and so indifferent about the welfare of the poor agriculturist whose money is even now squeezed out of him? Where is the justification for that? Is there an iota of justification, I ask the Government Benches. If the Government had given effect to our recommendations regarding the cut in the officers' salaries, that would have brought in about three lakhs of rupees to Government every year. We recommended certain rates of reduction for the different grades of offices; now, we would go further and suggest much higher rates of reduction. The situation in the country is so bad now. Government can easily make up ten lakhs of rupees by effecting proper retrenchment. In fact, I thought the official members would voluntarily and willingly come forward and say "we are, prepared to forego a substantial portion of our salaries to help our poor brethren". Instead of that, what do we find? I do not wish to dwell upon it further. The rates of reduction in the salaries of officers recommended by the Retrenchment Committee should now be doubled or even trebled. Instead of effecting retrenchment, the Government have multiplied expenditure in various directions. Is it not because they view the situation light-heartedly that they incur unncessary expenditure and create new posts like those of the Deputy Durbar Physicians? Why not cut short expenditure and help the agriculturist who is the backbone of the country? Where is the absurdity or irresponsibility in our suggestion? When the people come forward and pray 'we are in difficulties; we cannot pay the full tax; kindly give us some small remission', the reply of Government is 'No; we cannot do it; you must pay to the last pie'. Sir, it is astonishing that the Government should take this attitude towards the people. I expect that the Government and their officers would be more reasonable.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I move that the question be now put.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is a motion for closure. I think it is only fair that the official side is given an opportunity to explain the position of Government.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, the resolution moved by Mr. Asan consists of two parts. The first part says that 50 per cent. of the land revenue due for the year 1109 should be remitted; and the second part says that the arrears of revenue at present due be realised without interest only with the last instalment of 1109. In the course of the discussion, two amendments were moved. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai moved an amendment that, instead of 50 per cent, 25 per cent. of the land revenue be remitted. Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar pointed out certain patent defects in the resolution as moved by Mr. Asan. Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar stated that 'land revenue' will include not only *Ayacut* revenue but also miscellaneous receipts such as receipts from Sanchayam and other items. He therefore moved that '*Ayacut* current revenue' be substituted for 'land revenue'. Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar also moved that the

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

second part of the resolution be deleted. Sir, I wish to confine myself to the resolution as it stands though, the arguments I advance may apply to the amendments also.

From the speeches made on the other side of the House, I find that official members are being charged with callousness and indifference. Sir, I beg to state that the official members are as well aware of the hardships of the people as the non-official members. (*Hear, hear.*) One member even went to the extent of saying that the official members do not go about the country, but draw conclusions sitting at their tables and make whatever recommendations they like. Sir, I beg to differ from my friends on the other side. The official members, at any rate, the touring officers, do go about and do see with their own eyes, what is happening in the country.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Does the Law Member also do that?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I said 'touring officers'; I do not think that the Law Member is a touring officer.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*); Did the member put to the ryots the questions suggested by Mr. Varughese? (*Laughter.*) I hope the member is a touring officer.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Whether I put those questions or not, I know for myself the real hardship the ryots are suffering. So far as I am concerned, there is no necessity for making surprise visits to the rural parts and to ask the children there whether they have paid their school-fees. I know enough of the country.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member grant the position taken up by us?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The member will understand my position as I go on explaining it.

I only want to point out that we, on this side of the House, are as much alive to the great economic distress in the country as the representatives of the people on the other side. I may also point out that Government have really done something more than the mere distribution of loans. Mr Thanu Pillai said that we are only advancing loans and making the ryots more and more indebted. Sir, Government are not at all anxious to distribute money to the ryots and increase their burden but they have made provision for granting loans because the representatives of the people have repeatedly prayed for it.

As Mr. Sivatanu Pillai pointed out, Government have granted 25 per cent. remission in Nanjinad, for the last Kumbham crop. Government have also stayed the collection of tax due for the *kayal* and *punja*

lands for 1108. The question of granting some remission in the case of these lands is now being very seriously considered. Government have granted 50 per cent. remission to the Kandukrishi tenants by reducing the *nirak* rate of paddy from 24 chs. to 12 chs. per *para*. In the case of arrears of tax of Re. 1 and less, Government have reduced the demand notice fee from 4 chs. to 2 chs. and, in the case of arrears of 4 chs. and less, no demand notice fee is being levied. And, ever so many applications for the extension of time, for repayment of agricultural loans, *tharavila*, etc., have been sanctioned.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know the total amount of these reductions made in favour of the ryots?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The Kandukrishi concession alone comes to one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*); Does that benefit the Government or the general public in the land?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It benefits the cultivators of those lands.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether that remission relates to the public revenues?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I say, the remission has been granted to the cultivator; and the cultivator has been benefited by it.

Then, Sir, in the case of damages caused by floods, as was pointed out the other day by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, it is not merely 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. remission that the Government are contemplating to give. There may be cases where full remission may have to be granted.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether the question of flood damages was raised in the course of this debate?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I am referring to what Government have done and what they intend doing. The department is now collecting statistics regarding the area in which crops have been completely damaged; and I may even tell the House that, where Government are convinced that the crops have been completely damaged, it is not 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. remission that they are going to grant, but it may be complete remission. (*Hear, hear.*)

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): Has the member come across gardens which have been completely damaged gardens in which all the cocoanut and arecanut trees have been completely destroyed by pestilence?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): There are such gardens.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : Do such garden s deserve complete remission ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is a question that ought to be settled during the Settlement. In some gardens, trees have been destroyed; in others new trees have been planted. The question of remitting the tax on the former and imposing tax on the latter is a general question.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Should the ryots wait for remission in such cases, till the next Settlement ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Throughout the State there will be several gardens in which trees might have been destroyed and several others in which new trees might have come up. This is a general question which can be tackled only at the general Settlement. That is what I think.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Can the ryots get the yield, they were getting from the lost trees, from the trees that have come into existence ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The yield from the new trees may make up for the loss in yield from trees which have been destroyed.

Sir, I submit I may be allowed to go on, I do not want to make a long speech. The question has been discussed threadbare on a former occasion.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Does the member give an assurance that, in the case of failure of crops due to floods, there will be complete remission?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Government will consider that question sympathetically and do all that is possible.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : What about crops which have been partially damaged ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Such cases will also be considered. Government are collecting statistics as to the area where crops have been completely damaged and where they have been only partially damaged. The question, whether complete remission in the former cases and partial remission in the latter cases should not be granted, will be very seriously considered.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : What about the lands in which, on account of flood havoc, no cultivation can be attempted even next year ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The case of such lands also will be taken into consideration.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Might it not be taken that it is on consideration of all the facts, this variety of circumstances, that a wholesale remission is required ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : In deserving cases, of course, Government will give remission. But the proposal that there should be a general remission is one that I cannot accept.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that the ayacut land revenue is only Rs. 32 lakhs. This is the figure given in the budget. This is the amount which the Financial Secretary hopes will be collected in 1109, But the total ayacut revenue amounts to about Rs. 36 lakhs the figure I gave last time; 50 per cent. of this is Rs. 18 lakhs, and 25 per cent. is Rs. 9 lakhs. But Mr. Asan does not want to stop with the remission of Rs. 50 per cent. of land tax. He wants the collection of all the arrears due for the current year to be postponed till the last *kist* in 1109, and then the arrears should be collected without interest. I can assure the House that, if this resolution is given effect to, not one man will pay a cash out of the arrears till Medam 1109. What do the arrears come to ? I am afraid they will be larger than what the Financial Secretary anticipates. The balance at the end of 1108 will come to something like Rs. 10 lakhs. The arrears of 1107 alone were Rs. 7½ lakhs and out of this we have collected only Rs. 5½ lakhs.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Why should the budget have been so under estimated ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The budget is based on collection and not on demand.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I may tell the member that the framing of the budget does not arise in this connection.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The arrears of the land revenue at the end of last year were about Rs. 7½ lakhs.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) May I know the total revenue out of which this amount fell in arrears ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) About forty lakhs.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : So the people are unable to pay to the extent of one-fourth ? Sir, I wish to elucidate a fact. Is it that the tax-payers are not able to pay tax up to the end of this year to the limit of one-fourth of what is due ? Am I to understand like that ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I know this much, Sir, that, very many people who could pay have been postponing payment, hoping that, when the Assembly meets, a resolution may be passed recommending remission and postponement and I know for certain that several of them have

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

simply postponed payment hoping that the resolution for postponement would be passed and given effect to as was done last year. I have been told so by some of the Tahsildars.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, is that statement made on the basis of the report of the Tahsildars?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is that based upon any written report?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Has the member promised the Tahsildars that he will see the resolution is not passed?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question also need not be answered.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, if this resolution recommending fifty per cent. remission is given effect to, there will be a fall in the revenue of about Rs. 18 lakhs, and if the remission is 25 per cent., the fall will be 9 lakhs. Now add to that the arrears that will accumulate till the end of this year. I may say that this may come to about Rs. 10 lakhs.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Assuming that these arrears have to be accounted for on the basis of inability to pay—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is a hypothetical question.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): These ten lakhs will not be paid till Medom 1109 and then the department will have to start coercive steps for the collection. In the course of three months it may not be possible to collect more than three or four lakhs and at the end of 1109 out of the arrears of 10 lakhs there will still remain a balance of 7 lakhs. Even if you grant 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. remission, there will still be some arrears in the demand for the year. On the whole the total loss in revenue in 1109, if the resolution is carried out, will be not less than Rs. 30 lakhs. I only suggest to the House that they should consider the consequences of such a step. Is it possible for Government to forego a revenue of Rs. 30 lakhs in one year and then function efficiently? This is a very serious matter and the members on the other side who really represent the people should consider this matter very seriously.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Is there not a surplus?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I am saying that the current revenue is going to be down by 30 lakhs of rupees and that is a very serious matter.

Another point that I want to bring to the notice of the House is that the resolution with the amendment of Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar, says that 25 per cent. of the *ayacut* current revenue should be remitted. Now I take it, Sir, that this will apply to the tax collected from all lands. We have in Travancore somewhere about 195,000 acres of wet lands and nearly 290,000 acres of dry lands belonging to the *Jenmies*, Devaswoms and *Madampimars*, from which Government are getting only one-eighth, one-fourth and one-half assessment. If this resolution is *to be* carried out, then it will certainly apply also to these lands belonging to the *Jenmies*, Devaswoms and *Madampimars* for which Government are not getting full assessment.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Do not the landowners in such cases pay *michavaram* and other dues to the *Jenmies* ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The land holders do so.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know the special objection in the case of such lands ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Government are now getting only one-eighth, one-fourth and one-half of the assessment from the cultivators of such lands. This is a concession shown to these people and you want a further concession to be shown to them by giving a general remission of 50 per cent. or 25 per cent.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Will the burden of having to pay tax be equally heavy on them if as suggested by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai, the rate of assessment and *michavaram* are taken into consideration ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Sir, they should request the *Jenmies* to give remission. Why cannot they reasonably ask the *Jenmies* to give them a remission of 50 per cent. of the *michavaram* ?

Then again, Sir, the other day there was an interpellation about lands in the concession area belonging to the K. D. H. P. Company. They are now paying tax for forty-four thousand acres at half a rupee per acre. I believe that this resolution will apply to these also.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Does the member seriously say that this concession will apply to those lands also, in spite of the agreement between the Company and the Government ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : It applies to all lands paying land tax.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : Do those lands—

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : One gentleman should speak at a time.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Do those lands come under *ayacut*?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): They come under lands paying land revenue.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): My question was whether they come under *ayacut*?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The Financial Secretary informs me that they come under *ayacut*.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the revenue from the lands in the possession of the K. D. H. P. Company is not in accordance with a special agreement?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have already answered that question, Sir.

To me, it seems that if the resolution is carried and given effect to, it will apply to the lands with the K. D. H. P. Company also. Then, Sir, there are lands in municipal areas—

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know from the member whether this will not apply to lands belonging to officials?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): In regard to lands owned by officials, may I know whether there is any harm in reducing their pay and giving them a remission of tax?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I rise to a point of order. That question does not arise.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It does not arise.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, the question was raised by the Law Member whether the resolution, if given effect to, would apply also to lands owned by officials? Hence the necessity for my question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I myself did not hear it, and very few members have heard that question. So, let us ignore that. Does Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai mean to put a question?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Somehow I happened to hear Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai's question and so I put this question.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Rent on buildings in municipal towns has not gone down and yet the concession asked for in the resolution will apply also to the land on which these buildings stand.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): How is the Revenue Commissioner sure that the house rent has not gone down?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is my experience.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*); My experience is otherwise. I have got my houses in Quilon the rents for which have all gone down.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, my point is this, that to all these classes of lands the concession sought for will apply if the resolution as it stands or as it is amended is passed.

Sir, my friend, the Law Member, put some questions to a member about the difference between rate and tax. Tax, it will be admitted, Sir, is the first charge on lands. After meeting the cultivation expenses, the landowner should naturally pay the tax due to Government. It was asked whether under the present conditions the landowner or the cultivator will get enough to meet the cultivation expenses and pay the tax. Well, Sir, some gentlemen on the other side quoted the figures in the Report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee. I am sorry I have not got it here. There I think, we have shown that, even after meeting all the cultivation expenses and after paying the tax due to Government, there is still a margin of profit left in the hands of the ryot.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is that so in all cases ?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam*): What is the margin of profit ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The margin of profit is somewhat less than what it was a few years ago, but there is still a margin of profit left; and if you take the tax as the first charge on lands I think that, if after meeting the cultivation expenses, there is a margin of profit, it is only fair that the tax is paid.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know the exact amount of the margin of profit ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I think it is given in the Report. I believe it is 20 rupees per acre in Nanjinad. After meeting the cultivation expenses and after paying the tax, the margin will be somewhere about twenty rupees per acre.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Is the Land Revenue Commissioner sure that there is a margin of profit in all kinds of cultivation?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not say so, but in the case of paddy and cocoanut, there is certainly this margin.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): But they are not the only cultivations in Travancore. There is tapioca which is the occupation of the poor. Does it leave any margin of profit ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have not calculated it. But from my enquiries in the course of the economic depression enquiry, I am convinced that there is a margin of profit left in the hands of most cultivators.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): What is the margin of profit ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have not got the report with me.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): I have got it.

(The member rose from his seat to give the book to the Land Revenue Commissioner.)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar, the rules do not allow a member getting up and giving a book to another member.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, my point is this. In the case of paddy and cocoanut, which are the most important crops in Travancore, even at the existing market rates, after meeting the cultivation expenses, there is enough left to pay tax.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know from the member whether he is prepared to increase the income tax ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That does not arise in this connection, Sir.

Mr. Velayudhan Pillai said that the commutation rate was eleven chackrams per *para*. That was the rate fixed during Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao's time. But at that time the landowners were paying half the tax in money and half in kind in the Trivandrum Division and three-fourth in money and one-fourth in kind in the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions. Now the commutation rate for the half share in Trivandrum Division, and for the three-fourth share in Quilon and Kottayam Divisions which was fixed at the Settlement, was six chackrams per *para*. For the remaining half share in Trivandrum Division and the quarter share in Quilon and Kottayam Divisions the rate was fixed at 11 chackrams per *para*.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The average commutation rate of paddy is therefore $8\frac{1}{2}$ chs per *para* in Trivandrum and 7 1/4 chs per *para* in the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions. The present market price of paddy is certainly higher than these.

Then a word about cocoanuts. The assessment on cocoanut was fixed on the basis of the price which prevailed in 1012. In that year the price of cocoanut was only 25 chs. per hundred.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Is the standard of living the same as in those years ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No; it has risen. We are spending a lot of money on travels by motor car and on other luxuries.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Has the cost of administration gone up?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : By four times?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The rates of assessment were fixed at a time when the prices of commodities were lower than those now prevailing.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : What about the wages of labourers?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : They have gone down.

Sir, Government have done everything in their power to help the landowners. They have reduced the commutation rate of paddy for *kandukrishi* tax, the demand notice fees and also the tax on rubber lands, from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 per acre.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know the salary of the head of the department in the year 1012?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I do not know.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That question need not be answered.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether the proportion in the fall of commodity prices and the taxable capacity of the people is the same or has the taxable capacity of the people gone down?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I accept the opinion of the member.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : The member said that when Government reduced the tariff rates from 6 fanams to 3 fanams, the reduction has been to the market rate.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Yes.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : And Government are now getting the value of the paddy at the market rate?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Yes.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Will he concede that it is less than the prevailing market rate at the time?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Yes.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : The present rate is about 12 chs. Will Government see that if there is no concession in this matter Government do no stand to get anything more in the matter?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Tax-payers have to incur more expenses if payment is made in kind. They have to carry the paddy to Sirkar

granaries for which they have to incur transport charges. This they are saving now.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : May I know whether in spite of the reduction of tax on rubber lands from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 per acre the planters are able to pay the tax ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I think they will be able to pay very soon. The price of rubber has gone up a little. Tapping has been commenced in North and Central Travancore.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : What I want to know is not whether they *will be able* to pay now but whether they *were* able to pay till now ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : All that I have said is that Government have to reduce the tax on rubber lands from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 per acre.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : May I know whether all of them have begun tapping ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : In Central and North Travancore, probably when Mr. Raman Pillai left Kottayam tapping was not begun. It is nearly two weeks since he left North Travancore. By the time he returns, he will find that planters have begun tapping.

It will be seen from what I have said that Government are not unaware of the difficulties of the ryots. They are doing all they could in their power to help the ryots. If this resolution is passed and given effect to the Government will have to lose something like Rs. 30 lakhs in the land revenue. With such a fall in revenue, how can Government function ? Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai rightly pointed out that land revenue is the only stable revenue and all others are fluctuating revenues, and if this stable revenue is to be cut down by 50 per cent ; how will Government function? I leave it to the House to answer this question.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, my resolution is to remit 50 per cent. of the land revenue and to postpone the date of collection of the arrears at present due to the last instalment of 1109. I am sure that this House will unhesitatingly carry my resolution in its present form. But I want to show that we stand together and ask from the Government a relief which is absolutely needed for the country and so I am prepared to accept the amendment of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai to substitute 25 per cent. for 50 per cent. With regard to the amedment moved by Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar, I must say that all that I intended by land revenue is *ayacut* current revenue. That is how we usually understand it. If there is any defect in the wording it must be due to that indiscriminate application of the term 'land revenue' even by Government officers in their reports. I accept that amendment of Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar. He has suggested that the second part of my resolution must be deleted. I do not accept that. With regard to the second part an argument was put forward by

Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar and Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai that to some extent it contradicts the view expressed by this House on a prior occasion. I am extremely sorry that the elected members of this House attempt to find certain technical defects in the resolution.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You are not in order because the privileges and rights of members are the same whether they are elected or nominated.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I do not say that a member has not the power to do it. I am only making an observation that my friend Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai was trying to find one or two defects which I fully believe do not exist in the resolution and find some reason for not supporting it fully. My resolution says :

> "This Assembly recommends to the Government that 50 per cent. of the land revenue due for the year 1109 be remitted and that the arrears of revenue at present due be realised without interest only with the last instalment of 1109".

The terms are specific and I draw a distinction between the two items of revenues and I do not know how a member could think that these two may be identified and argue that some confusion arises because the arrears at present due could be considered as land revenue due for 1109.

Another reason given here is that this House has expressed a view that the term for payment may be extended by 6 months and so this amendment is in conflict with that. I do not understand it. If I had asked to reduce the period, one could say that I have moved something in conflict with the prior motion. Here I am only asking for an extension of that period. I do not think it is in conflict with the previous views.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Did the House say that 6 months is enough for payment ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Then it was stated that it is the view of this House that it must be extended by six months. It does not mean that it should not be extended any more.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Why was it then not fixed ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : That question should have been asked to the mover of the motion then.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : I suppose the member also voted for it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I voted because I was not against extending the period by six months.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Why a particular gentleman voted on a particular occasion does not arise.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Then that question must be considered as out of order.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : The answer too.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What I have to say is that I do not accept the suggestion of Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar with regard to the deletion of the latter part.

With regard to the reply given by the official member, I believe him fully when he says that he knows the condition of the people in the country as much as the elected representatives do. But I am extremely sorry that a member who knows so fully the real difficulties of the people has to stand up and advance arguments which could not be accepted by any of us on this side of the House. The official member was saying that the tax is the first charge upon the land and so it should be paid. That is not an argument which should come from a Government member. We know that it is the first charge. That is the very reason why we come and now ask the Government to give us some relief. It was made a first charge to see that the Government realises it promptly without difficulties. It was to help the administration of the State that this was allowed as the first charge. That is no argument for the Government member to refuse to accept my resolution.

Then one or two small arguments were introduced to prejudice this side of the House. The Government member said that the K. D. H. P. Company had some acres of taxable land and the tax on that also will have to be reduced. He also said that the house rents have not gone down. If by a concession given by the Government these individual companies are to be benefited, we do not at all grudge.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Is it not open to the Government to exclude this concession to the K. D. H. P. Company because they are governed by a specific contract?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Government are fully competent. This is only a recommendation of this Assembly.

The official member was regreting that even with regard to the 1/8 of the tax realised on some *Jenmam* lands this concession has to be extended. The ryot has to pay the *Jenmi michavaram* and other dues. From the *Jenmi* he could not get so much concession. It depends upon the whim of the *Jenmi*. I think Government occupies a much higher position than the *Jenmi*. Even if the *Jenmi* does not show any concession, it is the duty of the Government to see that these concessions are given to the people.

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI (*Travancore Jenmies, North*) : ജന്മിമാർ ചില ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളൊക്കെ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാറില്ലേ?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Yes. The *Jenmi* has a heart and so he will show concessions.

Then Dr. Kunjan Pillai was saying that some remission has been given to Nanjinad. That is a reason for extending the concession to other parts also. The Nanjinad people themselves are pleading that that concession is quite inadequate and they are praying for more.

With regard to the commutation rate for Kandukrishi tax, I think the Official Member was not well-advised in bringing forward that argument. The Kandukrishi commutation rate was fixed at 6 fanams when the price was 7 fanams. Now the price of paddy is 7 or 8

chackrams. Government have now fixed the commutation rate at 12 chackrams. The Official Member says that Government have shown a concession by fixing it at 12 chackrams. It is the duty of Government to reduce it still further to 8 or 9 chackrams per *para*. But this House cannot in any way ask for a reduction in that because that item has been removed to another head in the budget; therefore a reduction of that will not affect the general revenues of the State.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): What does the member mean by State? Is it people?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Yes, the people.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Does the member know the extent of Kandukrishi holdings in the State?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): If the member does not know, he may refer to the Land Revenue Manual.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I am asking whether the member knows.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Yes, I know it. I thought the member wanted to know it.

The Kandukrishi tax goes to another head altogether.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): If a reduction is made in the Kandukrishi tax, will it not benefit the tenants?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Surely.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Would it not be a benefit conferred upon a portion of the people of the State?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Yes.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Was it not the contention of the member that the reduction of the commutation rate has not gone sufficiently far?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It does not go sufficiently far.

Dr. Kunjan Pillai was terrifying the House by saying that if this reduction is accepted, the revenue next year will go down by Rs. 30 lakhs. I am unable to understand the arithmetic of his calculation. Either we must believe Dr. Kunjan Pillai, or we must believe the budget. If we believe Dr. Kunjan Pillai, we must disbelieve the budget. Now we find that the revenue to be derived next year under current *Ayacut* is Rs. 32 lakhs, of which Rs. 1,90,000 will go to the Kandukrishi Fund. Then we have only Rs. 30 lakhs, 25 per cent. of which will come to about Rs. 7½ lakhs. So even if effect is given to the resolution, it will not in any way jeopardize the administration. It will be a matter of grace to Government, if they accept it now, since about 8 days back a cut motion was passed in this House. With these words, I press both parts of the resolution to vote. I request the Chair to split the resolution, as desired by Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Is this remission to be made only after deducting the Devaswom fund? I think the Devaswom Fund goes out of this Rs. 30 lakhs.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : It is from the Rs. 32 lakhs that this has to be reduced.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I am glad that the member has accepted my amendment.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Since you are the mover of the amendment I wanted to know whether you have anything to say about Mr. Asan's idea of spliting up the resolution.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon* I) : I have no objection to split it if it is necessary and if there is any confusion. So far as I am concerned, there is no such confusion. But I have absolutely no objection to split the amendment. There is a substantial conflict because there is a change from three months to six months. But the main idea underlying the resolution is to help the ryots. That is the subject on which we have passed a cut motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : It is only with regard to the spliting up that I wanted to ask you.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Have I not got a right of reply?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You have no right of reply now. Has the official member got to say anything?

RAO SAHIB DR N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I have nothing to say.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I will first put Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar's amendment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I have accepted his amendment about *Ayacut* current revenue.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : But he has not accepted the second part of my amendment.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : I beg to submit a point of order. If the resolution is split up into two, then Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar's amendment would only amount to opposing the second part of the resolution.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I will split the resolution into two and put them to vote separately. The first part of Mr. Asan's resolution runs as follows :

> 'This Assembly recommends to the Government that 50 per cent of the land revenue due for the year 1109 be remitted."

An amendment was accepted by the mover, and this portion of the resolution, as amended, would run as follows :—

> "*This Assembly recommends to the Government that 25 per cent of the Ayacut current revenue for the year 1109 be remitted.*"

The amended resolution was then put and carried.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery cum Peermade II*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result:

AYES—47.

1 Mr. T. K. Alexander
2 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
3 ,, P. Chidambaram Pillai
4 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
5 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (Kalkulam II)
6 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (Kottarakara)
7 ,, K. R. Elenkath
8 ,, S. J. Nair
9 ,, M. K. Janardana Kamath
10 ,, T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
11 ,, N. John Jospeh
12 ,, T. C. Joseph
13 ,, K. C. Karunakaran
14 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
15 ,, K. M. Krishnan
16 ,, K. P. Krishna Menon
17 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
18 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
19 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
20 ,, T. Krishna Pillai
21 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
22 ,, E. K. Kunjuraman
23 ,, K. M. Kuriakose
24 ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
25 Mr. K. Mahomed
26 ,, M. N. Nair
27 ,, P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
28 ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai
29 ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
30 ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
31 ,, S. Nilakanta Pillai
32 ,, K. Padmanabhan
33 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
34 ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
35 ,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
36 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
37 ,, R. Raman Pillai
38 ,, T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
39 ,, R. Sambasiva Aiyar
40 ,, K. Sankaran
41 ,, R. Sivasubrahmanya Nadar
42 ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
43 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
44 ,, P. K. Thomas
45 ,, N. E. Varughese
46 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair
47 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES—14.

1 Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan
2 ,, Antony George
3 ,, K. George
4 ,, L. H. Jacob
5 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
6 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
7 ,, C. O. Madhavan
8 Mr. B. Narayana Pillai
9 ,, G. Nilakantan
10 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
11 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
12 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
13 ,, T. C. Thommen
14 ,, John Whiteley Tolson

NEUTRALS—3.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, V. T. Chacko
3 Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The second part of the resolution runs as follows:

"That the arrears of revenue at present due be realised without interest only with the last instalment of 1109.

Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar's amendment is that this portion may be deleted.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Is it the resolution or the opposition that is going to be put to the vote?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar's idea is that the resolution should be split up into two parts and be put to vote. The first part has been voted upon. And I am now going to put the second part to vote.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): When the resolution is split up into two, then Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar's amendment does not stand. He only opposes it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think there is any difficulty. Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar's amendment is that the second part be deleted.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The first portion of the resolution has been put; similarly the second portion may also be put.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Yes.

The second portion of the resolution was then put and carried.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I demand a poll.

The House divided as follows:

AYES—33.

1	Mr.	P. Chidambaram Pillai	17	Mr.	M. N. Nair
2	,,	A. S. Damodaran Asan	18	,,	K. A. Narayana Pillai
3	,,	A. Easwara Pillai (Kalkulam II)	19	,,	Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
4	,,	A. Easwara Pillai (Kottarakara)	20	,,	S. Nilakanta Pillai
5	,,	S. J. Nair	21	,,	K. Padmanabhan
6	,,	M. K. Janardana Kamath	22	,,	Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
7	,,	T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri	23	,,	Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
8	,,	K. M. Krishnan	24	,,	Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
9	,,	K. P. Krishna Menon	25	,,	V. Ramakrishna Panickar
10	,,	Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	26	,,	R. Raman Pillai
11	,,	E. V. Krishna Pillai	27	,,	K. Sankaran
12	,,	N. K. Krishna Pillai	28	,,	R. Sivasubrahmanya Nadar
13	,,	T. Krishna Pillai	29	,,	M. Sivatanu Pillai
14	,,	K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	30	,,	A. Thanu Pillai
15	,,	M. K. Madhavan Pillai	31	,,	N. E. Varughese
16	,,	K. Mahomed	32	,,	V. K. Velappan Nair
			33	,,	T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES—26.

1 Mr. T. K. Alexander
2 „ V. T. Chacko
3 „ C. V. Chandrasekharan
4 „ S. Chattanatha Karayalar
5 „ Antony George
6 „ K. George
7 „ L. H. Jacob
8 „ N. John Joseph
9 „ T. C. Joseph
10 „ K. C. Karunakaran
11 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
12 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
13 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
14 Mr. E. K. Kunjuraman
15 „ K. M. Kuriakose
16 „ C. O. Madhavan
17 „ K. Madhavan
18 „ B. Narayana Pillai
19 „ P. K. Narayana Pillai
20 „ G. Nilakantan
21 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
22 „ N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
23 „ Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai
24 „ T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
25 „ P. K. Thomas
26 „ T. C. Thommen

NEUTRALS—5.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 „ M. Mahomed Haneef
3 „ P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
4 Mr. R. Sambasiva Aiyar
5 „ John Whiteley Tolson

The resolution, as amended, was declared carried.

The following resolution was not moved :—

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : This Assembly recommends to the Government that immediate steps be taken for more efficient and useful management of the Carpentry and Smithery School at Quilon.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:

"This assembly recommends to the Government that night schools be established in the importnent towns imparting a prescribed course of general education to skilled artisans residing in them.

No system of education of a civilized country can be said to be perfect which makes no provision for the education of the adult population. A system like ours which does not make provision for compulsory education must be considered to be imperfect. There are in this country a huge army of expert labourers from all castes and communities working in Government institutions and factories and firms owned by foreigners and natives. These men who are expert mechanicians and master craftsmen suffer from one defect. Because they have no general education, they always remain as head coolies and nothing more. European countries, both for ordinary and skilled labourers, there are night schools wherein they are taught the general principle of their profession. The system of education we follow is only a true adaptation of the west. Then why not Travancore adopt that night school system also? If at all we begin to adopt a system, we must do it in its entirety and in all its aspects,

Again, it is also learnt that in factories and firms in civilized countries, skilled men, men of exceptional ability, are given particular education and training so that they may be associated with the management of business at least in times of necessity—

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am not able to hear the member.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): In firms and factories of civilized countries, men of exceptional skill are given technical and general education to improve their knowledge in the scientific principles of their profession, so that they may be associated with the general management and direction till they get to the top. Unfortunately, in our countries, skilled men, who are employed in Government institutions and factories, remain, as I said before, as coolies to the very end of their life. If night schools are established and they are taught general and technical sides of education I am sure, skilled men will be able to take part in the management. Now, Sir, in the various institutions in which skilled members are employed, the actual work is really carried on by these people only. But the pay they get is very low and they never get to the top because they do not possess either general education or scientific skill.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): How does the general education obtaining in schools help these skilled men to get promotion?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): The system of English education makes them eligible for improved prospects. I will give an instance. There are in this country men who are very smart mechanics, not only well-versed in the handling of plant and machinery but who know all complications even in the up-to-date machinery.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Am I to understand the member to say that those persons who are clever mechanics are kept out, because they have not acquired the necessary general education?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*); Exactly.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does not the member realise that recent recruits to such places are those who have already acquired such general education?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): But they do not get *sufficient* education. I say, the general education should be taught to a greater extent. Then only, they will be fit to take the place of management. With these words, I move the motion.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Sir, I support the motion. There is no doubt that there is something very rotten in the system of training obtaining in this institution. The method, it appears to me, is somewhat unsuitable to the conditions in Travancore. The other day a carpenter trained in this school came to me and asked me whether I could not get him a clerk's post somewhere. He was then conducting a farm in Konni. Government had given him about 10 acres of land.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Which is the resolution that the member is supporting ? We are now dealing with the resolution about night schools, Sir ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Sir, I support that resolution also. It will be a very useful thing to find out means whereby the general knowlege of not only carpenters but of all mechanics and artisans in general could be improved; and the best means, so far as I can think of, is to start night schools.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Should that be confined to the artisan class alone?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Not necessarily.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The resolution relates to skilled artisans alone. Is there 'any objection to extend it to unskilled artisans also ?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): The resolution lays stress on the needs of the skilled artisans, because, if they get general knowlede, they will be in a position to display their skill as artisans better than they do at present.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The resolution speaks of general education; but I thought Mr. Nilakantan was speaking of giving the skilled artisans in the country facilities for higher professional education. I wish to know from the member whether he speaks about general education or about higher professional education.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): The resolution speaks of prescribing a course of general education to skilled artisans.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): But Mr. Nilakantan, I thought, was speaking about professional education.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): That is not my fault. I am supporting the resolution and not the mover's speech.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether unskilled artisans do not stand in need of general education?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): There may be several classes of people who need general education; but, the resolution now before the House relates only to skilled artisans; and I am supporting it. If another resolution for the provision of general education for unskilled artisans or for other comes up before the House, I will support that also.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് പകൽ സമയത്തു സാധാരണ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് പ്രയാസം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് രാത്രിയിൽ അവർക്കു സാധാരണ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണോ റസല്യൂഷനിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The member has already resumed his seat.—

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : Sir, I support the resolution. This resolution is part of the very wide problem of adult education : and the mover of the resolution has narrowed it down to the narrowest possible limit. As Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai suggested in his question, this is really a very wide problem and a matter for the deep consideration of the Education Department. Our student life now comes to an end, practically, at an early age, and every man and woman has then to begin the real fight in life for his or for her subsistence. That is a fact which we have to take into consideration. We are spending huge sums of money on education in the State. Now that the struggle for existence is so keen, nobody can afford to spend more than a limited number of years for acquiring general knowledge. Therefore, the authorities of the Education Department have to find out some means for imparting general education even to grown-up persons who, by the nature of their means of livelihood, could not, in their younger days, go in for general cultural education. This, to a great extent, is the case with the artisan classes and the members of the depressed classes. It is only in recent years that the Government have been giving some facilities and encouragement and concessions to the children of the depressed classes for studying at school. But, when those among them who are now grown up were young, they had none of these concessions and they could not get any general education. Therefore, we now find a number of these people who are absolutely illiterate, absolutely uneducated. There are also many artisans and skilled workers who have not had the opportunity to get themselves educated. Therefore, I would request the authorities of the Education Department to consider the question in its broader aspect and to approach it with a generous spirit and adopt a constructive policy.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Is it the member's view that night schools should be started only in towns and not in the mofussil?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : From what I have already stated, it would have been clear, I thought that I wanted a broad constructive policy to be followed.

MR K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Is it not necessary to open night schools in village parts in Travancore ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : I do not think that the question deserves an answer from me. There are so many things that we want. But the question whether we can immediately have all that we want is an entirely different matter. What we now ask Government to do is to take the first step forward in this direction, so that, in the near future, we can have night schools in as many places in the country as necessary.

MR K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know whether the member lays emphasis on the broad aspect and wide scope of the resolution ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : Certainly, I have approched the motion in its broad aspect and I have now repeated it many times.

Mr. Nilakantan has recommended to Government the need for imparting instruction, by night schools, to skilled artisans. I find a certain amount of propriety in that suggestion. In our country, at present, education and work are most unfortunately kept in two separate water-tight compartments having no mutual relationship between them. That has been the main complaint, both in the press and on the platform, about our system of education. The present education has nothing to do with actual life, they say. It is simply an accumulation of culture : and a certain amount of professional and utilitarian elements has to be introduced into it. That is one aspect of the question. On the other hand, as against these people who have studied just a little of history, geography and mathematics and who have absolutely no practical knowledge whatever of actual life in the world, we have another set of persons who are expert workmen but who are absolutely illiterate. A combination of these two, work and culture, will certainly be immensely useful to the country, and will complete each other beautifully. Therefore, as I said, there is a particular propriety in recommending the need of cultural education for workmen. I therefore hope that this resolution, of Mr.G. Nilakantan, will receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of the authorities of the Education Department.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) : Sir, I oppose the resolution. The mover recommends to Government the establishment of night schools in towns only. His intention, obviously, is to benefit a few skilled artisans dwelling in towns. But, as a matter of fact the necessity for night schools is more keenly felt in country parts than in towns ; because, the vast majority of illiterate adults are living in villages, and only a few of them reside in towns.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Does the member realise that, if we take into account a restricted area, a sufficient number of skilled artisans could be found only in towns ?

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): There are skilled artisans in villages also. So far as the artisans in towns are concerned, they have even now better facilities for education than the illiterate adults in the villages.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is there better factility in towns for *adult* education ?

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) : I do not object to the establishment of night schools in towns, and the mover seems to object to the establishment of night schools in villages. The mover restricts the establishment of them in towns alone ; that is rather deplorable.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Does the resolution contain the words, only in town ?

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) ; But, I want the resolution to include the rural parts also. That is why I oppose it.

The resolution is restricted in another aspect also. It is intended only for the benefit of artisans, only skilled artisans. There are very many labourers in towns who are not artisans. I do not see any reason

[Mr. A. Easwara Pillai.]

why they should not get the facilities of studying in night schools. As it has been moved, I do think that the resolution is limited in its scope and sectarian in spirit. I therefore strongly oppose it.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I oppose the resolution because it is one of the narrowest resolutions I have ever seen. Not only that. The question raised in the resolution can afford to wait till a broad-based programme of night schools is ushered in. Night schools are certainly a necessity to which this House must attend. Now, the mover of the resolution has managed to limit the scope of his resolution as narrowly as possible; and I heartily congratulate him for his success in that direction. His resolution is intended for towns, and that only for artisans living in towns, and not for all artisans, but only for skilled artisans. If an unskilled artisan goes to the door of the night school and seeks admission, Mr. Nilakantan will say 'No, you will not be admitted here; this school is intended only for skilled artisans.' I do not see the justification for this discrimination between skilled and unskilled artisans. This restriction—

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member.........

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): (*at the same time as Mr. Sivatanu Pillai*): It is not only the skilled artisans that need education.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): On a point of order, Sir, two members are talking simultaneously.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Sivatanu Pillai wants to ask a question, Mr. Krishna Pillai.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): I am not prepared to answer any question, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is not courtesy, Mr. Krishna Pillai. Mr. Sivatanu Pillai, if he likes, may put the question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I do not propose to put any question to the member, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You may then go on with your speech, Mr. Krishna Pillai.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, can a member say that he is not prepared to answer a question?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I think it is not courtesy shown to any member. Mr. Sivatanu Pillai if he likes to put a question may put the question.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Then I shall answer his question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I do not propose to put a question to Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): It is generally an unskilled artisan that stands to gain more by acquiring general education. If want of skill consists in his inability to read up-to-date literature on the subject in which he is engaged, he must be helped

by providing him with the means to come in contact with new schemes or new changes in his sphere of profession. But Mr. Nilakantan says 'you have no place here because you are unskilled.' On the other hand, Sir, the skilled artisan can make money and he can engage a private tutor if he does not find it uncomfortable to retain him. So, this restriction has spoiled the spirit of the resolution. And I would certainly ask this House not to vote for this resolution lest we should be taken for those who have lost sight of a broader policy in our craze for adhering to a very limited suggestion. Then, Mr. Nilakantan has not made out any case at all for the position he has taken, that the artisans engaged in towns are wanting in general education. That is the difficulty. Probably he may have in view some old fellow, who certainly did not come under the new system of education and who is very clever only in one branch of the activities of artisans, carpentry, smithery, or anything like that, who may stand in need of such education. It might be that the benefit of modern education was denied to such men when they entered life and that they could not get into schools because there were no schools then. It is only in the case of such people that such general education need be imparted. On the other hand, in a motor driver or an electrician or even a rickshawalla whom we see towns, Sir, has acquired a sufficient degree of general education under the modern system of instruction. We do not see anybody in towns below the age of 35 or 40 who has not already acquired general education, probably equal to that attained by some occupying higher position in life. So it is not a growing need. It is only a declining need. Mr. Nilakantan wants only those men to be benefited whose ranks are fastly thinning. We ought to provide for future generations who ought to be of use to this State. In that view also, such a concesssion is not at all called for.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I oppose the motion. I am sorry, some of us are sorry, and many of us are sorry, to have to oppose the resolution before the House. This resolution that has been moved by the champion of skilled artisans, Mr. Nilakantan, we are compelled to oppose because the suggestion by itself is narrow in vision, bigoted in idea, conservative in idealism and unacceptable in its entirety. Sir, the resolution applies only to skillsd artisans who shall be given general education by starting night schools. On the other hand, it is admitted by all that the unskilled artisans, the young artisans, require general education and not the old people. By a skilled artisan is meant a person who is aged with one foot in the grave and such a person, Sir, does not stand in need of general education in the State at all. If the younger generation who are employed in the various factories and other places and who pursue various professions are given general education by starting night schools, there is no objection in doing so. But since the resolution is worded as it stands, and further, since the gentleman who supported the resolution was reluctant when questioned to widen the scope of the resolution, I oppose it.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Let me begin by saying that Government have adequately recognised

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

and realised the importance of night schools as a means of general education for adults for some years now. I think it is more than fifteen years since the first set of rules for the management and administration of night schools were prepared by the department and sanctioned by the Government. Five years later, in 1923, Government called upon the department to revise the rules and to extend and make more generous the concessions given to private night schools. I would like, Sir, to place before the House an extract from the Government Order of 1923 which says:

> "In view of the low percentage of literacy among several communities and of the genuine demand for night school instruction on the part of the adults among them, Government considered it desirable to bring about a network of night schools throughout the State to be opened by private agencies with the help of grant-in-aid from the Government. The Director of Public Instruction was accordingly asked to submit for the approval of Government rules for the better administration and management of night schools."

So, far, then, as night schools are concerned, Sir, I contend that the Government have adequately recognised their importance and usefulness. But the Government's policy as at present advised has been that private effort should be encouraged by means of grant-in-aid. Mr. Nilakantan apparently proposes that night schools should be started and conducted under departmental management. I think, Sir, that it is a change of policy which Government cannot be called upon to accept just at this moment when the Statham Report and Statham recommendations are being awaited. Adult education, as Mr. Padmanabha Pillai pointed out, is one of the most important aspects of general education. It is important from the political point of view, it is important from the economic and social point of view. Some of the members might recollect the very caustic remark that a British statesman made when the Elementary Education Act was being passed in England. Soon after the labouring classes had been enfranchised, he said "we must now educate our masters". When democratic institutions are introduced and the franchise is widened, it is very necessary that, by as quick and as rapid methods as possible, we create a literate and an educated electorate. But I am not concerned, Sir, so much with the political importance as with the social and economic importance of adult education. It seems to me that it is the most successful and the most necessary method by which all that we imply by rural uplift and rural reconstruction can be effected. How much has been achieved by adult education, for instance, folk-schools in Denmark and the University Extension work and the work of the Workers' Educational Association in England is well known to students of education. But here in India adult education has been in a very backward condition. I am not sure whether some of our night schools are not bogus schools. In the administration report of last year we find about 27 night schools in which there are about 750 pupils. How many of these schools are working regularly and satisfactorily I cannot personally say.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Is any kind of inspection conducted?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Personally I have some knowledge of the night schools conducted in Trivandrum. But I have no personal knowledge of the night schools conducted outside Trivandrum. But, as I was saying, these schools are under the control and supervision of the Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular Schools. They are already over-burdened with the inspection of the regular day-schools. I am not at all sure whether the inspection of these night schools is being conducted as satisfactorily as they might be conducted. Anyhow, Sir, it is very important that not only by means of night schools but by means of various other forms of adult education, lantern lectures, village libraries, educational cinema films and radio and broad-casting, for instance, the adult population who have been deprived of the benefits of education and culture should get some knowledge of modern life and modern ideas. That is a matter which no one will contest.

The real trouble Sir, is partly with regard to funds and partly with regard to the nature of the policy that should be adopted by the Government—whether Government should directly and by departmental organisation conduct these institutions for adult education or whether they should give generous grants for encouraging private effort. In view, Sir, of the fact that this question of adult education has been placed before the Statham Committee as a definite term of reference by the preliminary committee which drafted the agenda for the Statham Committee and in view of the certainty that the Statham Committee will make recommendations about this matter I would request Mr. Nilakantan to withdraw his resolution. In view also of the rather unexpected and warm opposition which his resolution has met with from various unexpected quarters, I hope he will realise that it is wiser not to press this resolution, which, according to some of the speakers, is rather couched in narrow terms.

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether, even in the interval before the Statham Committee Report is acted upon, the existing rules permit of liberal grants being awarded for private schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): That is so. Every night school can get for every teacher in that school, if the teacher has no other employment, Rs. 5 per month. If the teacher is otherwise also employed, he gets Rs. 3 a month. There is also one rupee paid as grant for lighting expenses for every calendar month. Any private enterprise will receive due consideration and recognition at the hands of the department.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): May I take it also that more efficient inspection will be conducted?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am afraid I cannot give a promise now. The strength of the inspection staff is small and the work they have to turn out is very heavy.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know why we cannot accept the resolution? Is it not due to the fault in the wording of the resolution?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I agree. The resolution is worded in rather narrow terms.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Sir, I want to say one word by way of explanation. Somehow or other the word artisan is a red bull to some of the members here. I did not refer to any particular caste at all. I know that the system of opening night schools for all adult population is a costly affair.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know what the member means when he says that the artisan is a red bull?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): There has been a lot of opposition.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know the grounds on which it was opposed?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Simply on account of the use of the word artisan.

I know that the system of opening night schools throughout the State is a costly affair. I know that Government will not be in a position to do it. Therefore I narrowed my resolution.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is 4-30 P. M. It does not seem that the debate on this resolution will conclude soon. The House will therefore adjourn.

The Assembly adjoined *sine die* at 4-30 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

INDEX

TO THE

TRAVANCORE
SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

VOL. I.

A

	Pages
Abdur Rahiman Sahib, Mr. N,	
Budget—General Discussion ...	107-111
Motions—	
Communal representation among doctors ...	585
Income Tax Collectors' work ...	361, 364, 365
Income Tax Inspectors ...	344, 347, 348, 349
Private Schools ...	518
Vernacular education ...	476
Questions—	
Mahomed (Prophet)—Pamphlet against ...	875
Muslims in the Sanitary Department ...	769
Muslims in the Special Settlement Office ...	493
Police Inspectors—Promotions to ...	768
Railway Accounts—Audit of ...	37, 38
Supplementary Questions—	
Madras Medical College—Selection for ...	421
Nilakkamukkoo-Kaikara Road - Opening of ...	415
Public Satrams ...	253
Teachers in aided schools—Retirement of ...	497
Abraham, Mr. K. C.	
Panel of Chairman—Nomination of to the ...	67
Adjournment Motions	
Lathi charge near the Cape ...	39
Remission of tax ...	39

	Pages
Adjournment Motions—(*contd.*)	
Ryots' hardships ...	39
Agriculture ...	121, 132
Agricultural Department ...	151
„ **Indebtedness** ...	100, 101, 104, 215
„ **Loan** ...	141, 183, 272-286
„ **Loans—Motion** *re* ...	272-286
„ **Loans in Nedumangad —Question** *re* ...	601
Agriculturists' Hardships ...	178
Alexander, Mr. T. K.	
Motions—	
Inspectress' Personal Assistant ...	536
Public Works ...	724-725, 754
Rural dispensaries ...	579, 643
Traffic Police ...	707
Questions—	
Chicago Exhibition ...	499
Conservator—Appointments by ...	768
Industrial Loans ...	768
Jaggery ...	337
Pallivasal lands—Registry of ...	595
Teachers in aided schools—Retirement of ...	495
Supplementary Questions—	
Edapalli—taxation in kind ...	699
Floods in Kuttanad ...	426
K. D. H. Concession ...	588
Rules under the Vehicles Regulation ...	419
Alleppey Canal—Question *re* ...	719
Alleppey—Maternity Hospital at—question *re* ...	892
Alleppey Pier—Question *re* ...	38
Alwaye Bridge—Question *re* ...	873
Ambalapuzha—Munsiff's Court for—question *re* ...	239
Anchal Masters and Peons—Pay of ...	80
Archaeology ...	143
Ayurveda Demand ...	614-644
B	
Barton Hill—Reference to ...	264, 265
Bills Assented to ...	39
Bridge at Alwaye—Question *re* ...	873
Bridges—	
Arattukadavu Bridge—Question *re* ...	415
Aycad and Koil Thodus—Bridges across—question *re* ...	423

	Pages.
Bridges—(*contd.*) ...	
At Karikode—Sankarapilly Road—question *re* ...	428
Budget	
General Discussion ...	68-237
Presentation of ...	8-30
C	
Capital Expenditure ...	205, 206
Chacko, Mr. V. T.	
Motion *re* Public Works ...	792
Champakulam Scheme—Question *re* ...	880
Chandrasekharan, Mr. C. V.	
Motions—	
Inspectress' Personal Assistant ...	531-537
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction ...	459-462, 463
Private Schools ...	483, 521-526
Rural dispensaries ...	567
Vernacular education ...	478-481
Resolution *re* Night Schools ...	944, 945, 949-952
Chattanatha Karayalar, Mr. S.	
Budget—General Discussion ...	131-134
Motions—	
Agricultural Loan ...	284
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	631
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	267
Deputy President's salary ...	47
Income Tax Collectors' work ...	362
Income Tax Regulation—Interpretation of ...	356-358, 359
Public Works ...	752, 792-793
Salt—Rajakkamangalam and Colachel Factories—abolition of ...	400-403, 404, 405
Salt Factories ...	388-392, 393, 394, 396, 397, 398, 399

		Pages.
Chattanatha Karayalar, Mr. S.—(*contd.*)		
Motions. (*contd.*)		
Salt (local)—Improvement of	...	368, 369, 370, 374-376, 377, 382, 387
Tolls	...	800,801, 803, 808-810
Traffic and Police	...	675
Supplementary Questions—		
Game Warden	...	173
Lakshmana Pillai, Mr. C. S.	...	507
Chicago Exhibition—question *re*	...	499
Chidambaram Pillai. Mr. P.		
Budget—General Discussion	...	100-103
Motions—		
Agricultural Loan	...	278
Ayurveda—encouragement of	...	635
Deputy President's salary	...	59-60
Drinking water	...	646-647, 663
Income Tax—reduction of	...	352-353, 356
Income Tax Collectors' work	...	366
Industrial experts	..	439-441
Law's Delays	...	845-846
Private Schools	...	519-520
Public Works	...	740-741
Rural dispensaries	...	573,574
Salt (local) Improvement of	...	380, 384
Salt Factories	...	393-395
Tax remission	...	305-306, 317, 318
Vernacular Education	...	475-476
Resolution *re* remission	...	907-908, 934
Supplementary Questions —		
Lakshmana Pillai, Mr. C. S.	...	508
Railways, (Travancore)	...	330
Tax on land—concessions *re*	...	611
Trade Agent	...	155
Closure Motions Ruling *re*	...	310
Coercive Steps—Suspension of—motion *re*	...	289-293
Colachel Salt Factory -Abolition of	...	400-405
Communal Representation among doctors	...	583
,, **in Public service**	...	212

		Pages.
Communications	...	186
Conservator—Appointments by	...	768
Co-operative Inspectors' posts for Women	...	205
Copra—Question *re*	...	683
Copra Industry	...	126
C. I. D. S. Is.—Question *re*	...	879
Criminal Procedure Code—Amendments to—question *re*	...	239
Customs	...	70, 126
„ Separation of from Excise	...	203
Customs Duty—Question *re*	...	89

D

Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.

Adjournment motion *re*		
Ryots' hardships	...	39
Budget—General Discussion of	...	103-107
Motions—		
Agricultural loan	...	277, 282, 283, 284
Assistant Superintendents of Police	...	718, 719, 720
Ayurveda encouragement of	...	629, 630, 631, 638
Coercive steps—suspension of	...	291, 292
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department	...	265, 267
Deputy Darbar Physicianship	...	580, 581
Deputy President's salary	...	45-47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 65, 66
Drinking water	...	654, 663, 664, 666
Income Tax Inspectors	...	342, 345, 348, 351
Industrial experts	...	443, 445, 446
Law's Delays	...	849, 850
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction	...	460, 463
Private Schools	...	482-483, 488, 524, 525, 526
Public Works	...	748, 749, 754-755, 794, 796, 797, 798

	Pages
Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.—(*contd.*)	
Motions – (*contd.*)	
Quilon Electric Supply ...	827
Rural dispensaries ...	548, 566, 567, 575, 576
Salt—Rajakkamangalam and Colachel Factories—abolition of ...	400, 401,
Salt Factories ...	398
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	367, 368, 375, 383, 384, 387
Tax remission ...	297, 314
Traffic Police ...	710
Traffic and Police ...	674, 676
Vernacular Education ...	479, 480
Questions :	
Arattukadavu Bridge ...	415
Bridge in Mavelikara—Thiruvalla road ...	703
Anchal Masters and Peons—pay of ...	80
Clinical Assistant—appointment of ...	325
Floods at Pantalam Junction ...	328
General Hospital Store-keeper ...	785
Mavelikara Cutcherry buildings ...	598
Mavelikara-Magistrate for ...	702
Mavelikara taluk roads ...	505
Medical Department—Appointment of a Mavelikara lady in the ...	783
Public Satrams, roads, etc. ...	75
Railways (Travancore) ...	328
Railway Accounts – Audit of ...	36
Roads	
„ Attukkattukkulangara-Thonnallur Road ...	777
„ Haripad-Anjilimootilkadavu Road ...	778
„ Kayankulam-Kartikapalli Road ...	774
„ Oachira-Tamarakulam Road ...	776
S. M. T. School students-absorption of ...	597
Resolutions—	
Night Schools ...	947
Remission ...	894-899, 907, 910, 911, 912, 913, 919, 921, 926, 933, 935, 936-941

	Pages
Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.—(*contd.*)	
Supplementary Questions:	
Copra ...	687, 691
Excise Peons' T. A. ...	694
Game Warden ...	171
Girls' fees ...	410, 411
Jenmikaram Settlement Officer—Appointments by ...	591
Opening of all Government schools to non-caste Hindus ...	770
Police constables' retirement ...	161
Protector of Depressed Classes ...	882
Public Satrams ...	248-250
Statham Committee Report ...	427
Tax on land—concessions *re* ...	611
Taxation in kind (Edapalli) ...	333
Teachers in aided schools—retirement of ...	498
Trade Agent ...	156
Trivandrum Electric Supply ...	158
Demand I—Land Revenue ...	254-319
Depressed Classes— ...	189, 207-213
„ **Definition of** ...	269, 270
„ **Education of** ...	211
Depressed Classes and the Police Department—Motion *re* ...	677-681, 704-705
„ and the Revenue Department—Motion *re* ..	254-272
Deputy President—	
Approval of election of ...	894
Election of ...	67
Deputy President's salary—Motion *re* ...	44-66
Resolution Night Schools ...	946, 948, 952
„ Remission ...	897, 901, 905, 906, 907, 911, 912, 913, 915, 918, 919, 920, 922, 923, 925, 930, 932, 934, 935, 937, 940, 942
Deputy Registrar, High Court—Abolition of ...	129
Destitutes—Question *re* ...	891
Devaswom fund ...	136, 137, 138, 145, 193, 219, 235
Drinking Water ...	220
Drinking Water—Motion *re* ...	645-669

E	Pages
Easwara Pillai, (Kalkulam). Mr. A.	
Motions—	
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	637
Salt (local) —Improvement of ...	374, 385
Resolution *re* Remission ...	910
Supplementary question *re* Pleadership class ..	874
Easwara Pillai, (Kottarakara), Mr. A.	
Motions—	
Agricultural loan ...	278
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	714
Industrial experts ...	430-431, 448, 449, 452, 453-454
Private Schools ...	491
Rural dipensaries ...	543-544
Traffic and Police ...	675
Resolutions—	
Night Schools ...	947
Remission ...	915
Economic Depression ...	72, 103, 191, 197, 214
Education—Demand for ...	455-491, 516-543
Education Reforms Committee ...	16
,, **Question** *re* ...	81
Elenkath, Mr. K. R.	
Budget—General Discussion of ...	70-73
Motions—	
Agricultural Loan ...	284
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	633, 635, 640
Depressed classes' representation in the Police Department ...	679
Deputy President's salary ...	49-51, 57, 62
Drinking Water ...	666
Industrial experts ...	438, 444
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction ...	456
Private schools closure of ...	521
Public Works ...	741-742
Rural dispensaries ...	568, 574
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	368, 372, 375, 376

	Pages
Elenkath, Mr. K. R.—(*contd.*)	
Motions—(*contd.*)	
Traffic and Police ...	676
Tax remission ...	296, 298
Questions—	
Alleppey Pier ...	38
General Hospital ...	872
K. D. H. concessions ...	588
Ryots' roads ...	759
Settlement Memorandum ...	85
Resolutions—	
Night Schools ...	946, 952
Remission ...	919, 931, 932, 933
Supplementary Questions—	
Engineering College admissions ...	241
Excise Peons' T. A. ...	694
Game Warden ...	169
Hospital at Kottayam ...	888
Police Constables' recruitment ...	159
Tax on land—concessions *re* ...	611
Electrical Department—Demand for ...	813-835
Engineering College Admissions—Question *re* ...	241
E. S. L. C. Examination—Question *re* ...	516
Excise Demand—Promotions in the—Question *re* ...	366-406
Experts ...	338
European Chief Engineer ...	96
Ezhavas—Selection of, for the Medical College—Question *re* ...	878
F	
Fees (schools) ...	122
Finance Committee—	
Election Announcement *re* ...	704
Election results ...	893
Floods— ...	119, 125, 135
Floods in Kuttanad—question *re* ...	424
Floods in Shertallai—question *re* ...	429
Floods in Tovala and Agastisvaram question re...	506
G	
Game Warden ...	15, 110, 114, 143, 165
General Hospital—Question *re* ...	872

	Pages.
George, Mr. K.	
Motions—	
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	619, 631-641
Depressed classes' health ...	671, 672
Deputy Darbar Physicianship ...	580
Deputy President's salary ...	44, 66
Director of Public Instruction's Personal Assistant ...	463
Drinking water ...	659-666
Hookworm field staff ...	669
Inspectress' Personal Assistant ...	530, 531,537
Nedumangad—Conservancy Circle for ...	673-674
Rural dispensaries ...	566-574
Resolution *re* Night Schools ...	945
Government Securities ...	201
H	
Head Sirkar Vakil and Additional Head Sirkar Vakil —Amalgamation of ...	129
I	
Identical Motions—	
Point of order *re* ...	272
,, **Ruling** *re* ...	286
Import of paddy ...	103
Income from outside—Taxing of ...	357
Income tax ...	187
Income Tax Collectors' work—Motion *re* ...	359-366
Income Tax Demand ...	341-365
Income Tax Inspectors—Motion *re* ...	342-351
Income Tax—Reduction of—Motion *re* ...	352-356
Income Tax Regulation—Interpretation of— Motion *re* ...	356-359
Industrial Experts—Motion *re* ...	430-454
Industial loans—Question *re* ...	768
Industries—Demand for ...	430-455
Industries ...	179
Industries Department ...	109, 151
Inspectress' Personal Assistant—Motion *re* ...	529-538
J	
Jacob Mr. L. H.	
Motions—	
Drinking water ...	659

	Pages.
Jacob Mr. L. H.—(*contd.*)	
Motions—(*contd.*)	
Public Works ...	724, 739, 740 737-754, 755, 789, 793-798
Tolls ...	804-808, 810
Jaggery—Question *re* ...	337
Janardhana Kammath Mr. M. K.	
Budget—General Discussion of ...	185-188
Motion—	
Income Tax Collectors' work ...	362, 363
Jayantan Namputiri, Mr. T. S.	
Motions—	
Ayurveda - encouragement of ..	625
Rubber lands' tax ...	289
Resolution *re* remission ...	938
Jenmikaram Settlement officer ...	13
Jenmikaram Settlement officer—Appointments made by—question *re* ...	240, 589
Joseph, Mr. J. M.	
Budget—General Discussion of ...	184-185
Motion *re* private schools ...	487-489, 491
Supplementary question *re* teachers in aided schools retirement of ...	497
John Joseph, Mr. N.—	
Budget—General Discussion ...	207-213
Motions	
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	617, 618
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	154-258, 270-272
Depressed classes' health ...	670-672
Depressed classes' representation in the Police Department ...	679-681
Drinking water ...	654-655
Rural Dispensaries ...	556
Question *re* depressed class pupils' fees ...	703
Supplementary questions *re* Protector of Depressed Classes ...	881
Justice—Demand for ...	835-856

Pages.

K

K. D. H. Concessions —question *re* ...	588
Kandukrishi ...	8, 9
Kandukrishi Fund ...	198
Karunakaran, Mr. K. C.	
Budget General Discussion ...	200, 204
Motions—	
Hookworm Field Staff ...	669, 670
Industrial experts ...	443
Tax remission ...	311, 312
Supplementary Questions—	
Chicago Exhibition ...	502
Kesavan Sastri, Mr. T. T.	
Motions—	
Ayurveda encouragement of ...	621, 622
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	258-260, 264
Depressed classes' representation in the Police Department ...	677-679, 705
Drinking water ...	650, 651
Rural dispensarias ...	553-558
Questions—	
Land—concessional registry of ...	772
Opening of all Government schools to non-caste Hindus ...	762
Protector of Depressed Classes ...	880
Krishnan, Mr. K. M.	
Motions—	
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	629
Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Trivandrum ...	642
Deputy President's salary ...	58, 59
Drinking water ...	648-650
Industrial experts ...	446, 447
Law's Delays ...	839-842
Rural dispensaries ...	652-654
Tax remission ...	310
Questions—	
Alleppey Canal ...	759
Alleppey Pier ...	38
Maternity Hospital at Alleppey ...	892

	Pages.
Krishna Menon Mr. K. P.—	
Motions –	
Ayurveda encouragement of ...	627, 639
Deputy President's salary ...	47-49
Law's Delays ...	851
Public Works ...	746, 747
Tax remission ...	311
Tolls ...	801
Resolution *re* Remission ...	915
Supplementary Questions –	
Excise Department promotions in the ...	340
North Travancore Training School for ..	702
S. M. T. School students—absorption of ..	598
Krishna Panickar, Mr. Pottayil S.	
Budget—General Discussion ...	149-151
Motions— ...	
Inspectress' Personal Assistant ...	536
Public Works ...	735
Rural dispensaries ...	546, 547
Question—*re* Shertallai-Arukutty road ...	867
Supplementary Questions—	
Clinical Assistant—Appointment of ...	326
Copra ...	687
Excise Department—Promotions in the ...	339
Teachers in aided schools—retirement of ...	496, 497
Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.	
Adjournment Motion *re* remission of tax ...	39
Motions—	
Agricultural loans ...	272-274, 286
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	268
Deputy President's salary ...	52
Public Works ...	745, 746, 753
Rural dispensaries ...	561, 562
Tax remission ...	315
Teachers' appointment—G. O. on ...	538
Questions—	
E. S. L. C. Examination ...	516
Parasuvakal Temple—road to ...	83
Statham Committee Report ...	81
Trivandrum Electric Supply ...	157
Trivandrum General Hospital—Steward for ...	337

		Pages
Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.—(*contd.*)		
Supplementary Questions—		
Teachers in aided schools—retirement of	...	498
Krishna Pillai, Mr. Puthupalli, S.—		
Budget—General Discussion	...	111-114
Motions—		
Agricultural loans	...	273, 279, 280
Assistant Superintendents of Police	...	716-717
Coercive steps—suspension of	...	292
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department	...	264
Deputy Darbar Physicianship	...	580
Deputy President's salary	...	46, 48, 50, 60, 62-64
Income Tax Inspectors	...	346, 347, 351
Inspectress' Personal Assistant	...	529-531, 532, 533, 536, 537
Law's Delays	...	837, 842, 847, 848, 849
Pallivasal Scheme	...	833, 834
Private Schools	...	525
Public Works	...	795
Quilon Electric Supply	...	823-824, 827, 828
Rural dispensaries	...	545-546, 557, 558, 560
Rajakkamangalam and Colachel Factories abolition of	...	403
Salt (local)—improvement of	...	380, 385, 387
Salt factories	...	391
Tax remission	...	299, 304, 306, 315, 316
Teachers' appointment—G. O. on	...	539-540
Tolls	...	801, 805, 808, 809
Questions—		
Quilon Pier	...	611
Tunnel Expert	...	243
Supplementary Questions		
Chicago Exhibition	...	504
Edapalli—taxation in kind	...	699
Excise Department—promotions in the	...	338
Game Warden	...	175
General Hospital Store keeper	...	787

	Pages.
Krishna Pillai, Mr. Puthupalli S.—(*contd.*)	
Supplementary Questions (*contd.*)	
Lakshmana Pillai, Mr. C. S. ...	509
Opening of all schools to non caste Hindus ...	772
Parur—Tahsildar Magistrate ...	247
Public Satrams ...	251
Railways (Travancore) ...	330
Dr. Slater ...	766
Taxation in kind (Edapalli) ...	331
Krishna Pillai, Mr. T.	
Budget—General Discussion ...	213-216
Motion-*re* Public Works ...	729-730
Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.—	
Motions—	
Agricultural loan ...	273, 274, 276, 281, 282
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	712, 713, 717
Ayurveda - encouragement of ...	613, 619, 638
Ayurvedic Pharmacy—Trivandrum ...	642, 643
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	262
Depressed classes' representation in the Police Department ...	678
Director of Public Instruction's Personal Assistant ...	460, 462, 463
Drinking water ...	659, 661, 663
Industrial experts ...	439, 440, 441-442, 446, 449, 450
Inspectress' Personal Assistant ...	536
Law's Delays ...	849
Magistrates from the Bar ...	854
Private Schools ...	483, 486, 488, 490, 491, 518
Public Works ...	734-735, 739, 797
Quilon Electric Supply ...	819, 820-821
Salt Factories ...	390
Salt (local)—improvement of ...	367, 376, 377, 379, 382, 383 386
Traffic and Police ...	675
Traffic Police ...	706, 711

	Pages.
Krishna Pillai, Mr. E. V.—(*contd.*)	
Motions—(*contd.*)	
Vernacular Education ...	467, 468, 471, 472, 474, 478, 479
Resolutions—	
Night Schools ...	944, 948
Remission ...	904-907
Supplementary Questions—	
Chicago Exhibition ...	499
Copra ...	686
Excise Peons' T. A. ...	694, 695
Game Warden ...	170
Jenmikaram Settlement Officer—Appointments by ...	592
Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner's Office staff—caste-war statement of ...	592
Mahomed (Prophet)—Pamphlet against ...	876
Opening of all Government schools to non-caste Hindus ...	771
Pleadership class ...	875
Police Constables' retirement ...	160
Protector of Depressed Classes ..	883
Puthupalli Vaidyasala ...	879
Quilon Pier ...	613
Roads—	
Attukkattukkulangara- Thonnallur Road ..	429
Kanjikuzhi-Mohama road ...	778
S. M. T. School students—Absorption of ...	598
Statham Committee Report ...	427
Text Books ...	870
Vehicles Regulation—Rules under the ...	419
Kodayar Area—Drainage for—question *re* ...	336
Kunjan Pillai, Rao Sahib, Dr. N.—	
Motions—	
Agricultural loan ...	278-285
Coercive steps—suspension of ...	290, 291, 292
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	261-270
Income Tax—Reduction of ...	356
Income Tax Collectors' work ...	361-366
Income Tax Inspectors ...	344-351
Income Tax Regulation—Interpretation of ...	358-359
Rubber lands' tax ...	288-289
Tax remission ...	312-318

	Pages.
Kunjan Pillai, Rao Sahib Dr. N.—(*contd*)	
Resolution-*re* remission ...	925-936, 940
Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K.—	
Budget—General Discussion ...	111-118
Motions	
Agricultural loan ...	281
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	715, 718
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	627, 629, 632, 634, 635, 636
Director of Public Instruction's Personal Assistant ...	463
Deputy Darbar Physicianship ...	581
Deputy President's salary ...	45, 53-55, 65 66
Industrial experts ...	436-438, 440
Private Schools ...	487, 489-490, 517
Public Works ...	730, 735-736 738
Quilon Electric Supply ...	825-826, 830, 831
Rural dispensaries ...	555, 570, 571
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	375
Tax remission ...	293-295, 318, 319
Tolls ...	809
Traffic and Police ...	675
Traffic Police ...	710
Vernacular Education ...	470, 472, 478
Point of order *re* change of language of speech of Mr. R. Raman Pillai ...	288
Question—	
Railway Accounts—Audit of ...	37
Resolutions—	
Night Schools ...	952
Remission ...	901-904, 919, 940
Supplementary Questions—	
Chicago Exhibition ...	501
Clincial Assistant—Appointment of ...	326
Copra ...	686
General Hospital Store-keeper ...	787
Girls' fees ...	412
Lakshmana Pillai, Mr. C. S. ...	509
Mahomed (Prophet)—Pamphlet against ...	876

	Pages.
Kunjukrishna Pillai, Mr. K.—(*contd.*)	
Supplementary questions—(*contd.*)	
Medical qualification ...	785
Pleadership class ...	875
Public Service ..	253
Quilon Pier ...	612
Railways (Travancore) ...	328
Tax on land—concessions *re* ...	610
Text Books ...	871
Kunjuraman, Mr. E. K.—	
Motion –	
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	630-631
Kunjuraman, Mr. C. V.	
Motions –	
Deputy President's salary ...	60-61
Tax remission ...	306-309
Resolution—	
Remission ...	905,906,907,918
Supplementary Questions—	
Game Warden ...	173
Kuriakose, Mr. K. M.	
Motions—	
Deputy President's salary ...	47, 49
Public Works ...	725-726
Supplementary Questions—	
Taxation in kind (Edapalli) ...	333
Kuttanad ...	217
Kuttanad Paddy ...	126
L	
Land Revenue and Income tax Commissioner's office staff—Caste-war statement of, question *re* ...	592
Lands—	
Alienation of by depressed classes ...	267
Pendency of applications for registry of -Reference to ...	265, 266
Land Revenue ...	149
Law's Delays	97
Law's Delays—Motion *re* ...	835-853
Legislature—Rights of ...	192-195
Leper Asylum ...	195

M	Pages.

Mahomed, Mr. K.
Supplementary Questions—
Jenmikaram Settlement officer—Appointments by ... 591

Madhavan, Mr. C. O.—
Motions—
Salt—Brine supply ... 406
„ Rajakkamangalam and Colachal Factories—Abolition of ... 404-405
Salt Factories ... 395-398, 399
Salt (local)—Improvement of ... 373, 379-387
Question—
Copra ... 6?8-692

Madhavan Pillai, Mr. K.—
Reply to Royal Message ... 6

Madhavan Pillai, Mr. M. K.
Budget—General Discussion of ... 178-181
Motions—
Drinking water ... 648, 665
Industrial experts ... 444
Teachers' appointment—G. O. on ... 540
Magistrates from the bar—Motion *re* ... 853-856
Mahomed (Prophet)—Pamphlet against—question *re* ... 875

Mahomed, Mr. K.
Motions—
Tax remission ... 301
Vernacular education ... 470
Questions—
Anchal Runner for Edapalli ... 89
C. I. D. S. Is. ... 879
Customs Duty ... 89
Edapalli, taxation in kind ... 695
Excise Peon's T. A. ... 693
Floods in Periyar ... 692
Mr. Nilakanta Aiyar, Parur Second Judge—Transfer of ... 331
North Travancore—Vernacular Training school for ... 701
Parur—Tahsildar-Magistrate ... 246
Taxation in kind (Edapalli) ... 331
Resolution *re* remission ... 910
Supplementary Questions—
Girls' fees ... 412

	Pages.
Mahomed Haneef, Mr. M.	
Motion—	
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	367, 387
Supplementary Questions—	
Mahomed (Prophet)—Pamphlet against ...	876
Maternity and child welfare ...	235
Maternity Hospital at Alleppey—Questions *re* ...	892
Medical—Demand for ...	648-585
Medical and Sanitary Departments—Amalgamation of ...	109
Medical, Sanitary, and Health Departments—Amalgamation of ...	142, 218
Members—Oath of office ...	1-4
Message of His Highness the Maha Raja ..	4-6
Motions (*closure*) ...	310
Motions—(*identical*)**—Point of order** *re* ...	272
Do. **Ruling** *re* ...	
Motions— ...	286
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	711-722
,, Closure of ...	718
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	614-641
,, Closure of ...	640
Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Trivandrum ...	641 644
Coercive steps—suspension of ...	2 9-293
Communal representation among doctors ...	583-585
Depressed classes' health ...	670-672
Depressed classes' representation in the Police Department ...	677-681, 704-705
Deputy Darbar Physicianship ...	580-581
,, Closure of ...	580
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction ...	455-463
Drinking water ...	645-669
,, Closure of ...	659, 666
Electric Supply, Trivandrum ...	813-817
Hookworm Field staff ...	669-670
Income tax Collectors' work ...	359-366
Income tax Inspectors ...	342-351
Income tax—Reduction of ...	352-356
Income tax Regulation—Interpretation of ...	356-359
Industrial experts ...	430-454
Inspectress' Personal Assistant ...	529-538
Law's Delays ...	835-853
,, Closure of ...	846
Magistrates from the Bar ...	854-856
Nedumangad—Conservancy Circle for ...	673-674

	Pages.
Motions—(*contd.*)	
Pallivasal Scheme ...	833-835
Private Schools ...	482-491,516-528
Public Works ...	724-757,789-799
,, Closure of ...	793, 798
Quilon Electric supply ...	818-832
Rubber lands' tax ...	286-289
Rural dispensaries ...	543-579
,, Closure of ...	566
Salt—Rajakkamagalam and Colachel Factories—Abolition of ...	400,405
Salt—Brine supply ...	405-406
Salt Factories ...	388-399
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	367-388
Tax remission ...	293-319
,, Closure of ...	306
Teachers' appointment—G. O. on ...	538-540
Tolls—Abolition of ...	800-810
Traffic Police ...	705-711
Traffic and Police ...	674-676
Trivandrum Electric supply ...	813-817
Vernacular education ...	464-482
,, Closure of ...	478
Muslims in the Sanitary Department—Question *re* ...	760
Muslims in the Special Settlement Office—Question *re* ...	498
N	
Nadars—Appointment of, in the Anchal and Forest Departments—Questions *re* ...	788
Nair, Mr. M. N.	
Budget—General Discussion of ...	124-126
Motions—	
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	718
Communal representation among doctors ...	583, 584
Income tax—reduction of ...	353-354, 355
Industrial experts ...	432
Public Works ...	743-745
Rural dispensaries ...	573, 574
Vernacular education ...	471
Resolution *re* remission ...	911
Supplementary Questions—	
Trade Agent ...	156

Nair, Mr. S. J.	Pages.
Motions—	
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	718-719
Agricultural loans ...	277, 278
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	626, 627, 628, 632, 636
Communal representation among doctors ...	585
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction ...	460, 461
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	269
Depressed classes' health ...	671, 672
Depressed classes' representation in the Police Department ...	678, 679, 681
Deputy President's salary ...	45, 49, 50, 54, 64
Drinking water ...	663, 664. 665
Income Tax Collectors' work ...	360, 363, 365
Industrial experts ...	435, 436, 437, 440, 453
Inspectress' Personal Assistant ...	531
Law's Delays ...	838-839, 849, 850, 851
Magistrates from the Bar ...	854-855
Nedumangad—Conservancy Circle for ...	673, 674
Private Schools ...	489, 518, 523
Public Works ...	729-731, 752, 794, 796
Quilon Electric Supply ..	823
Rural dispensaries ...	544, 546, 547, 548, 568, 569, 576, 577
Salt Rajakkamangalam and Colachel Factories—Abolition of ...	404
Salt Factories ...	399
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	373, 380, 382, 386
Tax remission ...	296, 306, 308, 316
Traffic and Police ...	674, 675, 676
Traffic Police ...	705-707, 710-711
Vernacular education ...	472, 475, 477, 480
Questions	
Agricultural loans in the Nedumangad taluk ...	601
Import of paddy ...	82
Nedumangad Girls' Vernacular Middle School ...	494

Nair Mr. S. J.—(*contd.*)		Pages.
Motions—(*contd.*)		
Pleadership class	...	873
Police Inspectors (Acting)	...	248
Reserve swamps	...	600
Rules under Vehicles Regulation	...	417
Trade Agent	...	154
Vamanapuram Dispensary	...	606
Resolutions		
Night Schools	...	945, 949
Remission	..	909-910, 935
Supplementary Questions		
Chicago Exhibition	..	503
Game Warden	...	173
Girls' fees	...	411
K. D. H. concessions	...	588
Lakshmana Pillai, Mr. C. S.	...	511
Madras Medical College– Selection for	...	422
Police Constables' recruitment	...	162
R. P. arrests of some Vaikam residents	...	413
Teachers in aided schools – retirement of	...	497
Text-Books	...	871
Narayanan Bhattatiripad Mr. P. C.		
Motion—		
Tax remission	...	311
Supplementary Questions –	...	
Madras Medical College—Selection for	...	422
Narayana Pillai Mr. K. A.		
Motions –	...	
Assistant Superintendents of Police	...	719
Ayurveda—encouragement of	...	636
Income Tax Collectors' work	...	363, 364, 365
Income Tax Inspectors	...	348, 349
Rural dispensaries	...	562-563
Vernacular education	...	474
Questions –	...	
Bridge at Karikode-Sankarapilli Road	...	428
Medical Department – Appointments in the	...	773
Stationery Superintendent	...	587
Resolution—	...	
Remission	...	931

Narayana Pillai, Mr. Pacode A.	Pages.
Budget—General Discussion of ...	205-207
Motions	
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	711-715, 721, 722
Communal representation among doctors ...	584
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	268, 269
Deputy President's salary ...	64-65
Drinking water ...	656-657, 662
Hookworm Field Staff ...	669
Income Tax Inspectors ...	347
Industrial experts ...	449
Law's Delays ...	838, 851, 853
Magistrates from the Bar ...	854-855
Public Works ...	520, 741, 750, 753
Rural dispensaries ...	560-562, 564, 565, 578, 579
Salt—Rajakkamangalam and Colachel Factories—Abolition of ...	401
Salt Factories ..	394, 399
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	371-373, 376, 385
Resolution—re remission ...	908-909, 911, 912
Supplementary Questions	
Excise Department—Promotions in the ...	340
Game Warden ...	172
Lakshmana Pillai Mr. C. S. ...	511
Madras Medical College—Selection for ...	422
Mahomed (*Prophet*)—Pamphlet against ...	877
Public Satrams ...	253
Rules under the Vehicles Regulation ...	419
S. M. T. School students—Absorption of ...	598
Statham Committee Report ...	427
Trade Agent ...	155
Narayana Pillai Mr. B.	
Motions—	
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	719-721
Depressed classes' representation in the Police Department ...	704-706
Traffic Police ...	707-710

Narayana Pillai Mr. P. K.	Pages.
Budget-- General Discussion of ...	216-220
Motions—	
Agricultural loan ...	277
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	619
Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Trivandrum ...	643
Communal representation among doctors ..	585
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction ...	460, 462
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	265, 267
Drinking water ...	645-646, 655, 660, 661, 664, 667
Income Tax Inspectors ...	348
Industrial experts ...	433-434, 436, 445
Inspectress' Personal Assistant ...	532, 533
Law's delays ...	835-838, 852, 853
Nedumangad Conservancy Circle for ...	673
Private Schools ..	404, 485, 518
Public Works ...	728, 749, 756-757, 798
Quilon Electric supply ...	827, 831
Rural dispensaries ...	547-550, 567, 572, 573
Tax remission ...	298-301, 317
Traffic Police ...	709
Vernacular education ...	446, 475, 476-478
Questions— ...	
Ambalapuzha—Munsiff's Courts for ...	239
Criminal Procedure Code—Amendments to ...	239
Floods in Kuttanad ...	424
Statham Committee Report ...	426
Text-Book Committee ...	760
Resolutions— ...	
Night Schools ...	945
Remission ...	900, 915, 920-921, 937, 939
Supplementary Questions— ...	
Edapalli, taxation in kind ...	335, 699
Game Warden ...	172
Protector of Depressed Classes ...	886
R P. arrests of some Vaikam residents ...	413
Text-Books ...	872

	Pages.
Narayani Amma, Srimathi T	
Budget General Discussion of ...	204-205
Neriamangalam bridge ...	26
Nilakantan, Mr. G.	
Motions—	
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	264, 265
Industrial experts ...	438
Public Works ...	733-734
Salt Brine supply ...	405-406
Salt Factories ...	392-393
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	269-371, 372, 373, 377, 378, 380, 381, 382, 384, 385
Tax remission ...	317
Resolutions— ...	
Night Schools ...	943-944, 952
Remission ...	911-913
Supplementary Questions—	
Police Constables' recruitment ..	160
Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. R.	
Budget—General Discussion of ...	229-237
„ —Presentation of ...	8-30
Motions—	
Public Works ...	724
Quilon Electric supply ...	821,822,830
Tax remission ...	304
Trivandrum Electric Supply ...	817
Resolution-re remission ...	897,916
Nilakanta Pillai, Mr. S.	
Motions—	
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	622
Public Works ...	789-791
Non-Votable Items—	
Grouping of ...	230
P	
Padmanabhan, Mr. K.	
Budget—	
General Discussion of ...	93-96
Motions—	
Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Trivandrum ...	641-644
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	639
Communal representation among doctors ...	583-585
Deputy President's salary ...	47-49

	Pages.
Padmanabhan Mr. K.—(*Contd.*)	
Motions.—(*contd.*)	
Drinking Water ...	651
Income Tax Collectors' work ...	359-360,364,365, 366,362
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction ...	455
Private Schools ...	516-518,523
Quilon Electric supply ...	820
Salt Factories ...	394
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	378
Vernacular education ...	469-470
Questions—	
Girl's fees ...	409
Excise Department—Promotions in the ...	338
M. C. Road breach ...	35
Nilakkamukoo—Kaikara road—opening of ...	414
Police Constables' recruitment ...	157
R. P. arrests of some Vaikam residents ...	412
Women—Appointment of in the Secretariat ...	92
Supplementary Questions—	
Game Warden ...	172
Mr. C. S. Lekshmana Pillai ...	513
Opening of all schools to non-caste Hindus ...	772
Protector of Depressed Classes ...	885
Public Satrams ...	251
Secretariat appointments ...	164
Teachers in aided schools—retirement of ...	499
Padmanabha Menon, Mr. K. P.	
Budget—	
General Discussion of ...	220-229
Motions—	
Pallivasal Scheme ...	834-835
Quilon Electric supply ...	827-829
Trivandrum Electric supply ...	814-817
Padmanabha Menon, Edavanatt, Mr. S.	
Budget—	
General Discussion of ...	96-100
Motions—	
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	627,631,633,637, 639
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	266

	Pages.
Padmanabha Menon, Edavanatt, Mr. S.—(*contd*).	
Motions—(*contd*).—	
Drinking water ...	661
Income Tax Collectors' work ...	364
Income Tax Inspectors ...	344
Industrial experts ...	434,436
Public Works ...	727-729
Rural dispensaries ...	551-552,561,578
Tax remission ...	297,298,308,309
Vernacular education ...	471,472
Canals—Muttathu Kayal—Pozhichal Canal ...	514
Floods in Shertallai ...	429
Roads—Kanjikuzhi—Mohama road ...	428
„ Kanichakulangara road ...	34
„ Ottapunna—Kanichakulangara road ...	35
Resolution—	
re remission ...	925
Supplementary Questions—	
Chicago Exhibition ...	502
Copra ...	691,692
Engineering College admissions ...	241
Game Warden ...	169
Lekshmana Pillai, Mr. C. S. ...	510
Madras Medical College Selection for ...	421
Mahomed (Prophet)—Pamphlet against ...	876
Opening of all Government schools to non-caste Hindus ...	771
Protector of Depressed Classes ...	886
Public Satrams ...	251
Roads—Shertallai—Arukutty road	868
Secretariat appointments ...	164
Teachers in aided schools—retirement of ...	499
Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. N. K.	
Motion—	
Industrial experts ...	445-453
Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. Kainikkara M.	
Budget—	
General Discussion of ...	128-131
Motions—	
Ayurveda—encouragement of ..	615,637
Income Tax Inspectors ...	348
Private Schools ...	484-487,491
Public Works ...	739-740
Rural dispensaries ...	573
Tax remission ...	306

	Pages.
Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. Kainikkara,—*(contd.)*	
Motions.—*(contd.)*	
Traffic Police ...	710
Questions –	
Schools (Government and Private) ...	892
Resolutions—	
Night Schools ...	946,947,951
Remission ...	911
Supplementary Questions –	
Chicago Exhibition ...	504
Girls' fees ...	412
Opening of all schools to non-caste Hindus ...	772
Reports of Committees ...	877
Teachers in aided schools—retirement of ...	497
Text-Books ...	871
Pallivasal Lands—	
Registry of—question re ...	595
Pallivasal Scheme—	26,69,114,127, 130,132,187,195, 202,225-229
Pallivasal Scheme—	
Motion re ...	833 835
Panel of Chairmen—	67
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Changanchery K.	
Budget—	
General Discussion of ...	188-191
Motions—	
Ayurveda – encouragement of ...	619,620,632,633
Agricultural loan ...	278,279
Coercive steps—suspension of ...	292
Communal representation among doctors ...	583,584
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	263,264,266
Drinking water ...	653,654,656,657, 658,660,662,665, 666
Income Tax Inspectors ...	349
Income Tax—Reduction of ...	356
Industrial experts ...	433,443,450,453,
Law's delays ...	840,842,843,846, 847,848
Public Works ...	748,793
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	369,373,387
Tax remission ...	297,318
Tolls ...	800,803 804

	Pages.
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Chngnchery K.—(*contd.*)	
Motions—(*contd.*)	
Vernacular education ...	473,474
Reply to Royal Message ...	7
Resolutions—	
Night Schools ...	944,945
Remission ...	926,927,931,932, 933,934,936,940, 942
Supplementary Questions—	
Copra ..	691
Hospital at Kcttayam ...	888
Lakshmana Pillai, Mr. C. S. ...	408
Opening of all schools to non—caste Hindus ...	771
Public Satrams ...	254
Paramesvaran Pillai, Mr. Kayalam.—	
Motions—	
Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Trivandrum ...	643
Drinking water ...	654
Industrial experts ...	432
Law's delays ...	846-853
Tax remission ...	295,300,302
Tolls ...	803
Resolution—	
Remission ...	895,896,897,898, 900,905,913,914, 922,923,924,932, 942
Personal Assistants—	96
Pleadership Class.—	
question re ...	873
Point of order—	309
Closure motions ...	
Complaint about non-receipt of departmental	725
reports before Budget Session ...	272
Identical Motions ...	288
Language of speech of—change in ...	
Private documents should not be referred to in	72
the Assembly ...	320, 341
Time for "day" and "half-day" ...	
Whether official member in charge can claim	
notice of a supplementary question arising	38
out of the main question ...	
Whether a Malayalam-speaking member can be	468
questioned in Malayalam ...	

	Pages.
Point of order—(*contd.*)	
Whether general questions of policy can be discussed under motions *re* specific budget heads or only under token motions ...	255
Police—Demand for ...	674-681 and 704-723
Police Constables' Recruitment—question re ...	159
Police Inspectors Promotions to from High Court—question re ...	768
Police Inspectors (Acting)—question re ...	248
Poonen Lukose Mrs. M.	
Motion	
Rural dispensaries ...	574-579
President	
Budget Discussion—procedure re ...	30-31
Motions—	
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	373, 378, 387
Industrial experts ...	433, 445, 446, 449
Tax remission ...	318
Proceedings of the Assembly—publication of ...	34
Questions and Answers—procedure re ...	32
Reply to members' replies to Royal Message ...	7
Proceedings of the Assembly—Publication of— ...	34
Protector of depressed classes— ...	210, 880
Do. Reference to ...	262
Public Accounts Committee—Election Announcement re ...	704
Public Accounts Committee—Election result ...	893
Public Health—Demand for ...	645-674
P. W. D.—Demand for ...	723-757; 789-813
Public Heath Department ...	219
Public Service—Travancoreanisation of ...	68, 69, 72
Public Service Committee ...	24
Public Works— ...	150
Do. Insufficiency of provision for ...	106
Q	
Questions and answers—	
Procedure re ...	32
Agricultural loans in the Nedumangad taluk (Nair, Mr. S. J.) ...	601
Alleppey Canal (Krishnan, Mr. K. M.) ...	759
Alleppey Pier ...	
Do. ...	68

	Pages.
Questions and Answers - (*contd.*)	
Ambalapuzha-Munsiff's Court for (Narayana Pillai, Mr. P. K.) ..	239
Anchal Masters and Peons Pay of (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	80
Anchal Runner for Edapalli (Mahomed, Mr. K.) ...	89
Bridges—	
Alwaye Bridge (Sambasiva Aiyar, Mr. R.) ...	873
Arattukadavu Bridge (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	415
Bridges across Aycad and Koil Thodus (Velayudhan Pillai, Mr. T P.) ...	423
Bridge at Karikode-Sankarapilly road (Narayana Pillai, Mr. K. A.) ...	428
Bridge in Mavelikara-Tiruvalla Road (Damodaran Asan Mr. A. S.) ...	703
Champakulam Scheme (Sivasubrahmanya Nadar, Mr. R.) ..	880
Chicago Exhibition (Alexander, Mr. T. K) ...	499
Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools—Fresh appointments of teachers by—caste-war statement of (Sankaran, Mr K.) ...	781
Clinical Assistant—Appointment of (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	325
Conservator—Appointments by (Alexander, Mr. T. K.) ...	768
Copra (Velayudhan Pillai, Mr. T. P.) ...	683
C. I. D. S. Is. (Mahomed, Mr. K.) ...	879
Criminal Procedure Code—Amendments to (Narayana Pillai, Mr. P. K.) ...	239
Customs duty (Mahomed, Mr. K.) ...	89
Depressed class pupils' fees (John Joseph, Mr. J.) ...	703
Destitutes (Varughese, Mr. N. E.) ...	891
Edapalli, taxation in kind (Mahomed, Mr. K.) ...	331, 695
E. S. L. C. Examination (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	516
Engineering College admissions (Sankaran, Mr. K.) ...	241
Excise Department—Promotions in the (Padmanabhan, Mr. K) ...	338
Excise Peons' T. A. (Mahomed, Mr. K.) ...	693
Ezhavas—Selection of, for Medical College (Sankaran, Mr. K.) ...	878

Questions and Answers—(*contd*).	Pages.
Floods in Kuttanad (Narayana Pillai, Mr. P. K.) ...	424
Floods at Pantalam Junction (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	323
Floods in Periyar (Mahomed, Mr. K.) ...	692
Floods in Shertallai (Padmanabha Menon, Mr. Edavanatt S.) ...	429
Floods in Tovala and Agastisvaram (Sivatanu Pillai, Mr. M.) ...	506
Game Warden (Velayudhan Pillai, Mr. T. P.) ...	165
General Hospital (Padmanabha Menon, Mr. Edavanatt, S.) ...	872
General Hospital Store-keeper (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	785
Girls' fees (Padmanabhan, Mr. K.) ..	409
Hospital at Kottayam (Raman Pillai, Mr. R.) ...	886
Import of paddy (Nair, Mr. S. J.) ...	82
Industrial loans (Alexander, Mr. T. K.) ...	768
Jaggery (Alexander, Mr. T. K.) ...	337
Jenmikaram Officer—Appointments by (Sankaran, Mr. K.) ...	240
Jenmikaram Settlement Officer Appointments by Do. ..	589
K. D. H. Concessions (Padmanabha Menon, Mr. Edavanatt S.	588
Killiar breaches (Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	765
Kodayar Area—Drainage for (Sambasiva Aiyar, Mr. R.)	336
Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner's Office Staff Caste-war statement of (Sankaran, Mr. K.) ...	592
Lakshmana Pillai Mr. C. S. (Sivatanu Pillai, Mr. M.) ...	507
Land—Concessional registry of (Kesavan Sastri, Mr T. T.) ...	772
Madras Medical College—Selection for (Sankaran, Mr. K.) ...	419
Mahomed (Prophet)—Pamphlet against (Abdur Rahiman Sahib Mr. N.) ..	875
Maternity Hospital at Alleppey (Krishnan, Mr. K. M.) ...	892
Mavelikara Magistrate for (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.)	702
Mavelikara Cutcherry buildings (Do.) ...	598

Questions and Answers—(*contd.*)	Pages.
Medical Department Appointments in (Narayana Pillai, Mr. K. A.) ...	773
Medical Department—Appointment of a Mavelikara lady in the (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	783
Medical Department—Caste-war statement of officers of the (Sankaran, Mr. K) ...	782
Muslims in the Sanitary Department (Abdur Rahiman Sahib, Mr. N.) ...	769
Muslims in the Special Settlement Office Do. ...	493
Muttathu Kayal—Pozhichal Canal (Padmanabha Menon, Mr. Edavanatt S.) ...	514
Nadars—Appointment of in the Anchal and Forest Departments (Sivasubrahmanya Nadar, Mr. R.) ...	788
Nedumangad Girls' Vernacular Middle School (Nair, Mr. S. J.) ...	494
Mr, Nilakanta Aiyar, Parur Second Judge—Transfer of (Mahomed Mr. K.) ...	331
Non-Brahmin Hindu Tamilian Judges (Sivatanu Pillai, Mr. M.) ...	153
North Travancore—Vernacular Training School for (Mahomed, Mr. K.) ...	701
Opening of all Government schools to non-caste Hindus (Kesavan Sastri, Mr. T. T.) ...	769
Pallivasal lands—registry of (Alexander, Mr. T. K.) ...	595
Parur Tahsildar—Magistrate (Mahomed, Mr. K.) ...	246
Pleadership class (Nair, Mr. S. J.) ...	873
Police Constables' recruitment (Padmanabhan, Mr. K.) ...	157
Police Inspectors (Acting)— ...	248
Police Inspectors—Promotions to (Abdur Rahiman Sahib, Mr. N.) ...	768
Protector of Depressed Classes (Kesavan Sastri, Mr. T. T.) ...	880
Public Satrams, roads, etc. (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	75
Puthupalli Ayurvedic Hospital (Sankaran, Mr. K.) ...	592
Puthupalli Vaidyasala Do. ...	878
P. W. D. Officers—Caste-war statement of (Sankaran, Mr. K.) ...	889

Questions and Answers—(contd.)	Pages.
Quilon Pier (Krishna Pillai, Mr. Puthupalli, S.).	611
Railway Accounts—Audit of (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ..	36
Railways (Travancore) Do. ..	328
Rajakkamangalam—water for (Sivasubrahmanya Nadar, Mr. R.) ..	335
R. P. arrests of some Vaikam residents (Padmanabhan, Mr. K.) .	412
Reports of Committees (Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. Kainikkara, M.) ...	877
Reserve swamps (Nair, Mr. S. J.) .	600
Roads—	
Attukkattukkulangara-Thonnallur Road (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	777
Eathamoly-Manakudy Road (Sivasubrahmanya Nadar, Mr. R.)	787
Haripad-Anjilimootilkadavu Road (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	778
Kanichakulangara Road (Padmanabha Menon, Mr. Edavanatt, S. ...	34
Kanjikuzhi-Mohama Road Do. ...	428
Karavillai Channel Bank Road (Sivasubrahmanya Nadar, Mr. R) ...	788
Kayankulam—Kartikapalli Road (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	774
M. C. Road breach (Padmanabhan Mr. K) ...	35
Mavelikara taluk roads (Do.) ...	505
Nilakkamukoo - Kaikara road—opening of ...	414
Oachira—Tamarakulam road (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	776
Ottapunna Kanichakulangara Road (Padmanabba Menon, Mr. Edavanatt, S.) ...	35
Parasuvakal Temple—road to (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ..	83
Shertallai Arukutty road (Krishna Panickar, Mr. Pottayil, S.) ...	867
Ryots' roads (Elenkath, Mr. K. R.) ...	759
Satrams and tanks maintained out of public funds (Damodaran Asan, Mr. A. S.) ...	248-254
Schools (Government and Private (Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. Kainikkara, M.) ...	162
Secretariat Appointments (Sankaran, Mr. K.) ...	892

	Pages.
Questions and Answers—(*contd*)	
Secretariat Officers—Castewar statement of (Do.) ...	514
Settlement Memorandum (Elenkath Mr. K. R.) ...	84
Sirkar Vakils (District Court,—recruitment of (Sivasubrahmanya Nadar, Mr. R. ...	788
Dr. Slater (Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.) ...	766
S. M. T. School students—Absorption of ...	597
Statham Committee Report (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	81
Do. (Narayana Pillai, Mr. P. K.) ...	426
Stationery Superintendent - Appointment of (Narayana Pillai, Mr. K. A.) ...	587
Tax in Nanjinad (Sivatanu Pillai, Mr. M.) ...	154
Tax on land—concessions *re* (Sivasubrahmanya Nadar, Mr. R.) ...	608
Tax in kind (Edapalli) (Mahomed, Mr. K.) ...	331, 695
Teachers in aided schools retirement of (Alexander, Mr. T. K.) ...	495
Text-Book Committee (Narayana Pillai, Mr. P. K.) ...	760
Text-Books (Thanu Pillai Mr. A.) ...	868
Toll-Gates—abolition of (Sivasubrahmanya Nadar, Mr. R. ...	90
Trade Agent (Nair, Mr. S. J.) ...	154
Trivandrum Electric Supply (Krishna Pillai, Mr. N. K.) ...	157
Trivandrum General Hospital —Steward for (Do.) ...	337
Trivandrum Taluk —Flood damages to bridges in the (Thanu Pillai, Mr, A.) ...	595
Tunnel Expert (Krishna Pillai, Mr. Puthupalli, S.) ...	243
Vamanapuram Dispensary (Nair, Mr. S. J.) ...	606
Vehicles Regulation—Rules under the (Nair, Mr. S. J.) ...	417
Vernacular Government schools' teachers—castewar statement of (Sankaran, Mr. K.) ...	779
Women—Appointment of in the Secretariat (Padmanabhan, Mr. K.) ...	92
Quilon Electric Supply ...	26, 32, 116, 134-222-225, 818-832

		Pages
R		
Railways	...	116
Railway Accounts	...	232
Railway Accounts—Audit of—question *re*	...	36
Railways (*Travancore*)—question *re*	...	328
Rajakkamangalam Salt Factory—Abolition of	...	430-105
Ramakrishna Panickar, Mr. V.		
Motions—		
Agricultural loan	...	277-278
Ayurveda—encouragement of	...	618-619
Income tax Collectors' work	...	361
Private Schools	...	483
Supplementary Questions—		
Floods in Kuttanad	...	426
Jenmikaram Settlement Officer—Appointments by	...	592
Raman Pillai, Mr. R.—		
Budget—General Discusssion of	...	145-149
Language of speech of change in	...	288
Motions—		
Coercive steps—suspension of	...	290, 291, 292, 293
Deputy President's salary	..	55
Income Tax Inspectors	...	345
Law's delays	...	840
Public Works	..	789
Rubber lands' tax	...	286,288, 289
Tax remission	...	297, 300, 310
Vernacular education	...	468
Question—		
Hospital at Kottayam	...	886
Resolution—	...	
Remission—	...	911, 917, 924, 927, 936, 941
Ramasubba Aiyar, Mr. T. P.—		
Budget—General Discussion of	...	134-139
Motions—		
Agricultural loan	...	275-276
Ayurveda—encouragement of	...	620, 621, 634, 635
Panel of Chairman—Nomination of to the	...	67
Resolutions—		
Night Schools	...	948, 951
Remission	...	901, 918-920, 928, 929, 931, 935, 938, 939, 940

	Pages
Ramasubba Aiyar Mr, T. P.—(*contd.*)	
Supplementary Questions—	
Depressed class pupils' fees ...	704
Excise Peons' T. A. ...	695
Protector of Depressed Classes ...	884
Roads—Attukkattukkulangara—Thonnallur Road ...	778
Remissions ...	135
Remission—Resolution *re* ...	894-943
Reports of Committees—Question *re* ...	877
Reserve Swamps—Question *re* ...	600
Resolutions—	
Night Schools ...	943-952
Remission ...	894-943
Amendments to ...	901-920
Closure of ...	915,925
Retrenchment ...	115,215
Retrenchment Committee—Recommendation of ...	113
Rubber Lands' Tax—motion *re* ...	129
Roads—	
Attukkattukkulangara—Thonnallur—Question *re* ...	777
Eathamoly—Manakudi road— question *re* ...	787
Haripad—Anjilimootilkadavu road—Question *re* ...	778
Kanjikuzhi—Mohama road—question *re* ...	428
KaravillaChannel Bank Road—question *re* ...	788
Kayankulam—Kartikapalli road—question *re* ...	774
Nilakkamukkoo—Kaikara road—opening of question *re* ...	414
Oachira—Tamarakulam road—question *re* ...	776
Shertallai—Arukutty road—question *re* ...	867
Rubber Lands, Tax—Motion *re* ...	286-289
Rule 11 (*a*)—Reference to ...	761
Rulings— ...	
That, of supplementary questions arising from the main question, notice can be claimed by the official member in charge ...	38
That a speaker should not be interrupted in the middle of a sentence ...	46
That, under Standing Order 19, a member may ask a speaker questions to elicit information or opinion ...	145
That it is out of order to pass between the Chair and the member speaking	151
That, in future sessions, interpellations asking for statements will be treated as unstarred questions ...	151

Rulings—(*contd.*)	pages
That members must stand up when asking questions ...	143
That, during the day allotted for the presentation of the Budget, other questions should not be raised ...	31
Identical Motions ...	286
Personalities should not be dragged in during debate ...	277
That the Financial Secretary can give information, to another member, by means of a question ...	190
That personal questions should not be asked ...	184
That cross examination is not allowed	176
That the policy of a Department can be discussed in a motion proposing reduction of a specific budget head .	255
Time for "day" and "half-day" ...	320,342
That information must not be given by means of questions ...	250
That supplementary questions, *re* restriction of the use of Public Satrams and tanks due to their proximity to Palaces, should not be asked ...	251
Time limit for demands and for speeches during voting of demands ...	254
That legal questions should not be put ...	232
Member in possession cannot be compelled to answer questions, and President is not to be the judge in the matter ...	402
Closure Motions ...	310
Ruling indicating that no member could ask supplementary questions more than once on the same question ...	156
Supplementary questions must be confined to the point raised in the interpellation ...	428
Under a token motion the policy of the Department must be discussed; and, though individual instances may be referred to for illustration, it is objectionable to go too much into detail ...	470, 471
Hypothetical questions must not be asked ...	338
Personalities must not be referred to ...	457
The purpose of questions is to *elicit* information and not to *give* it ...	415, 429

	Pages
Rulings—(*contd.*)	
Supplementary questions must not go into details ...	333
Questions should ask for information and not for the policy of Government ...	410
Personal questions are disallowed ...	584
Any token cut is a censure on the policy of the Department concerned ...	581
The House cannot vote on non-votable offices, although the policy can be discussed ..	580
There is no objection, while discussing matters of policy, to refer to instances; but such reference must be brief, and details must not be gone into ...	544
Questions should ask for information and not for future policy of Government ...	613
Although the member, in whose name an interpellation stands, may be absent the answer will be given, and other members may ask supplementary questions ...	611
Time for Demands (half-day and full day) ...	540-541
All points, under a series of indentical motions, must be raised when the first of them is under discussion ...	53[illegible]
Members must not be too quick in their questions and must give time, for the member in possession, to answer. The proper thing for the member in possession to do is to answer the questions in turn ...	449
One question at a time ...	627
Members should not ask questions for which they know the answer ...	702
It is for the Chair to decide whether a supplementary question is in order or not ...	696
Budget motions need not be seconded ...	707
Any member may point out that a supplementary question does not arise ...	695
It is not proper to bring individual complaints before the House ...	679
Members must ask for information and give it ...	692
Under a token motion, it is not in order to deal with a particular area ...	673
It is improper for a member to change his mind at poll after voting one way by show of hands ...	669
Members should not be interrupted in the middle of a sentence ...	666

	Pages
Rulings—(*contd.*)	
The President can, at his discretion, extend the time-limit of speeches ...	578
Answers to interpellations and supplementary questions must be accepted and their correctness or truth must not be questioned ...	591
It is out of order to refer to specific roads when dealing with the policy of the P. W. D.	790, 796
There must be no noise in the galleries ...	724
Local needs may just be referred to as instances, but only the policy of the Department must be discussed under a token motion ...	728, 730, 746
A question not answered yesterday can be answered today ...	871
One gentleman should speak at a time	931
It is for the Chair to decide whether a question is in order or otherwise. It is not the concern of others to say whether the Chair is going to rule out a particular question ...	923
It is not open to any member to controvert the President's remarks ...	922
Amendments could be moved, with the permission of the Chair even without previous notice ...	919
Argument must not be advanced in the form of a supplementary question ...	772
The intention of Government must not be asked for in answer to a supplementary question...	772
Only one member should be standing at a time, so that, the moment another member stands up, be it for putting a question, the member in possession must sit down ...	907
Under Rule 11 (d) the official member in charge of an interpellation is entitled to refuse to answer any question asking for an expression of opinion ...	761
It is not for the President to decide what answer the official member in charge of an interpellation is to give. Members must be satisfied with the answer given ...	761
When the President is on his legs everyone else must sit down ...	761
Ryots' Hardships ...	72, 191
,, **Roads—Questions** *re* ...	759

S		Pages
Sales Depot	...	17, 205
Salt—		
Brine supply	...	405-406
Salt (Local)—Improvement of motion re	...	367-388
Salt—Rajakamangalam and Colachel factories—		
Abolition of	...	400-405
Salt Factories—Motion re	...	388-399
Sambasiva Aiyar, Mr. R.		
Budget—		
General Discussion of	...	68-70
Motions—		
Assistant Superintendents of Police	...	719
Ayurveda—encouragement of	...	634
Deputy President's salary—closure of	...	65
Drinking water	..	659
Industrial experts	...	434, 447
Pallivasal Scheme	...	833-834
Public Works	...	730, 745, 747, 791-792, 795
Quilon Electric supply	...	818. 819
Tax remission	...	295, 304, 314
Tolls	...	806, 807, 809
Traffic Police	...	706, 707
Trivandrum Electric supply	..	817
Questions—		
Alwaye Bridge	...	873
Kodayar area--drainage for	...	836
Resolution—		
Remission	...	930, 931, 932, 934
Supplementary Questions—		
Copra	...	688
Edapalli, taxation in kind	...	696
Floods in Periyar	...	693
Game Warden	...	170
Madras Medical College—Selection for	...	442
Mavelikara Cutcherry Buildings	...	599
Public Service	...	253
Tunnel Expert	...	246
Sanitary and Health Departments—		
Amalgamation of	...	116, 127, 201

	Pages
Sankaran, Mr. K.	
Motions—	
Agricultural loan ...	277
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	614-616, 624, 640-641
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	267, 268, 270
Deputy President's salary ...	56-58, 64
Drinking water ...	658-659
Industrial experts ...	440, 445
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction ...	458
Private Schools ...	520-521
Public Works ...	753
Rural dispensaries ...	577
Salt (local) –Improvement of ...	573
Tax remission ...	303-304, 308, 314
Questions—	
Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools—Fresh appointments of teachers by—caste-war statement of ...	781
Engineering College admissions	241
Ezhavas—Selection of—for Medical College ...	878
Jenmikaram Settlement Officer—Appointments by ...	240, 589
Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner's Office Staff—caste-war statement of ...	592
Madras Medical College – Selection for ..	419
Medical Department--Caste-war statement of Officers of the ...	782
P. W. D. Officers—caste-war statement of ...	889
Puthupalli Ayurvedic Hospital ...	592
Puthupalli Vaidyasala ...	878
Secretariat appointments ...	162
Secretariat Officers ..	514
Vernacular Government School teachers—caste-war statement of ...	779
Supplementary Questions—	
Chicago Exhibition ...	502
Edapalli, taxation in kind ...	700
Game Warden ...	169
Lakshmana Pillai, Mr. C. S. ...	513

	Pages.
Sankaran, Mr. K.—(*Cotnd.*)	
Supplementary Questions—(*Contd.*	
Police Constables' recruitment ...	161
Protector of Depressed Classes ...	885
Public Service ...	250
Quilon Pier ...	613
S. M. T. School students—Absorption of ...	597
Taxation in kind (Edapalli) ...	333
Trade Agent ...	155
Tunnel Expert ...	246
Satrams and tanks maintained out of Public funds — Supplementary questions on ...	248-254
Schools (Government and Private)—questions re ...	892
Secretariat Appointments—question re ...	162
Secretariat Officers—question re ...	514
Settlement ...	13, 117
Settlement Memorandum—question re (Elenkath, Mr. K. R.) ...	84
Settlement Officer ...	193
Sirkar Vakils (District Court)—	
Recruitment of—question re ...	788
Sivasubrahmanya Nadar, Mr. R.	
Questions—	
Champakulam Scheme ...	880
Nadars—Appointment of in the Anchal and Forest Departments ...	788
Rajakkamangalam—water for ...	335
Roads—	
Eathamboly-Manakudy road ...	787
Karavittai Channel road ...	788
Tax on land—concessions re ...	608
Toll-Gates—Abolition of ...	90
Sivatanu Pillai, Mr. M.	
Adjournment Motion—	
Lathi charge near the Cape ...	39
Motions—	
Agricultural loan ...	278, 284
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	616, 639
Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Trivandrum ...	643
Depressed classes the Land Revenue Department ...	258, 260, 267
Deputy President's salary ...	55, 56
Drinking water ...	657-658
Hookworm Field Staff ...	670

	Pages.
Sivatanu Pillai, Mr. M.—(*contd.*)	
Motions – (*contd.*)	
Income Tax Inspectors ...	349, 350
Industrial experts ...	433, 438
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction ...	461
Private Schools ...	517, 520-521
Quilon Electric supply ...	821-823, 824, 825, 831
Rural dispensaries ...	550, 563-566, 569, 570, 572, 579
Salt—Brine supply ...	405
Salt factories ...	391, 393, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	306
Salt—Rajakkamangalam and Colachel factories—Abolition of ...	400, 402, 404, 405
Tolls ...	804
Vernacular education ...	480
Point of order— ...	
Whether, official member in charge may claim notice of supplementary question arising out of the main question ...	38
Questions –	
Lakshmana Pillai, Mr. C. S. ...	507
Non-Brahman Hindu Tamilian Judges ..	153
Tax in Nanjinad ...	154
Resolutions— ...	
Night Schools ...	948
Remission ...	897, 913-915
Supplementary Questions— ...	
Chicago Exhibition ...	504
Clinical Assistant—Appointment of ...	327
Excise Department—Promotions in the ...	340
Game Warden ...	173
Girls' fees ...	410
Muslims in the Special Settlement Office ...	494
Opening of all schools to non-caste Hindus ...	771
Protector of Depressed Classes ...	883
Public Satrams ...	250
Rajakkamangalam—water for ...	336
R. P. arrests of some Vaikam residents ...	413
Tax on land concessions re ...	609
Taxation in kind (Edapalli) ...	335
Text Book Committee ...	762
Tunnel Expert ...	246

	Page.
Dr. Slater—question re ...	766
Special Settlement Office Staff—question re ...	493
Standing Order 22—	
Point of order re ...	272
Ruling re ...	286
State Charities ...	9, 192, 230
Statements laid on the table ...	40
Statham Committee Report—question re ...	81, 426
Stationery Superintendent—question re ...	587
Stationery and Printing Departments ...	95
T.	
Tamilian Judges—question re ...	153
Tariff Board ...	204
Tax ...	182
Tax on Land—concession re—question re ...	608
Taxation in kind (Edappalli)—question re ...	331
Tax in Nanjinad—question re ...	154
Tax—Remission of ...	94, 293-319
Teachers—G. O. re appointment of—motion re ...	538-540
Temple Entry Committee ...	25
Text Books—question re ...	868
Text Book Committee—question re ...	760
Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.	
Budget—General Discussion of ...	192-196
Motions—	
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	717-718
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	633, 634, 637, 640
Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Trivandrum ...	641
Communal representation among doctors ...	584, 585
Industrial experts ...	444, 448, 452
Law's delays ...	842, 843, 844, 846, 852
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction ...	455-456, 458, 462, 463
Public Works ...	724, 725, 749, 750, 751
Quilon Electric supply ...	824, 828
Rural dispensaries ...	555, 558-560, 567, 578, 580
Salt factories ...	391, 395, 396, 397

	Page.
Thanu Pillai, Mr. A.—(*contd.*)	
Motions—(*contd.*)	
Tax remission ...	301-302, 313, 317
Tolls ...	806, 809
Trivandrum Electric supply ...	813-814, 815, 816, 817
Vernacular education ...	479
Questions—	
Killiar breaches ...	765
Dr. Slater ...	766
Text Books ...	868
Trivandrum Taluk—Flood damages to bridges in the ...	595
Resolutions—	
Night Schools ...	947
Remission ...	897, 905, 906, 915, 917, 920, 921-92[illegible], 927, 930, 931, 932, 935, 942
Supplementary Questions—	
Chicago Exhibition ...	503
Copra ...	686, 690, 691
Excise Department—Promotions in the ...	840
Lakshmana Pillai, Mr. C. S. ...	510
Protector of Depressed Classes ...	884
Puthupalli Vaidyasala ...	879
Quilon Pier ...	613
Railways (Travancore) ...	828
Roads ...	779
Statham Committee Report ...	427
Text Book Committee ...	763
Time for Demands ("Half-day" and Full-day") —ruling re ...	540-541
Toll Gates—Abolition of—question re ...	90
Tolls ...	133
Trade Agent—question re ...	150, 154, 179
Trivandrum Electrical Supply ...	157, 220-222 813-817
Trivandrum General Hospital—Steward for -question re ...	337
Tunnel Expert—question re ...	243
U	
Unemployment ...	98, 105, 183

	Pages
V	
Velappan Nair, Mr. V. K.	
Budget.—	
General Discussion of ...	118-124
Motions—	
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	623-625
Vernacular education ...	464-468, 481-482
Velayudhan Pillai, Mr. T. P.—	
Budget—	
General Discussion of ...	139-145
Motions.—	
Agricultural loan ...	274-275, 277, 285
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	716
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	628-630
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ..	261, 269
Deputy Darbar Physicianship ...	580
Deputy President's salary ...	51-53
Drinking water ...	664
Income Tax Collectors' work ...	366
Income Tax Inspectors ...	342-343, 345, 346
Industrial experts ...	434-435, 444
Inspectress' Personal Assistant ...	534
Law's delays ...	844-845
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction ...	456-458,461
Public Works ...	731-733
Rural dispensaries ...	571, 572, 573
Salt (local)—Improvement of ...	382, 383
Teachers' appointment—G. O. on ...	539
Vernacular education ...	480
Questions—	
Bridges across Aycad and Koil Thodus ...	423
Copra ...	683
Game Warden ...	165
Resolution—	
Remission ...	899-901
Supplementary Questions—	
Clinical Assistant—Appointment of ...	328
Edapalli, taxation in kind ...	657
Floods at Pantalam junction ...	324

	Pages.
Velayudhan Pillai, Mr. T. P.—(*contd.*)	
Supplementary questions—(*contd.*)	
K. D. H. concessions ...	588, 589
Lady doctors ...	784
Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner's Office staff—caste-war statement of ...	592
Mavelikara Cutcherry buildings ...	599
Parur Tahsildar-Magistrate ...	247
Statham Committee Report ...	427
Teachers in aided schools—recruitment of ...	496
Text Book Committee ...	762
Velu Pillai, Mr. T. K.—Deputy President.	
Approval of election of as ...	894
Motions—	
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	714, 715-716
Ayurveda—encouragement of ...	623, 632, 636
Depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department ...	267
Depressed classes' representation in the Police Department ...	679
Drinking water ...	651-653, 654, 660
Hookworm Field Staff ...	670
Income Tax Inspectors ...	348
Income Tax—Reduction of ...	354, 355
Industrial experts ...	431-433, 445, 446
Inspectress' Personal Assistant ...	535
Law's delays ...	837, 851, 852
Public Works ..	747, 755. 796
Quilon Electric supply ...	826-827, 829
Rural dispensaries ...	550-551, 563
Salt – Brine supply ...	406
Tax remission ...	296-298, 301, 302, 303
Tolls ...	801-803, 804, 805
Trivandrum Electric supply ...	814, 816
Vernacular education ...	473, 478
Supplementary Questions—	
Chicago Exhibition ..	504
Excise Peons' T. A. ...	695
Floods in Periyar ...	693
Game Warden ...	173
Lakshmana Pillai, Mr. C. S. ...	508

		Pages
Varughese, Mr. N. E.-		
Budget—General Discussion of	...	196-200
Motions—		
Ayurveda—encouragement of	...	625-628, 638
Communal representation among doctors	...	584
Deputy President's salary	...	52, 53
Income Tax—Reduction of	...	354-355
Industrial experts	...	442-444, 452, 454
Inspectress' Personal Assistant	...	535, 536
Quilon Electric supply	...	818-820, 827, 829-831
Salt (local)—Improvement of	...	376, 377-378
Public Works	...	737-739, 751, 752
Rubber lands' tax	...	288
Tax remission	...	307, 309, 314
Tolls	...	806, 807, 808
Traffic Police	...	708, 709
Vernacular education	...	479
Questions -		
Destitutes	...	891
Resolutions—		
Night Schools	...	945
Remission	...	901, 911, 916-918
Supplementary Questions—		
Edapalli, taxation in kind	...	697
Game Warden	...	173
Jennikaram Settlement Officer—Appointment by	..	592
Lakshmana Pillai, Mr. C. S.	..	513
Police Constables' recruitment	...	162
Protector of Depressed Classes	...	885
Public Satrams	...	253
Trade Agent	...	156
W		
Women—Appointment of as Cooperative Inspectors	...	205
Women—Appointment of in the Secretariat—question *re*	...	92
Women and State Service	...	204
Water Supply	...	182
Water Works	...	25

acc: 31875

Proceedings of the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly
yea: 1934

p1 Jul 31, 1933-List of Members
p4 Jul 31, 1933-Message of His Highness the Maha Raja
p6 Jul 31, 1933-Replies to Message
p8 Jul 31, 1933-Presentation of Budget for 1109
p30 Jul 31, 1933-President's Speech on Procedure during Debate
p33 Aug 2, 1933-President's Speech
p34 Aug 2, 1933-Questions and Answers
p39 Aug 2, 1933-Adjournment Motions
p39 Aug 2, 1933-Bills Assented to by His Highness the Maha Raja
p40 Aug 2, 1933-Statement Laid on the Table
p44 Aug 2, 1933-Deputy President's Salary-Adjournment Motion
p67 Aug 2, 1933-Election of Deputy President
p67 Aug 2, 1933-Panel of Chairmen
p68 Aug 2, 1933-General Discussion of the Budget
p75 Aug 3, 1933-Questions and Answers
p93 Aug 3, 1933-General Discussion of the Budget
p151 Aug 3, 1933-President's Statement
p153 Aug 4, 1933-Questions and Answers
p178 Aug 4, 1933-General Discussion of the Budget
p239 Aug 7, 1933-Questions and Answers
p254 Aug 7, 1933-Land Revenue-voting of Demand for Grants
p323 Aug 8, 1933-Questions and Answers
p341 Aug 8, 1933-Taxes on Income-Demand for Grants
p366 Aug 8, 1933-Excise-Demand for Grants
p409 Aug 9, 1933-Questions and Answers
p430 Aug 9, 1933-Industries-Demand for Grants
p455 Aug 9, 1933-Education-Demand for Grants
p493 Aug 10, 1933-Questions and Answers
p516 Aug 10, 1933-Education-Demand for Grants
p543 Aug 10, 1933-Medical-Demand for Grants
p587 Aug 11, 1933-Questions and Answers
p614 Aug 11, 1933-Ayurveda-Demand for Grants
p645 Aug 11, 1933-Public Health and Sanitation-Demand for Grants
p674 Aug 11, 1933-Police-Demand for Grants
p683 Aug 12, 1933-Questions and Answers
p704 Aug 12, 1933-Police-Demand for Grants
p723 Aug 12, 1933-Public Works Department-Demand for Grants
p759 Aug 14, 1933-Questions and Answers
p789 Aug 14, 1933-Voting of Demands for Grants
p867 Aug 15, 1933-Questions and Answers
p894 Aug 15, 1933-Announcement of Approval of Election of Deputy President
p894 Aug 15, 1933-Remission of Tax-Resolution
p943 Aug 15, 1933-Night Schools-Resolution